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CANADA

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CANADA

No. 502. SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1915. Vol. XXXIX.

6^D. WEEKLY.

THE GRAND TRUNK AT THE PANAMA FAIR.

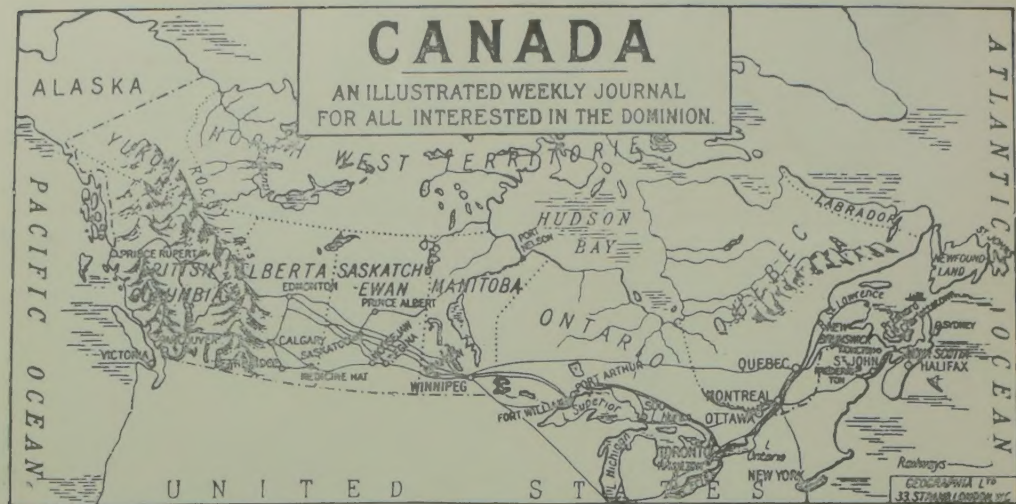


EXTERIOR OF THE PAVILION OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.



SOME OF THE ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITS IN THE GRAND TRUNK PAVILION.

For article dealing with Canada's exhibits at the Panama Exposition see page 215.



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Many real estate and financial firms advertising in "Canada" have used our columns for the past nine years, and have invested to advantage large sums of money for the readers of this paper.

POLITICS AND WAR.

AN Englishman who has closely read the Canadian papers or a Canadian who has similarly followed the leading British newspapers since the declaration of war would probably both agree that politics had been far too much in evidence. They would probably also agree that the organisation for war both in the Mother Country and in Canada has been seriously impaired by the malign influence of party politics.

An able and very fair statement on this subject by a Canadian appeared in a recent issue of the *Morning Post*. Mr. Harold Hamilton gave us "A Canadian's Reflections on the Coalition Cabinet," and with a sure touch probed its fundamental weaknesses. He refers to the fact that the Overseas Dominions have no voice or say in Imperial policy, and expresses his conviction that this state of affairs could never again obtain, for, speaking for Canada, he is of opinion that "when the time comes for the next war we will either be an independent people or we will have some voice in deciding the issue of peace or war."

Everybody is agreed, we think, that, in the words of Sir Robert Borden, "things can never be the same again," and, as a result of this great world-war, we may look forward with confidence to some definite progress towards Im-

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perial federation. In the meantime it is idle to disguise the fact that the wisdom of many of the methods employed by the British Government in the conduct of the war have been seriously questioned by Britons overseas.

In regard to the propriety of constructive criticism of the Government during the prosecution of the war, Canadian opinion is not in agreement with that section of the Press and public in the Mother Country that proclaims all criticism as treasonable. The outspoken utterances of the *Times*, *Daily Mail*, *Manchester Guardian*, and a few other English journals, have received favourable comment in Canada, where the doings of no set of politicians are considered sacrosanct. Blunders have been made, and acknowledgment of such blunders have been forced from the lips of Cabinet Ministers. The object of constructive criticism is to prevent the repetition or the perpetuation of mistakes. We think it may be said with truth that the attitude adopted by the British Government at the outbreak of war and the opinions expressed by its leading men undoubtedly raised the prestige of the Mother Country in the eyes of Canadians. It will be equally admitted that the position in which we find ourselves to-day after twelve months of war is causing serious doubt in Canada as to whether the resources of the Empire are being used to their full efficiency, and whether its policy is being dictated by the best

brains available. Recriminations as to past mistakes can wait until the termination of the war. Press criticism was almost entirely withheld for the first six or seven months from a very proper desire on the part of the Press and the public to give every Minister a full opportunity to "make good." When it was seen that vital opportunities had been neglected and valuable time had been squandered it became necessary to break silence. The industrial facilities of Canada, which could have been of such vital importance for the supply of munitions, were discouraged, or, in some cases, curtly rejected by War Office authorities. With the acknowledgment of these facts and the ever-recurring incidents of official lethargy or blindness, it is difficult to disagree with the conclusion voiced by Mr. Hamilton when he says, "It is imperative in justice to the Empire that the Cabinet should consist of men who are selected, not on the ground of party leadership in Great Britain, but solely on that of ability to lead to victory."

**

BRITONS AND BIGBRITONS.

NOW that there are so many contingents from the Overseas Empire serving in Europe and Asia (even in Africa and America, for Canadian officers have distinguished themselves on the East and West Coast of the Dark Continent, while part of the Bermuda garrison is Canadian), it is quite natural that the lack of a comprehensive single word to replace "Colonial" should again be the subject of correspondence and comment in the Press.

"If the word 'Colonial' has been good enough to make history and win glory, it is good enough for us Australians to keep and be eternally proud of," writes "E. D." to the *Times*, adding that it is as "Colonial" troops his countrymen have distinguished themselves in the Dardanelles campaign. "E. D." has apparently forgotten that now the Australian and New Zealand Army Contingents are outnumbered by British Regular and Territorial forces on the peninsula they have coined the word "Anzac" to individualise themselves from the strictly Imperial Forces. It must, however, be conceded that this wonderful Empire war, which has brought East Indians of various creeds and races, coloured West Indian troops, even pure-blooded Maoris, into the field, and sometimes into the proximity of the trenches, alongside those from the Dominions of Canada and New Zealand, South Africa and the Commonwealth of Australia, as well as English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh, Manxmen, Channel Islanders and volunteers from what are still legitimately known as Crown Colonies, the difficulties in selecting a single descriptive word for everyday use better than "Colonials" have been considerably increased. At all events, though the general desire to do so has been stimulated, no new names so far suggested seem to be generally acceptable.

In Australia the objection to the terms Colonies or Colonial have never been so pronounced as in Canada. Even in Canada itself in the last twelve eventful months we find evidences that there is a considerable revision of sentimental feeling about these appellations in view of the practical difficulties in the way of substituting others equally suggestive of the ties uniting the Mother and Daughter nations.

The question as to what really does constitute a nation is also cropping up in connection with possible terms of peace affecting the Balkan States: we have been told by Nietzsche that a nation really only means "Men who speak one language and read the same newspaper." If the analytic German is right there are two nations in Canada, while during the fierce Irish controversy of the last few years it has been claimed with some success that there are two nations in Ireland—inasmuch as the North is largely made up of the descendants of Cromwell's Scottish settlers.

In this war, too, the inadequacy of the word British is also being more appreciated. The tales of regimental and individual heroism all emphasise deeds of derring do by Englishmen or Canadians, by Scotsmen or Australians, by Welshmen or New Zealanders, Sikhs, Gurkhas, or South Africans, but by the future foreign historian of the war the classifications of those engaged will probably be British, Colonials, and Indians. For all that we in the family feel now as we never did before a glow of pride as we read of what its individual members have done. We realise the

truth contained in the epigram quoted by Sir Robert Borden that "it means more to be a Canadian to-day than it did twelve months ago." The day when either the Colonies or Colonials can be sneered at has for ever passed, even if in speaking collectively no other words are found to satisfactorily represent and replace "Imperial" and "Colonial."

In the geographical sense, the terms Britons and Big Britons might be justifiably used, inasmuch as the area of Great Britain is only 120,651 square miles, whilst that of the self-governing Dominions alone—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa—is 7,371,141 miles. The entire British Empire, including Indian Protectorates and the Crown Colonies, totalled 13,123,712 square miles when the war broke out.

**

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Proportions of Canadian Enlistment.

From statistics prepared at Ottawa at the end of July it appears that the compilation of enlistment by Military Districts and Provinces throughout the Dominion gives a total of approximately 140,000 men in all arms of the service, and that, of this number, some 115,000, or over 80 per cent., had come from Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. The recruiting in these five Provinces accounts for 52,000 from Ontario, 32,000 from Alberta and British Columbia, and 31,000 from Manitoba and Saskatchewan. East of the Ottawa River the total is 25,000, made up of 17,000 from Quebec and 8,000 from the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. Other comparative figures show that 63 infantry regiments have been completely mobilised since the first Overseas army of 35,000 left Canada. Of these 9 are in Quebec, 8 in British Columbia, 14 in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 20 in Ontario, 7 in Alberta, 2 in New Brunswick, and 3 in Nova Scotia. The other arms of the service, artillery, cavalry, army service corps, engineers, etc., have been proportionately allocated among the Provinces, except cavalry, which has been raised almost exclusively in Ontario and the West.

* * *

General Hughes at the Front.

Back from the Front, after a visit extending over a week, Major-General the Hon. Sam Hughes, M.P., Dominion Minister of Militia and Defence, brings with him a most satisfactory report as the result of his tour of inspection among the Canadian forces. He has been in the trenches as well as in the camps, rubbing shoulders with the men who are keeping Canada's end up in the face of the foe. He has seen the way Canada's sons are doing their duty in the fighting line. He has seen and talked to hundreds of representative officers, non-coms., and men from Canada who are in camps ready for any work they may be given to do, and he has come back to say that "the boys look the picture of health and contentment, and are all happy, handsome, and tidy." Their one and only intention, says the Minister, is to go on to Berlin, thrashing the Germans, not because of any feeling of hatred, but in the interests of liberty.

Not only has the Minister spent time among the men for whom he is officially responsible. He has been over British, French, and Belgian Army lines. He has visited and conferred with Sir John French, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces. He has talked with King Albert of Belgium, with the French Minister of War, with British and French Generals in the field, with the British Ambassador in Paris, and he has been accompanied on part of his tour by Prince Alexander of Teck, Governor-General Designate of Canada. The Minister of Militia has spent a strenuous week, and has undoubtedly become closely in touch with all aspects of the situation on the Western front.

* * *

Rowed from the Yukon to Enlist.

That the call to serve a man's country is one that cannot be resisted, although it may even necessitate a rough journey of 850 miles in an open boat among the solitudes of Alaska, was evidenced by the arrival at Calgary at the end of last month of Mr. Walter Seath just in time to join the 63rd Battalion. "I was on a two-years' trapping and prospecting trip at the head of the Novikaket river, a tributary

of the Yukon, in March," he said, "when I first heard of the war. Leaving everything to my partners, I started for the Yukon with two dogs and a small sled. Arriving at Ruby, a town about 360 miles distant, in twelve days. I waited until navigation opened, which was earlier than usual this year. I then obtained a small boat and rowed and drifted to St. Michaels, Alaska. I then rowed across to Nome, a distance of 150 miles. From there I took a boat to Seattle and then to Calgary, which is my old home town." Previous to going to Alaska Mr. Seath was an artificer in the Royal Garrison Artillery in Malta and at Woolwich. When such strenuous determination as this is shown on the part of a Canadian to "do his bit," the Germans may well feel how hopelessly they miscalculated the allegiance of the men in the Overseas Dominions.

* * *

Canada and Hindoo Emigration.

The war has changed many points of view, and we find the *Toronto Star* advocating that the restrictions on Indian immigration should be greatly relaxed. This is a very delicate subject—as our contemporary observes—and it wears a very different aspect in Vancouver from what it does in Toronto. The *Toronto Star* seems to think that by encouraging Indian immigrants to bring their wives and families with them the problem might be satisfactorily solved, and rather plaintively asks, "Why should not little Indian boys and girls grow up into good Canadians?"

Except on the coast of British Columbia the severity of the winter would be a deterrent to many Indian races. We admire the motives which led our contemporary to advocate the encouragement of such immigration, and have great respect for his temerity, which would only be increased if the Editor lived in Victoria instead of Toronto. German East Africa would make an admirable Indian colony after the war.

* * *

Cheaper Living and Lower Wages.

A sound economic condition in Canada is of very direct personal interest to thousands of British investors, besides being of the utmost importance to the Mother Country as a whole. There are signs of the beginning of a reduction in the wages of unskilled labour in Canada. This we take to be a healthy sign, and, although it is taking place during the war, it is not taking place entirely because of the war. If it were there would be less cause for congratulation. During the years of the boom, prices of everything were inflated and unskilled labour amongst them. Rents in some places reached a height which became impossible for retail tradesmen to pay out of the legitimate profits of their business, but so long as the boom lasted, they looked to make it from the profits of land speculations. Rents have come down considerably, and now have to be based on strict business considerations. The result of hard times and a complete cessation of speculation is seen in the reduced cost of commodities, which, in Vancouver, for instance, are said to be about 15 per cent. less all round than in 1913. This fact strengthens the hands of the Government and other public bodies, railways, etc., in reducing wages, and, although the standard of living will not be reduced, the economic position of the country will be considerably strengthened.

* * *

Eighty Millions.

It was officially announced on Tuesday that the British Government had placed war orders in Canada to the value of 46 million sterling. From Canada we learn, on the authority of Sir George Foster, the Minister for Trade and Commerce, that Canada has received war contracts from its own Government and the Allies to the amount of 80 millions sterling. So the French and Russian orders have evidently been considerable. Although for several kinds of munitions the United States is naturally in a better position quickly to supply demands than Canada, there seems good reason to believe that Canada has had a very fair share of all contracts placed.

* * *

Practical Patriotism.

One of the most noticeable traits of Britons overseas is their quick, practical common sense. Two of the things that are most urgently needed in this war were quickly

appreciated in Canada and as quickly supplied—hospitals and machine guns. For her population Canada has been magnificently generous in the equipment and supply of hospitals, and in the supply of doctors and nurses, as the columns of *Canada* abundantly testify. Her merchant princes and other wealthy men were equally quick to appreciate the value of machine guns. Our correspondent at Shorncliffe Camp refers this week to some of the larger donations of these guns, but smaller gifts are announced in almost every local Canadian paper. In Victoria the *Daily Colonist* tells us that two local firms in one afternoon called at their offices to offer on behalf of the firms and the employees machine guns for their local contingent. Canada is in this war for liberty to her last man and her last dollar.

* * *

Canadian Labour and the War.

From the fourth annual report of the Dominion Department of Labour, just issued at Ottawa, we learn that up to January 1 last 2,498 members of Trade Unions and labour organisations throughout the Dominion had enlisted, while over 400 reservists had rejoined the colours.

In the enlistments from the various cities, Toronto leads with 579 and 89 reservists; Winnipeg, Montreal, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Victoria, Ottawa, and Regina following in the order named, the last-named contributing 79 recruits and eight reservists. The fact that Winnipeg sent more men to the colours than Montreal, the greatest industrial centre of the Dominion, is remarkable, though the progress of manufacturing industries in the Manitoban capital has been remarkable in the last few years.

The report also indicates the effect the war has already had upon the Canadian Labour unions, the membership to December 31 last having been 166,163, as compared with 175,799 on the same date in 1913, up to which time the annual increase had been very great.

The comparatively slight extent to which labour is organised in the Dominion is shown by the fact that more than half of the local trades unions exist in twenty-five cities and towns, while 40 per cent. of the membership is contained therein. Toronto reports 123 local unions with 14,781 members, and Montreal 126 unions with but 8,439 members, the discrepancy being probably due to the fact that many of the Montreal unions are French-Canadian, which do not report to the Department of Labour.

* * *

Some Notable Features.

A very satisfactory feature of the report is the amount provided by Canadian labour organisations for death benefits, which totalled \$8,864,631 last year, while the amount provided for sick and accident benefits, old age pensions, etc., exceeded the amount of \$1,953,350, which was the sum paid out as strike pay.

Another significant and probably satisfactory feature of the report is a decrease in the membership of international trade union organisations, and an increase in those which operate only within the Dominion.

The temporary shortage of labour during harvesting is being much relieved by the action of the Department of Militia in granting one month's leave of absence and free transportation to non-commissioned officers and men in training in various military camps. Considering the heavier crops to be gathered and the influx of orders for munitions and the general trade situation, the prospects for labour in Canada seem far more favourable now than at an earlier period of the war.

—*—

NEWFOUNDLANDERS FOR THE FRONT.

On Thursday, August 12, the Newfoundland Regiment, which is stationed at Badajoz Barracks, Aldershot, were, with other troops, inspected by Lord Kitchener, who honoured the Newfoundlanders with a short address, complimenting the men on their appearance, and saying that in all probability the regiment would very shortly leave on foreign service.

* *

WAR ORDERS FOR CANADA.

It is officially announced from Ottawa that the orders placed in Canada by the British Government in reference to war supplies which have been executed or are under execution total £46,000,000.

MINISTER OF MILITIA AT THE FRONT.

Major-General the Hon. SAM HUGHES, M.P.,
Tells of His Tour.

BRINGING with him Brigadier-General R. E. W. Turner, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., lately commanding the 3rd Infantry Brigade of the 1st Division at the front, to take over the command of the 2nd Canadian Division at Shorncliffe in place of Major-General S. B. Steele, who has been promoted to the command of all the British and Canadian troops there, Major-General the Hon. Sam Hughes, M.P., Dominion Minister of Militia and Defence, returned to London on Friday of last week, after an eight days' absence at the front.

Fresh from visiting Canadian troops, Canadian hospitals, lines of the British and French and Belgian Armies, and from meeting Sir John French, the British Commander-in-Chief, King Albert of Belgium, Prince Alexander of Teck, the French War Minister, and several British and French Generals in command, the Minister of Militia expressed himself to *Canada* as being thoroughly satisfied and pleased with "his boys," as he termed the Canadian troops, his pleasure at the trip, and his entire satisfaction with the condition of the men. "The boys look the picture of health and contentment," he said. Asked to express an opinion as to the probable duration of the war, Major-General Hughes stated that "the war will be over when the Germans are defeated."

Visit to Canadian Hospitals.

Leaving Folkestone on Thursday, August 5, accompanied by Brigadier-General Lord Brooke, Col. Sir Max Aitken, M.P. (Canadian "Eye-Witness"), Lieut.-Col. John Carrick, and his staff officers, Capt. A. McAdam and Capt. Byron Green, the party were conveyed to Boulogne on a destroyer provided by the Admiralty. At Boulogne they were met by Capt. the Hon. Fred Guest, representing Sir John French, and at once proceeded to visit the Canadian hospitals at Etaples and La Touquet, where the Minister had the pleasure of greeting several old friends, including Mrs. Spalding, daughter of Col. Henry Smith, of Ottawa; Miss Cameron, grand-daughter of Sir Charles Lippert; Miss McLean, daughter of the Hon. John McLean, of Charlottetown; Miss McCurdy; Miss Winter; Miss Hamley, daughter of Col. Hamley, of Belleville, under whom General Hughes served years ago; and Miss Gass, from Nova Scotia. Among the convalescent was a French officer who recalled meeting General Hughes at Sedan two years ago. At dinner that evening the Minister was the guest of Lieut.-Col. H. S. Birkett, meeting Lieut.-Col. Murray, Lieut.-Col. McLaren, and Lieut.-Col. A. T. Shillington and officers of the McGill General Hospital.

"Prince is Every Inch a Soldier."

Early on the Friday morning the party set out for the British headquarters, where they were cordially received by Field-Marshal Sir John French. They then proceeded to Belgian headquarters, visited the Belgian lines, inspecting the trenches, and observing some gun firing by both Belgians and Germans, and, on returning, had the honour of luncheon with King Albert, with whom Major-General Hughes had a conference. Travelling on to La Panne, near Dunkirk, the Minister and his party met Gen. Bridges and Prince Alexander of Teck, dining in company with Canada's designated next Governor-General, who, says the Minister, is "every inch a soldier." Before leaving on the return that evening to British headquarters, General Hughes conversed with a group of Canadian nurses, complimenting them on the admirable services they are voluntarily rendering.

Day Spent in Canadian Lines.

On the following morning the party moved out to inspect the Canadians, accompanied by Prince Alexander of Teck, meeting Gen. Alderson and his staff near Armentières. The whole of the day was spent in the Canadian lines, visits first being paid to the various corps not engaged in the actual firing line. "I think the boys liked to see an old stager," said General Hughes; "it was a case of 'happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again.'"

Next came a visit to the trenches, almost the whole length of the front line being taken in, as well as parts of the other lines, which are from fifty to one hundred and fifty yards apart. Everywhere, said the General, he found the Canadians looking the picture of health and contentment. "Happy, handsome, tidy boys," said the Minister, who added that he saw none of them in the slightest degree suffering. He gave the boys a few cheery words, but they did not need any cheering up. One and all were thoroughly confident of victory, and expressed the intention of going on to Berlin.

"The spirit which seems to inspire them," said the Minister,

"is not merely the desire to thrash the German, but to thrash them to preserve the principle of liberty. They 'plug' the Germans every time, of course, but it is not because of hatred of the Germans themselves, but because of hatred of the horrible principles, or want of principles, that the Germans are fighting for."

Tribute to British Troops.

"Needless to say," continued General Hughes, "the Canadians get along splendidly, not only with their fellow Britishers, but also with the French and the Belgians, and I'm sure they are among the most popular men at the front. The British soldier has always been a marvellous man, but in no period of British history, in none of Britain's wars, has there been shown greater heroism, pluck, devotion, and courtesy than in this war."

One of the most interesting sights was the famous "bird-cage," which is within fifteen yards of the German trenches, and is still occupied by the British. In proceeding along the trenches the Minister met many officers and men he knew, greetings and conversation being carried on under a constant succession of explosions from big guns and the cracking of rifles. Although possibly the men might have exposed themselves more than usual while "cleaning up" in their desire to make things look spic and span, the only casualties during the day were two men slightly wounded.

Sees German Position Destroyed.

From a distant viewpoint at right angles to the line of fire General Burstall gave the Minister the opportunity of observing the destruction of a German gun position. Shrapnel bursting over the Germans inflicted severe losses, and from other positions they replied by briskly shelling the British, without, however, securing any casualties. Later on he saw Strathcona's Horse, with allied cavalry, under Brigadier-General Seely, M.P. "He is a real good fellow, and one of the most energetic I have met," said the Minister. Afterwards he inspected the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, under Col. Panet and Col. Eaton. Festubert, Givenchy, and La Bassée were also visited.

Impressed with General Joffre.

That evening the Minister and his party had the honour of dining with Sir John French and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. On Sunday morning the party paid a visit to the gallant remnants of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, afterwards taking lunch with Gen. Sir Douglas Haig. Later on they were met by Gen. Sir C. Pulteney and taken along the 1st British Army lines, returning in the evening to dine with Sir John French and headquarters' generals.

On Monday morning the Minister was received by Gen. Foch, whom he had met for three successive years at British and French Army manoeuvres, and in the afternoon the party were shown over part of the French lines, finding the most ship-shape conditions everywhere observable, the fighting men absolutely splendid, and their confidence unbounded. Their aeroplanes, said the Minister, seemed marvellously perfect.

Traces of the Fighting.

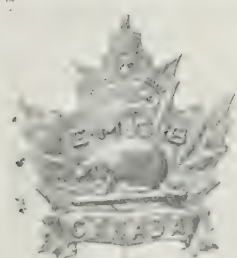
At French headquarters the minister and staff dined with Gen. Joffre, with whom they were much impressed. That night, after traversing the Aisne valley, the party were the guests of Baroness Rothschild at Chantilly. Tuesday was also spent in the French lines, the Minister being welcomed on arrival at Rheims by Gen. D'Espèrè, of the 1st French Army Corps. All along the route traces remained of the heavy fighting—smashed gun-carriages, ruined buildings, broken caissons, above all towering the desecrated famous cathedral. For three hours the Germans kept up a strenuous bombardment, the net result of which was two French soldiers killed, although the cost of the shell ammunition used probably amounted to \$100,000.

Arriving in Paris next day, the Minister was entertained at lunch by Lord Bertie, the British Ambassador, and met the French Minister of War (M. Millerand), afterwards being shown the outer fortifications, defensive works, and aeroplane arrangements round Paris. Before leaving, the party inspected a Canadian reserve park at Montrouil, and the return Channel voyage was again made on board a destroyer. General Hughes spoke in high praise of the efficiency of the Transport Department. "Whoever is in command has reason to be proud of his work and the men under him," he said. "They are cheery and bright, look like business, and the nearer you get to the trenches the more decided this fact becomes evident."

Our fine fellows at the front greatly appreciate the weekly arrival of CANADA. The proprietors of CANADA have borne the cost of sending many copies, but if all the various units and battalions now at the front are to be reached each week our readers must assist. For the sum of 4s. we will send a dozen copies to any battalions or to individuals as the donor selects, and the name of the sender will be indicated to the recipients.

THE CANADIANS AT SHORNCLIFFE.

THE EATON MACHINE-GUN BRIGADE. *By William Blayney.*



BADGE OF THE EATON MACHINE-GUN BRIGADE.

Designed and presented to the officers and men of the Corps by Lady Eaton, of Toronto. Embodied in the design is the Maple Leaf and the Beaver of the Eaton family crest.

who now commands the brigade, and to Lieut.-Colonel W. K. McNaught, C.M.G., of Toronto, and so successful were they in their initial efforts that without loss of time the organisation was sanctioned and liberally supported by the Department of Militia.

Recruiting for the unit commenced on January 4. An establishment of 101 men was first asked for. Over 2,000 men offered themselves in the short space of seven days, even although the requirements of the battery demanded only those who were skilled automobile experts with some previous military experience. Since those early days the battery has grown into a brigade of four batteries manned by a correspondingly increased number of officers and men. These four batteries are known by the distinctive titles of Eaton, Hughes, McNaught, and Boyle, the first being so named in honour of Sir John Eaton, the second in honour of Major-General the Hon. Sam Hughes, M.P., Minister of Militia and Defence, the third in honour of Lieut.-Colonel McNaught, C.M.G., the well-known business man of Toronto, and the fourth in honour of Mr. "Joe" Boyle, the millionaire gold-miner of the Klondyke.

Recruited in the Yukon.

Mr. Boyle has generously paid for the organisation and complete equipment of the battery which bears his name, the battery being composed of men recruited in the Yukon. On completion it was sent down to Vancouver, where it was attached to the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles on the journey to England. Since its arrival at Caesar's Camp South, Shorncliffe, it has been transferred to the Eaton Machine Gun Brigade at Caesar's Camp North. The "Brigade" is now really divided into two brigades, the Eaton and Hughes Batteries forming the 1st Brigade and the McNaught and Boyle Batteries the 2nd Brigade. These batteries are also known as No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4 respectively.

Among the non-commissioned officers and men are to be found no less than 48 graduates of Toronto and other Universities, 15 of this number being graduates in science. Corporal Hanna, of Toronto, is the winner of the Heavyweight Championship of Canada; Private Hitchin, of Toronto, the holder of the Lightweight Championship of the United States; and Private Joe Golden, of Toronto, is one of Canada's Champion-

ship Motor-Cycle Riders, who has won several notable events on Canadian racing tracks. All the men come from good homes, and many of them have left first-class appointments and have given up lucrative positions to join the brigade.

The Eaton Machine Gun Battery was mobilised for its preliminary training and equipment in the Exhibition Park at Toronto early in January. On February 1, the Canadian Government authorised an increase in its strength from 101 men to 282, with a corresponding addition of armoured cars and machine guns. These extra men were obtained in less than two weeks. Since arriving in England the Brigade has been increased to 330 men by the addition of No. 4 (Boyle) Battery.

Maple Leaf as Badge.

The Brigade wears a badge designed and presented to the officers and men by Lady Eaton, of Toronto. The design includes a beaver—the Eaton family crest—overlying the Canadian official maple leaf, and above the beaver a crown and the letters "E.M.G.B.," with the word "Canada" below it. Before leaving Canada for England each member of the Brigade was presented by Mrs. Timothy Eaton, Sir John Eaton's mother, with a pound of chocolate, a large packet of "chiclets" (chewing-gum), respirators and socks. Mrs. Hale, mother of Lieut. F. A. Hale, of the "E.M.G.B.," and wife of Captain E. R. Hale, of the C.A.S.C. Training Depot, Shorncliffe, organised a committee of Toronto ladies who made themselves responsible for supplying the men of the Brigade with parcels of field comforts to bring with them on active service, and the Parkdale Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire presented the Brigade with a Union Jack.

On arrival at Shorncliffe the Brigade was first quartered in huts in the 12th Reserve Battalion Lines on St. Martin's Plain, but some little time ago was transferred to canvas at Caesar's Camp North. They were accompanied by the Borden Machine Gun Battery, in command of Major Holland, V.C., which since its arrival in England had been stationed at Ross Barracks, Shorncliffe Camp. The recognised "mascot" of the Eaton Machine Gun Brigade is an English prize bulldog named "Billy." The Brigade, however, at the same time regards Private Trotman, the officers' "coloured" cook, who hails from Jamaica, as being possessed of the mysterious, undefinable qualifications and attributes of a regimental "mascot." Be that as it may, the officers of the Brigade look upon Private Trotman as a paragon of cooks.

Lieut.-Col. W. J. Morrison in Command.

As stated before, the Eaton Machine Gun Brigade is commanded by Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Morrison, of Toronto. With him are the following officers:—Major W. A. Holloway (Royal Canadian Regiment), Brigade Major; Major E. L. Knight (Collingwood, Ont.), Officer Commanding the 1st Brigade; Major F. M. Murdock (Toronto), Officer Commanding the 2nd Brigade; Captain F. O. G. Wood (2nd Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto), Paymaster; Captain Lyall (Canadian Army Medical Corps), Medical Officer; Captain A. S. J. Ivis (Canadian Army Service Corps, Toronto), Quartermaster.

No. 1 (Eaton) Battery: Captain H. R. Aird (2nd Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto), officer commanding; Lieut. J. A. N. Ormsby (10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto), Lieut. C. L. Bath (9th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, Toronto), Lieut. E. W. Farrow (Ottawa), Lieut. G. T. Scroggie (23rd Northern Pioneers, Parry Sound, Ont.). No. 2 (Hughes) Battery: Captain H. W. Scardiffeld (late Imperial Army), of Toronto, officer commanding; Captain C. E. Burden (9th C.F.A., Toronto), 1st Brigade Transport Officer; Lieut. J. W. Lang-



THE YUKON MACHINE-GUN SECTION BEFORE LEAVING CANADA.

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CANADA'S EXHIBITS AT THE PANAMA EXPOSITION.

Dominion's Display is Splendidly Representative.

WHEN first gazing at the city beautiful by the Golden Gate, facing the turquoise-tinted waters of San Francisco Bay and the lovely purple hills of Marin County, involuntarily a line of Sir John Suckling comes to mind.

"Words are such feeble things." Nature has indeed supplied in the wonderful fairyland of California a perfect setting for this great international triumph of architecture and art—the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915.

When in February last the Fair opened the Canadian exhibit was the only one completely finished, and all spectators were loud in its praise. To-day, amongst the crowd gathered in the building, I heard an elderly rancher exclaim with Western terseness: "Well! These Canadians know how to do things!" As a whole, the display of Canada is the acme of skilful advertising without that noisy vulgarity usually apparent in the "shows" of Chambers of Commerce. Everything gives the impression of solid good taste. The commercial element is quite kept in the background, while the appeal to the æsthetic sense is paramount. Yet, most effectively, the impression has been made on thousands that here is shown the El Dorado desired by colonists—here is a land rich beyond telling in fertile soil, gold, silver, coal, and vast virgin forests. There is no provincialism in Canada's

to be the Beaver Dam. Here two beavers (brought from Lower Canada) toil incessantly, quite oblivious of an interested audience. The wood-pulp, with which they are working, is shown made into a huge roll of paper, furnished by the Belgo-Canadian Pulp Company, of Shawinigan Falls, Que. The Belgians also have invested largely in lands in North-Western Canada. Above the specimen cases in the central corridor are smaller pictures representing rural scenes. These are ingeniously composed altogether of seeds and grasses.

In a large alcove is a highly interesting display of native woods both in a rough state and polished, comprising exquisite examples of red curly birch, white and black curly ash, delicately grained yellow ash, pale yellow spruce, Douglas fir and cedar—all ideal furniture woods and capable of a very high polish. The showing of marbles is particularly good, as is also the mineral display. Coal, gold, copper ore, mica, asbestos, talc, silver, gypsum, and ferro-silicon are set out in handsome cases which plainly denote the localities where they are found.

The Canadian apple growers have a most attractive exhibit from five Provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia—representing an orchard with the rosy fruit gathered in tempting heaps under the trees. In the immediate foreground are baskets of fresh, luscious straw-



FRONT VIEW OF CANADA'S MAGNIFICENT BUILDING AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC FAIR.

exhibit. It is the Dominion as a whole, each section acting in harmony, without rivalry of localities.

Typical Lions Guard Approach.

The building itself is a solid square structure, dignified on the exterior with a double row of Corinthian pillars, and a pale, neutral yellow in tint, flecked out with touches of the Exposition pink, thus harmonising with the whole colour scheme of the Fair. At each portal are lions in bronze guarding the approach. Entering the front door one sees two large alcoves to the right and left respectively, representing Cobalt as it is to-day, with its busy town and its furnaces in full blast—the richest silver mining camp in the world. Opposite is a panorama of the Yukon—Canada's Golden North. At intervals coloured lights are thrown on these vivid scenes.

One then turns to the left of the building and follows a series of panoramic pictures depicting consecutively the development of various sections of the country from the earliest settlement to the present day. A sportsman's resort in British Columbia is a superb view, with its beautiful lake in the foreground, grizzly bears and a mountain lion on the rocks above, and a magnificent eagle gracefully poised above the high cliffs, giant redwoods and Douglas firs forming the background.

Another of these pictures portrays a beautiful fruit ranch, antelope and small game showing in the foreground of a perfect sylvan scene. The representations are particularly fine of the Province of British Columbia, which contains more mountains than twenty-four Switzerlands, and possesses four thousand miles of good automobile roads.

The most popular of all these large pictures, however, seems

berries just arrived from British Columbia. The fruits, small peaches, maple syrup, and honey in glass jars are most tempting and beautifully set forth to the best advantage.

In the corridor leading to this exhibit are hung the portraits of King George, Queen Mary, King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and Lord Strathcona on one side, on the other side being pictures of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Sir Robert Borden. In a limited space the wealth and grandeur of Canada's part in the Exposition can be merely touched upon, and one can only exclaim when visiting this magnificent exhibit, like the Eastern Queen of Holy Writ, "Behold! the half was not told me!"

MAUD OGILVY.

[Pictures of the Grand Trunk Pavilion at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition appear on the front page.]

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OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. J. H. Holt at Quebec on July 26, in his 65th year. He was President of the well-known firm of Holt, Renfrew and Co., Ltd., furriers, and a much-esteemed citizen. In 1890 he married a daughter of the late Mr. Thomas McIlwraith, of Hamilton, who survives him.

At Montreal on July 25, Harriet Mary Marson, daughter of the late Capt. W. S. Marson, of the 63rd Regiment (Manchester), died in her 65th year. She joined the Order of the Sacred Heart when her father's regiment was stationed in Montreal over 50 years ago, and became prominent in religious educational work.

PRINCESS ALEXANDER OF TECK

Reviews Canadian Forces at Shorncliffe.

On Monday afternoon her Royal Highness Princess Alexander of Teck went over to Shorncliffe from Eastwood Park to witness manoeuvres of the troops of the 2nd Canadian Division and the 1st Canadian Training Division on Sir John Moore Plain.

The Hon. Sam Hughes, M.P., Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence, was present, accompanied by his staff.

The Princess motored from Ashford, accompanied by her two little daughters and Lady Northcote, to the plain, where eight battalions and two brigades of mounted rifles paraded, and then, led by massed bands and two pipers, marched past the Royal car. Around the car were the Minister of Militia, General Carson, General Macdougall, Colonel Grant Morden, Captain Cochran, Captain Byron Green, and other officers.

Her Royal Highness expressed the greatest interest and pleasure at this special opportunity of witnessing the evolutions of the troops of the Dominion, of which her husband, Prince Alexander of Teck, who is at the front, is designated to be the next Governor-General.

The various movements were carried out with the great precision and that steadiness for which Canadian troops have become so favourably known among military critics, and the occasion was one which met with the enthusiastic attention of the large number of visitors attracted by the event.

After the inspection was concluded, her Royal Highness was the guest of honour at a garden party given by Major-General Sam Steele, C.B., M.V.O., commanding the Shorncliffe district, at Benchborough Park, which was kindly placed at his disposal by Lady Markham, who is ever ready and willing to do anything that lies in her power for the Canadians.

At the reception which took place many Canadian officers were presented to her Royal Highness, who is particularly interested in all Canadian matters.

The arrangements were in the hands of Major Maurice Alexander, of General Steele's staff. Among the guests were Sir Montagu and Lady Allan, who is still feeling the effects of her recent painful experiences.

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SIR ROBERT BORDEN.

Following the strenuous work which has fallen to the Canadian Premier since his arrival in England, Sir Robert Borden left town towards the end of last week for a few days' well-earned rest.

One of his most interesting recent experiences since starting on this brief vacation was the visit the Premier paid on Saturday to Sir Charles Tupper at Bexley Heath, when the two distinguished Canadians had a most cordial meeting.

Previous to taking this brief respite from official duties, the Premier experienced a very busy period, chiefly concerned with engagements at various Government offices. In addition to several lengthy conferences with officials at the War Office, Sir Robert has had audiences with the French Ambassador in London, and also with the Belgian Minister.

The Premier also had a conference with the Right Hon. Andrew Bonar Law, Colonial Secretary, in connection with matters affecting the war, and in the afternoon again saw the Colonial Secretary, and also the Right Hon. R. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The following day the Premier had a further conference with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War.

On the afternoon of the same day Sir Robert visited the Wandsworth R.A.M.C. Hospital, where he addressed a gathering of over two hundred British, Canadian, and Australian wounded soldiers, meeting with a most enthusiastic reception.

Last Sunday the Premier visited the village of Healdcorn, near Ashford, where his ancestors resided for many years. He was shown over the old parish church, where several of his forebears lie buried. Afterwards he visited the convalescent home for wounded soldiers.

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APPOINTED CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF.

Major Almond, of Montreal, who was chaplain with artillery in the First Division, is to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and will be Chaplain-in-Chief for the First Division. Major Almond sailed for Montreal in the *Mississinibi* on Friday on two months' leave, which has been granted in recognition of nearly a year's arduous work dating from the time he went to Valcartier Camp. Major Almond is rector of Holy Trinity Church, Montreal, and is gael chaplain. He served as chaplain in the South African War.

"TICKLED TO DEATH."

Writing to his mother from a prisoners' detention camp at Giessen, Hessen, Germany, through the medium of the Prisoners' Department of the Canadian Red Cross, Private G. O. W. Greenlow, 3rd Battalion Canadians, says:—"We had a full week last week. We started full of anticipations, as it was rumoured that parcels had arrived for us, and our anticipations were fully realised, and Tuesday night found us full of food, tobacco, etc., and last, but not least, full of gratitude to our relations and friends across the Channel. The arrival of news and parcels has started a new era in our existence. We were tickled to death with the first cup of tea, and passed a unanimous vote of thanks to the donor. Do not worry about us now; with letters and parcels arriving time flies. Cheer up and look forward to our meeting, which I trust will be in the near future."

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TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS PATRICIA.

By One of Her Loyal Troopers.

*You saw us go marching away,
All eager and brave and unknown;
With a tear and a smile on that day,
Us—Your "Princess Patricia's Own."*

*You gave us the banner you'd wrought,
You lent us the name that we bore,
Your praise was the querdon we sought,
Oh! had ever cavalier more?*

*When the tale of this campaign is writ,
When they call out the roll of the dead,
Of the heroes who sanctified it,
What of us, O Princess, will be said?*

*Will the least in that history, then,
Of this war for our Empire and Throne,
Be the deeds of the twelve hundred men
Of "The Princess Patricia's Own"?"*

BLACKIE WILSON.

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As a result of its appeal for Canadian newspapers and magazines, the Canadian Red Cross Association has received 60 bags of such literature during the last 10 days. Professor Cox, formerly of McGill University, and Mrs. Bovey are assisting Lady Drummond's staff at 14, Cockspur Street, S.W., in distributing the same among the various hospitals and nursing homes.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 5s. or 75c., for 50 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

DUNBAR.—On August 9, at Glyn House, Sussex Road, Southsea, to the wife of Capt. Rev. Dunbar, Royal Canadian Engineers—a daughter (stillborn).

—On August 6, at Greenwood, B.C., the wife of Lieut-Col. W. H. N. (1) son, late Suffolk Regt., of a daughter.

LEWIS.—On July 11, at Vernon, the wife of C. B. L. Lewis, of a son.

McNAUGHTON.—On August 10, the wife of Major A. G. L. McNaughton, of a daughter.

REED-LEWIS.—On August 3, at Barrie, Ontario, the wife of W. J. Duane Reed-Lewis, of Le Pas, Manitoba, of a son (stillborn).

SHAW.—On July 11, at 1251, Victoria Avenue, Victoria, B.C., to Mr. and Mrs. Guy M. Shaw—a son.

SHELTON.—On August 13, at Bruce, Alberta, Agnes Fleetwood (née Truman), wife of F. D. Shelton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DUNCAN-MENZIES.—On August 13, in London, Quartermaster H. St. Clair Duncan, of the Royal Montreal Regt., to Florence Menzies.

McSWAN-McFAYDEN.—At the Gaelic C.F.E. Maize, Paisley, on August 13, by the Rev. William McPherson, Donald McSwan, Private, Canadian 6th Infantry Brigade, to Mary, daughter of the late Donald McFayden, Millhouse, Kyle of Rute.

STRAIGHT-DELAN.—On August 10, at Cheshamford Cathedral, Marshall Stuart Straight, Second Lieutenant, 12th Essex Regt., to Helen Blain, of Regina.

DEATHS.

ASHBY.—On July 23, Kate, widow of R. V. Ashby and fifth daughter of the late Henry Joseph Cuervo, of Newton Lodge, Finchley Road (St. John's Wood).

KILLED IN ACTION

ARMSTRONG.—On June 10, at Glenhevy, France, Lance-Corpl. Eleray Frank Armstrong, 3rd Batt. Canadians, the dearly beloved and only son of Mr. and Mrs. Eleray Armstrong, late of Stratford, Manchester, and now of Carlton, Notts, Aged 22.

NICHOLL.—On July 30, in France, Christopher Benoni Nicholl, Lieutenant, 5th Battalion Canadian Contingent, youngest son of the late Rev. Edward Powell Nicholl, of Oqueto, Manitoba, Manitoba. Aged 33.

POTTER.—Killed in action on June 10, in Belgium, Frank William Potter, 1st Canadian Contingent, Toronto Regt., aged 27, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Potter, of 198, Bedford Hill, Baltham.

TO READERS OF "CANADA."

The Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, London, S.W., will be glad to receive copies of "Canada" when finished with for distribution by visitors among Canadian patients in the various hospitals.

We pay the postage if you take "Canada" for a year.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication

The Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways, has returned to Ottawa from a tour of inspection of the Government trunk railway systems and terminals in the Maritime Provinces and the work on the new Quebec bridge. He was accompanied by the Hon. W. H. Hearst, Premier of Ontario, and Sir Henry Drayton, Chairman of the Railway Commission.

The Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, Postmaster-General of the Dominion, left Ottawa on a tour of Western Canada on August 1.

At the parish church, Hertingfordbury, close to the Panshanger Estates, a memorial service was held for Captain the Hon. Julian Grenfell, D.S.O., and Second Lieutenant the Hon. Gerald William Grenfell, sons of Lord and Lady Desborough, who have fallen in the war.

Major-General Sir John Hanbury-Williams, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., who was Military Secretary to the Governor-General of Canada, 1904-9, is gazetted to the British General Staff.

Brig.-General R. E. W. Turner, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., until recently in command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Division, has arrived at Shorncliffe from the front to take command of the 2nd Canadian Division, in place of Major-General Sam Steele, C.B., M.V.O., who has been promoted to the command of the Shorncliffe District by the War Office.

Brig.-General H. C. Nanton received the insignia of Commander of the Bath from the King at Windsor Castle on Thursday of last week.

Colonel R. G. Edwards Leckie, C.M.G., commanding the 16th (Canadian Scottish) Battalion, 1st Canadian Division, is in temporary command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade of that division, in place of Brig.-General R. E. W. Turner, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., who has been promoted to the command of the 2nd Canadian Division.

Colonel T. Birchall Wood, until recently A.A. and Q.M.G., 1st Canadian Division, is now attached to the Headquarters Staff of the 2nd Canadian Division as a General Staff Officer.

Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Hodgins, youngest son of the late Judge Thomas Hodgins, of Toronto, a graduate of the R.M.C., Kingston, has four sons in the British Army. Second-Lieutenant R. D. S. Hodgins, R.F.A., is at present lying in hospital suffering from concussion due to a German shell. Second-Lieutenant A. W. M. Hodgins is with the R.G.A. Second-Lieutenant C. F. B. Hodgins, who graduated from R.M.C., Sandhurst, in March last, is now with the Wiltshire regiment in the trenches in France. Second-Lieutenant J. N. M. Hodgins is also with the R.G.A. As Lieut.-Colonel Hodgins is himself serving, five members of a Toronto family are thus on active service.

Mr. Charles S. MacInnes, K.C., a well-known Toronto lawyer, has been appointed

Assistant Adjutant-General at the Militia Department, succeeding Colonel Dunbar, who goes to the Pension Claims Board.

Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Casgrain (21st Essex Fusiliers), who is in command of No. 3 Canadian Stationary Hospital with the Anglo-French Dardanelles Force, is one of Canada's most prominent and cleverest surgeons. Taking post graduate courses at Paris, London, New York, and Chicago, his successful practice has been



"Canada" [Photo]
A CANADIAN MEDICAL "JOFFRE"
LIEUT.-COL. H. R. CASGRAIN.

carried on at Windsor and Detroit. He was President of the Ontario Medical Association, 1909, and attended the International Medical Congress, Budapest, as a delegate. He received the medal for services in the North-West Rebellion, 1885. He resides in Windsor, Ont. Col. Casgrain and No. 3 Stationary Hospital arrived at Shorncliffe early in May. The unit was quartered at West Sandling for a few days and then removed to Moore Barracks, where it remained until it was transferred to the Mediterranean.

Major Constantine, of the Imperial Army, has been appointed Brigade Major of the 2nd Canadian Divisional Artillery, of which Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Thacker has the command.

Major O. K. Gibson, Canadian Army Dental Corps, is now attached to the Headquarters Staff of the 2nd Canadian Division.

Major M. A. Colquhoun (38th Dufferin Rifles, Brantford, Ont.), 4th (Central Ontario) Battalion, 1st Canadian Division, who was recently given command of his battalion, has now been promoted Lieut.-Colonel.

Captain L. H. Grover (32nd Bruce Regiment, Chesley, Ont.), 1st Battalion (Western Ontario), 1st Canadian Division,

who for the past few months has held an appointment on the lines of communication, is now temporarily attached to the 9th Reserve Battalion, Lower Digby Camp, Shorncliffe.

Captain R. M. Gorssline, Canadian Permanent Army Medical Corps, No. 1 Field Ambulance, 1st Canadian Division, has been detached for duty with the Assistant Director of Medical Services, 2nd Canadian Division.

Lieut. H. E. R. Steele, A.D.C. to Major-General Sam Steele, C.B., M.V.O. commanding the Shorncliffe District, has been promoted Captain by the Canadian Department of Militia and Defence.

Sir Herbert Holt, who has been spending a few days in France, expects to return to Montreal via New York by the R.M.S. *Adriatic* next Wednesday.

In the P.P.C.I.I. the promotion is gazetted of Second-Lieutenant W. R. Iles and A. G. Martin; and the appointments to be Lieutenants of A. Horner, P. B. Tabernacle, D. A. Clarke, and P. Lane.

Lieut. L. H. Curry, 42nd Reserve Battalion, is gazetted captain.

The baptism of the infant daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Barry, M.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Forces, and Mrs. Stanley Barry, took place on August 12 at St. Mary's Church, Byrington Square. The ceremony was performed by Canon Edgar Sheppard, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal. The child received the names of Jeanne Irene, and the sponsors were the Hon. Lady Manningham-Buller, Lady Levinge, Mrs. Leo Maxse, Mrs. Benyon, and Field-Marshal Sir John French.

Mr. R. G. McConnell, Deputy Minister of Mines, Ottawa, is spending some weeks in exploration work in British Columbia. Mr. McConnell succeeded Professor Brock on the latter's appointment to the staff of the University of British Columbia.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Rev. C. C. Owen, Vancouver, who is serving with the forces, officiated last week at the wedding in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, of Gladys, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ravenscroft, of Rock Ferry, Cheshire, to Lieut. A. Temple Dobell, 6th Liverpool Rifles. The bride was the winner of the Ladies' Golf Championship in 1912, and has also taken premier golf honours in France and the United States.

The marriage of Cecil, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moffatt, of Rossland, B.C., to Vere Levinge, only son of Colonel and Mrs. Eardley-Wilmot, of Shawinigan Lake, Vancouver Island, took place at All Saints' Church, Shawinigan Lake, on July 23.

Mr. and Mrs. William Power, of Quebec, announce the marriage of their youngest daughter, Winnifred, to Captain Frank A. Moseley, 7th Artillery Brigade, at St. Paoine, on July 29.

The marriage took place on July 22, in Wolfville, N.S., of Catherine Jean, eldest daughter of the Rev. A. C. Chute, D.D. Dean of the Theological Faculty of Acadia University, to the Rev. T. W. Savary, the Rector of St. James', Kingston, Ont.

On July 31, at St. James' Cathedral, Montreal, Lieut. Harold Hington, 60th Battalion, was married to Miss Elizabeth Fayette Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fayette Brown, of Montreal.

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Last Saturday's List.

Died of Wounds.

Nicholl, Lieut. C. B., 5th Batt. (Western Canada).

Wounded.

PRINCESS PAT'S CAN. L.I.—Martin, Lt. E. O. C.
STRATHCONA'S HORSE. Rothnie, Lt. G.
R. CAN. DRAGOONS. Walker, Lt. W. K.
15th BATT. (48th HIGHLANDERS).—Wilson, Lt. H. M.

Monday's List.

Wounded.

7th BATT. (B.C. REGT.).—Odlum, Lt.-Col. V. W.
16th BATT. (CANADIAN SCOTISH).—Locke, Lt. V. F.

Previously Reported Wounded, now Reported Wounded and Missing.

16th BATT. (CANADIAN SCOTISH).—Moore, Capt. D. M.

Details of Officers.

Lieut. C. B. Nicholl belonged to the 16th Light Horse of Regina. He died on July 30, at No. 3 Casualty Clearing Station.

Lieut.-Col. V. W. Odlum, reported wounded, came from the Irish Fusiliers of Canada, formed, with headquarters at Vancouver, two years ago. He is the officer who accompanied the late Lieut.-Col. Hart McHarg, of Vancouver, when the latter was fatally shot on returning from a reconnaissance. Lieut.-Col. Odlum served in the South African War in 1900, receiving the Queen's medal with three clasps. Lieut.-Col. Odlum is now in London.

Capt. D. M. Moore, who is reported wounded and missing, was previously an officer in the 68th, Ear. Grey's Own Rifles, with headquarters at Prince Rupert.

Lieut. V. F. Locke, wounded, previously held a commission in the 107th, Erie Kootenay Regiment. He is at the No. 2 Base Red Cross Hospital, Rouen.

Lieut. E. O. C. Martin previously belonged to the 88th (Victoria Fusiliers) Regt. He is wounded in both legs, but is going on well at No. 4 General Hospital, Versailles.

Lieut. G. Rothnie, Strathcona's Horse, held a commission as captain in the 31st Regt. (B.C. Horse), and also served in South Africa, 1899-1902. He was wounded on August 2, and is at the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Dieppe.

Lieut. W. K. Walker, R.C. Dragoons, came from Canada as an officer of the Automobile Machine Gun Brigade. He is now recovering in London.

Lieut. H. M. Wilson, who is from Toronto, was wounded on August 6. He is in the No. 1 Base Red Cross Hospital, Wimereux.

Sec. Lieut. D. Hook, 9th Batt. Lancashire Fusiliers (killed in action, August 7), was the eldest son of Mr. Allan James Hook, of Madronas, Cobble Hill, Vancouver Island, B.C., and a grandson of the late Mr. James Clarke Hook, R.A. He was born in July, 1888. At the outbreak of war he was a civil engineer in Canada.

Lieut. Tom Graves, son of Colonel S. H. P. Graves and Grandson of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Bucke, of Ottawa, has been wounded in the hand in an engagement in the Persian Gulf. Lieut. Graves is a former resident of Ottawa.

Second Lieut. John Kenelm Digby, 7th Batt. Norfolk Regiment, killed in action in Belgium, August 4, was the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Digby, Highfield, Fakenham, Norfolk. He was born November 21, 1890, and was educated at Marlborough and Hertford College, Oxford, and had been working for a year and a half preparatory to ordination on the staff of the mission at Edmonton, Alberta, under the Archbishops' Western Canada scheme. On the outbreak of the war Lieut. Digby joined the 1st Contingent, and was with them on Salisbury Plain throughout the winter. He obtained a commission in the 7th Batt. Norfolk Regiment in March, and went with the battalion to France at the end of May.

Under the superintendence of Major-General Carson, the reorganisation of Canadian chaplains is taking place on a systematic war basis. Major Stacey will, it is said, be promoted Lieut.-Colonel and become a Director, with Major Beattie also taking a position as Chief Chaplain for a Division.

Col. Landry, of the 5th Infantry Brigade, Shorncliffe, has at his own request been promoted to assist Major-General Steele in the training depot, his health not being sufficiently good to permit his going on active service. Col. Dave Watson, 2nd Batt., is recommended, and will, it is understood, be recalled from the front to assume command of the 5th Brigade.

Mr. and Mrs. Hatheway Turnbull have taken a house near Folkestone for some weeks, so as to be able to devote themselves to the care and entertainment of Canadians in Shorncliffe. On Tuesday they gave a smoking concert to the 26th Battalion, at which Mr. F. W. Sumner, Agent-General for New Brunswick, assisted.

A series of exhibition lawn tennis matches which were arranged in aid of the Canadian Red Cross Fund took place on Saturday afternoon at the Tennessee Hard Courts, Southfields, several of the best exponents taking part in the games.

A HINT FROM THE TRENCHES.

Those who are making sand-bags for use at the front are advised to use materials of different colours, so that loop-holes are less easily detected by German snipers. A parapet of uniformly white sand-bags shows the loop-holes with fatal clearness.

CANADIAN BANK CLERKS.

List of Officials Killed in Action.

The following list, recently issued in Canada, gives the names of over fifty officials of Canadian Banks already killed in action:—

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.—R. D. Briscoe (Strathroy), J. T. Hone (Biggar), J. R. Keith (Herbert), G. Stewart Patterson (St. Catharines), W. N. Galagher (Chatham), E. C. W. Mocklar (Humboldt), C. W. Lipshum (Vancouver), W. H. Fowler (Herbert), F. Harrison (Toronto), J. Low (Winnipeg).

BANK OF MONTREAL.—A. A. M. McLean, A. G. Clayton, G. A. Mitchell, R. Lowe, I. H. Murray, F. H. B. Bond, A. A. Keates, E. F. Parke, D. Jones, W. J. Sinclair.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.—J. H. D. Arundell (Montreal), Harold Brown (Toronto), A. T. Dow (Winnipeg), Thos. Goodsir (Vancouver), W. R. Hamilton (New Westminster).

DOMINION BANK.—H. E. England (Edmonton), N. MacNeill (Montreal), R. N. C. Davis (Toronto).

UNION BANK OF CANADA.—J. A. Davis (Calgary).

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—F. D. Holland, F. L. Moorey (London, Eng.), H. Reekie, T. Robertson, W. F. Splatt, J. H. T. Ritchie, R. Eagle, F. H. Hatheway, C. C. Kettner, A. McLean.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.—C. D. Carter, T. Eccles, J. K. Forbes, T. R. M. Knox, A. L. McGill, C. M. Thompson.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.—K. Berkeley (Montreal), W. A. Mackay (Renfrew), I. B. B. Robertson (Montreal), C. W. Stewart (Montreal), H. M. C. Sommerville (Stratford), A. R. Birch (Winnipeg).

MOLSONS BANK.—G. W. Le Mesurier.

NORTHERN CROWN BANK.—C. G. Heath.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Deric Broughall, T. C. Chalmers.

The list is incomplete. Mention was made in *Canada* last week of the following additional five members of the staff of the Bank of British North America, who have succumbed to wounds:—Lieut. H. R. Powell, T. M. Bond, R. Andrew, D. Mackinnon, and O. H. Corner.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S ROLL OF HONOUR.

NOVEMBER, 1914.

Harvey, Lieut.-Commander Bernard Matheson, R.N.,
H.M.S. "Cressy" (St. John's).

DECEMBER.

Butler, David, Newfoundland Naval Reserve (Shearstown).

JANUARY, 1915.

Chaplain, John F., 1st Newfoundland Regt. (St. John's).

Naval Reservists (25) Lost on H.M.S. "Viknor."

Barnes, Enos.	Lewis, Philip.	St. Croix, William.
Brace, Albert.	Martin, Sandy.	Smart, Edmund.
Costes, George.	Mercer, John B.	Sparks, Eli.
Dyke, Gilbert.	Morgan, Frederick.	Stringer, George.
Greening, James.	Morgan, William G.	Walsh, Douglas.
Jackson, Thomas.	Parsons, John.	Warren, Albert J.
Jerrett, Levi.	Peach, Henry W.	Youden, George.
Kelly, Albert.	Ralph, Charles.	Youden, Thomas.
	Rowe, Charles.	

FEBRUARY.

Naval Reservists (24) Lost on H.M.S. "Olan Macnaughton."

Bryan, Edward.	Kavanagh, Thomas J.	Randell, Ralph.
Butler, Peter.	Kchoe, William J.	Simmonds, Eugene F.
Chafe, William H.	Knight, Thomas.	Snow, Ronald J.
Coady, Timothy F.	Morgan, John T.	Squires, Richard J.
Crocker, Stanley.	Morris, Walter.	Stone, Edward.
Dicher, Stephen.	O'Brien, Patrick J.	Watkins, Jonas.
Dyer, William E.	Osmond, Gerald A.	Wheeler, Philip J.
Hallett, Albert.	Pike, Francis.	

MARCH.

Naval Reservists (11) Lost on H.M.S. "Bayano."

Brown, Edmund	Green, Barton	Piercy, Charles A.
(Ldg. Smn.).	(Ldg. Smn.).	Spracklin, Edgar J.
Copley, Thomas.	King, William.	(Ldg. Smn.).
Farewell, Joseph	Martyn, Sylvester.	Stanley, Harold A.
(Ldg. Smn.).	Peach, William H.	Whalen, Simon.

"The sum and substance of the whole movement is to make the Canadian boy honourable, truthful, loyal, punctual, conscientious, helpful, self-reliant, self-respecting, thrifty, friendly, kindly to others, and temperate in all things. Add these together and you get a good citizen and Canadian gentleman."—Extract from message issued to the scoutmasters, troop leaders, and boy scouts of the Manitoba branch by the newly-appointed Provincial Commissioner, Mr. C. W. Rowley.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT: GRAPHIC PICTURE OF EXPERIENCES.

RECOUNTING his experiences during his four months' service at the front, a member of the Canadian Contingent, in a very graphic letter, goes on to say:

"I may as well tell you what I consider my closest shave. It happened at night, and whilst pieces of shell and shrapnel were flying around. You do not know how they come; all you know, you hear the explosion and scream of flying fragments. We were lying just east of Vlamertinghe, between that town and Brelin and Ypres, when the Huns started to shell Vlamertinghe. The first shell landed just over the Town Hall, in the centre of the town, and being used by the Provost-Marshal; the second carried away the tower.

"After that I was not bothering much about where they were falling, as this was about 700 or 800 yards behind us, and I sat down about three yards from my horses. The first thing I knew was I was on my back, everything was dark, and clouds of earth were coming down on top of me. The first thing I noticed was that the teams were wheeling round towards me, and I thought, 'This is where I get run over,' but managed to scramble up, and, after getting hold of my team and quietening them down, went over to see what it all was, though, of course, I knew it was a shell. A large size shell had landed just a yard or two the other side of the waggon.

Shell Buried Itself Before Bursting.

"Our waggon was loaded with 120 rounds of high explosive, and the only thing that saved us and the other waggons around us was that the shell buried itself before it burst. A fellow alongside—not belonging to us—with a dump-cart got the whole thing. There was practically nothing left of the waggon, horse, or man.

"These main roadways have all been very considerably widened since the war started, so as to accommodate the large traffic. On my first trip to Ypres it was an eye-opener to me. There were five distinct lines of traffic, two going and two coming, and the centre of the road for orderly and staff motor and motor-cycle despatch riders. There is a limit of some sort on the speed of autos, but motor-cycles seem to go as they please, and they certainly travel some. On this road you would find every kind of vehicle: London 'buses, steam engines, auto waggons, farm carts, everything, and, of course, there was the infantry on foot.

"A man is in the trench this morning, and the next morning is in England enjoying a week's leave. Or the men spend three days in the trenches, and then come out for a week's rest. The daily paper arrives every morning in time for breakfast, and the regular mail in the afternoon.

To Help Smash the Enemy.

"Ever since I have been over here and come to realise what war means—even though not having seen the worst of it—I have felt that I want to do all that is in me to help our cause along, to help smash the enemy. This desire has at times been intensified by incidents and sights such as I have seen—for instance, the wretched spectacle when we passed thousands of civilians, old men and women, women with babies, and young girls, fleeing from the towns, the road packed with them, staggering along under a load of as much of their belongings as they could carry, some old, young, hysterical, others utterly worn out and in a state of collapse, lying around on the sides of the roads and in the ditches.

"This desire to be into the work has been even helped along by such occasions as when I have been present when General Alderson or some other officer whose identity I have not known has come around, their position, the rows of ribbons they wear, all signifying their greatness as military men. To me these men are a source of encouragement. There is a great responsibility, and not to be envied, but they are the men who have the soldiers behind them, and will carry the war through to the only end."

The Fortunes of War.

A Prince Edward Islander writes from the front:—"Just a few lines to let you know that I am still alive and kicking. Everybody is well in our section—that is, the boys from The Island. Well, Cousin Breen, if you could only see the destruction that the Germans have caused in this country it would make your blood run cold. Catholic churches laid in ruins in every place that we have passed through and dwelling-houses and shops on fire. Men, women, and children screaming and crying and trying to save a few of the necessities of life while the shells burst all around them. It is a heart-breaking scene to witness a young woman with a babe or two in her arms trying to make her way to safety. While in other places nearer the firing line it is a common occurrence to see men, horses, and

waggons all piled in a heap waiting to be buried, but such are the fortunes of war."

A Canadian Hero.

In a letter to the *Times* Mr. Benjamin Rand states that much has been written deservedly of the bravery shown by the Canadian Contingent in the battle of Ypres, but far too little attention has been given to the gallant deeds of individual officers and soldiers in that action. The following additional information about Lance-Corporal George William Allen, of the 10th Brigade of the 1st Canadian Division, from the pen of an officer wounded in the same engagement in which Allen was killed will therefore, he hopes, be welcomed:—

"He (Allen) was awarded a D.C.M. about two months ago; you can easily find his record, as I noticed at the time that quite a few papers mentioned him. However, the record does not do Allen justice. I have been with the division in all its actions, and have seen some wonderful sights, and I almost believe that Allen was the bravest man I have ever seen. He was killed, of course—your best men are always the first to be put out of action. I will give you some idea of what Allen did. Our machine guns were all in one particular strip of trench. In one hour or so all the machine guns were out of action except the one Allen was hanging on to. You can imagine what it was like when I tell you that he was the only man left in that part of the trench, and it had previously held about 40 men. He fought at least 30 minutes entirely on his own. He had to set his gun up two or three times and then it was finally smashed by a shell. He then went along the trench to the next gun and did the same with that. When the last gun was smashed Allen banged away with his rifle until he was killed. He undoubtedly deserved a V.C."

—**—

LOSS OF THE R.M.S. "ROYAL EDWARD."

The illustration below shows the Canadian Northern Railway Company's fine steamship *Royal Edward* on May 12, 1910, when she inaugurated the now well-known direct fast C.N.R. steamship service between the ports of Bristol and Montreal.

Almost immediately after the war broke out the *Royal Edward* was taken over by the Admiralty, and the news of her destruction by an enemy submarine last Saturday with great loss of life has occasioned much sympathy.

It is somewhat of a coincidence that the *Royal Edward* should



R.M.S. "ROYAL EDWARD," TORPEDOED ON AUGUST 14 WHILE ON ADMIRALTY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

have met her fate in Mediterranean waters, for in 1907, as the *s.s. Cairo*, she made a record passage between Marseilles and Alexandria, and was for some months (with her sister ship *Heliopolis*, now the *Royal George*) employed on that route before becoming the property of the Canadian Northern Railway Company. She was 525 feet long and 60 feet beam, and one of the largest, fastest, and most luxuriously appointed liners on the Canadian mail route prior to August, 1914.

The Editor of "Canada" will be pleased to receive for publication letters or extracts from letters written from the front by Canadian Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men.

The Eaton Machine-Gun Brigade of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.



THE EATON MACHINE GUN BRIGADE ON PARADE.



OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF NO. 1 (EATON) BATTERY.

OFFICERS, LEFT TO RIGHT: LIEUT. E. W. FARROW; CAPTAIN H. R. AIRD, COMMANDING THE BATTERY;
CAPTAIN W. L. KNIGHT, COMMANDING THE 1ST BRIGADE; LIEUT. J. N. A. ORMSBY,
LIEUT. G. T. SCROGGIE.



THE OFFICERS OF THE

Section, left to right: Captain F. G. Wood (Toronto), 1st
master; Captain W. A. Holloway (Royal Canadian Mounted
Police); Captain E. J. Kitchin (Ontario); 1st
Brigade; Major W. J. Morrison (Toronto), Officer Commanding
the 1st M.G.B.; Captain F. M. Murdoch (Toronto), O.C.
Brigade; Captain Lyall (A.M.C.), Medical Officer; Cap-
tain A. S. Jarvis (Toronto), Quartermaster. Middle Row, left
right: Captain C. E. Burden (Toronto); Captain James V.
Toronto; O.C. McNaught Battery; Captain C. J.
Toronto; Captain H. R. Aird (Toronto); O.C. Eaton Battery;
Captain F. R. Callender Young (Toronto), O.C. Boyle Battery.



OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF NO. 3 (MCNAUGHT) BATTERY. OFFICERS, LEFT TO
RIGHT: CAPTAIN JAMES MESS, COMMANDING THE BATTERY; MAJOR W. J. MORRISON, COMMANDING THE
1st M.G.B.; CAPTAIN F. M. MURDOCK, COMMANDING THE 2nd BRIGADE; LIEUT. G. C. D. USBORNE.



THE TYPE OF HEAVILY ARMORED
MACHINE GUN BRIGADE IS THE
CANADIAN DESIGN. IT IS THE
FROM THE DESIGN OF MAJOR W. J.
CAPABLE OF CLIMBING ALL BUT
ROUGHEST ROADS AND TRACKS.
SIONS, BUT, FOR THE TIME BEING.



OFFICERS AT C.ESAR'S CAMP NORTH. SHORNCLIFF.

The Largest Machine-Gun Brigade of its Kind in the World

(see page 213).

"Canada" Photos; Copyright.



MACHINE-GUN BRIGADE.

Osborne (Toronto); Captain Jos. Fish (Toronto);
Scardiff (Toronto). Back Row, left to right:
Osborne (Hawaiian Islands); Lieut. F. A. Hale
Lieut. J. W. Langmuir (Toronto); Lieut. J. A. N.
Onto); Lieut. E. W. Farrow (Ottawa); Lieut. G. A.
ry Sound, Ont.). Not included in the Photograph
of absence: Captain H. W. Scardiff (Toronto),
Battery; Lieut. G. A. Porterfield (Toronto);
Bath (Toronto); Lieut. L. B. Scardiff (Toronto).
ral of the above officers have recently been pro-
ther rank but not yet gazetted.



OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF NO. 2 (HUGHES) BATTERY.
OFFICERS, LEFT TO RIGHT: CAPTAIN C. E. BURDEN; CAPTAIN H. W. SCARDIFF, COMMANDING THE BATTERY;
CAPTAIN E. L. KNIGHT, COMMANDING THE 1ST BRIGADE; LIEUT. J. W. LANGMUIR;
LIEUT. G. A. MCLEAN.



ER WITH WHICH THE EATON
AN SERIOUSLY DAMAGE THIS
FLOUSE-SHELL. IT IS BUILT
NING THE L.M.C.B., AND IS
LS, AND NEGOTIATING THE
SES ADDITIONAL QUALIFICA-
SSARILY REMAIN A SECRET.



OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF NO. 4 (BOYLE) BATTERY. OFFICERS, LEFT TO
RIGHT: CAPTAIN W. A. HOLLOWAY, BRIGADE MAJOR; CAPTAIN T. R. YOUNG, COMMANDING THE
BATTERY; MAJOR W. J. MORRISON, COMMANDING THE E.M.G.B.; CAPTAIN P. M. MURDOCK, COMMAND-
ING THE 2ND BRIGADE; CAPTAIN ERIC OSBORNE; CAPTAIN C. H. JAMES; LIEUT. F. A. HALE. STANDING
ON THE EXTREME LEFT OF THE SECOND ROW: MECHANICAL SERGEANT-MAJOR BIRCHARD, WARRANT
OFFICER. SITTING ON THE GROUND IN FRONT OF MAJOR MORRISON: PRIVATE TROTMAN, OF JAMAICA,
THE OFFICERS COLOURED COOK, WHO IS OF GREAT REPUTE IN THE OFFICERS' MESS.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The vacant seats in the Dominion House of Commons now number six—viz., East Hamilton, vacant by the death of Hon. S. Barker; Prince, P.E.I., by the death of Mr. J. W. Richards; King's, N.S., by the resignation of Mr. A. De Witt Foster; and Carleton, Ont., by the retirement of Mr. W. F. Garland; also Brandon and Lisgar, Manitoba, by the resignations of Sir James Aikins and Mr. W. H. Sherpe.

TORONTO.—The City Council has voted \$15,000 to aid recruiting in the city, and \$5,000 to the Red Cross Society, for assisting needy Toronto prisoners in Germany. A by-law will be drafted providing for \$1,000 for dependents of Toronto men killed or dying on active service. Thus the city will itself carry insurance on its soldiers.

Last year the actual expenditure on road construction in this Province was \$847,000, of which the Government contributed one-third. The estimates this year provide an outlay of only \$640,000.

The University of Toronto receives a legacy of \$25,000 and St. Andrew's College \$10,000 by the will of the late Mr. E. C. Walker, of Walkerville.

HAMILTON.—The total of enlistments here has been over 3,000 officers and men, out of a population of 107,000.

LONDON.—Sir Adam Beck stated here that plans providing for power development at Niagara Falls and from the spillways of the new Welland Canal of 250,000 horse-power and an immediate development of 100,000 horse-power, will be submitted by the Hydro-Electric Commission to the Ontario Government shortly. "Our plans," he added, "will be capable of extension to develop ultimately 600,000 horse-power, and a diminishing rate of cost to users."

WINDSOR.—Mr. Gildersleeve, Manager of the Northern Navigation Company, announces that this port will be made the southern terminus of the company's vessels.

William Lefler, a native of Detroit, U.S.A., has been sentenced here to ten years' hard labour for participation in the conspiracy to dynamite buildings in this town and at Walkerville.

EXETER.—The by-law to provide \$20,000 for hydro-electric power has been carried.

PETROLEA.—A by-law enabling the town authorities to raise by debentures \$35,000 for the purpose of installing hydro power here has been carried. This gives hydro its first foothold in Lambton county. Construction on the power line from Dresden will be commenced at once. The town has agreed to use 500 horse-power, at the rate of \$35.25 per unit.

WALLACEBURG.—The first campaign here on behalf of the Patriotic Fund realised \$28,000, or \$8,000 more than expected from the 4,500 inhabitants.

RENFREW.—Mayor Moore having resigned, Mr. W. E. Smallfield, editor of the *Mercury* and an ex-mayor, has been elected to the office.

—On August 11 the Hydro-Electric Commission power was introduced here.

MIDLAND.—On July 25 the new lock at the western terminus of the Georgian Bay and Trent River canal, located at Port Severn, was officially opened by Mr. W. H. Bennett, M.P.

ALEXANDRIA.—The Grand Trunk station and restaurant here were destroyed by fire on July 20.

NORTH BAY.—On July 21 the village of Warren, on the C.P.R. between here and Sudbury, was almost entirely destroyed by fire.

—The loss by fire of the Gordon Lumber Company's saw-mill at Cache Bay on July 19 amounted to \$150,000, of which \$75,000 is covered by insurance.

SARNIA.—Nearly 300 men have left here to fight for their country.

PORT ARTHUR.—The Western Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company is making good progress with the manufacture of its first order for farm tractors.

Six members of the staff of the Port Arthur *News* are now on active service.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The Geographic Board of the Province has adopted the name "Hugh Miller Cliffs" for the old red-sandstone fishbeds which line Scammanac Bay on the Bay Chaleur, near the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Reverend William Jackson, D.D., died here on July 24, aged 76; he was one of the best-known of the Methodist clergymen in the Dominion. He came out to Quebec in 1862.

MONTREAL.—The first refrigerator car of the Canadian Express Co., sent from Prince Rupert by the new Grand Trunk route, reached Montreal on July 21. It was loaded with 105 cases of halibut. The car took just five days to reach Montreal.

The funeral of Miss Gwendolyn Allan took place in Mount Royal Cemetery on July 25. The body of her sister Anna, also a victim of the *Lusitania* tragedy, has not yet been recovered.

VERDUN.—The City Council has accepted the offer of Wood, Gundy and Co., of Toronto (the highest tenderer), for the purchase of City Bonds of the value of \$400,000.

DISRAELI.—The Hon. Walter G. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, in a speech here, said that the Gouin Administration would be able to show another surplus in 1916.

LENNOXVILLE.—A by-law has been passed by the ratepayers authorising the borrowing of \$40,000 debentures to purchase the waterworks system.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—There are to-day in New Brunswick thirty-six troops of boy scouts. These are distributed between sixteen different centres, from St. Stephen in the south to Campbellton in the north. St. John has 274 scouts and Fredericton has over 100.

—Mr. F. B. Edgecombe is the largest individual taxpayer in this city.

ST. JOHN.—During June the amount paid out for relief and expenses of administration by the local branch of the Patriotic Fund was \$9,275. Subscriptions received during that month amounted to \$1,552. The number of families in New Brunswick now receiving assistance is 616, the average amount received by each family per month being \$14.75.

The Y.M.C.A. branch here, which was established in 1854, now has 700 members. The financial statement shows that \$15,743 was handled during the year and a balance left of \$220.

Over 200 Germans and Austrians are reporting to the police here.

—The St. John Milling Company have opened the first mill to grind Manitoba wheat in the lower Provinces.

MONCTON.—The local Aldermen have come to a decision regarding the new city and market buildings. Both buildings are to be erected upon the site of the combined city and market building destroyed by fire in February last year. The estimated cost of the new building, which will contain the municipal offices, the public library, Board of Trade rooms, etc., will be nearly \$50,000. Mr. Albert Seneennes is the architect.

PRINCE
EDWARD

ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—A movement to purchase machine guns for Canadian troops is receiving support. The offer of the Hon. Chas. Dalton, the fox millionaire, to provide a motor ambulance has been accepted by the Canadian Red Cross Commission, Colonel Hodgekins.

—Judge Davidson, the Dominion Commissioner, on July 29 began an enquiry at Summerside into the purchase of Army horses in this Province.

—The new ferry steamer, built in England to carry 12 railway cars across to the mainland, will commence running in October.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The annual report for 1914-15 of the City Assessors shows the valuation assessed as:—Real estate \$25,704,950 and personal property \$6,503,600, a total of \$32,208,550, and the amount produced by taxation \$696,833. Imperial property value \$2,860,000, Dominion property value \$4,832,400, and Provincial Government property value \$945,000, is exempt.

—The work on the terminals here is progressing rapidly. Of the total of about 2,000,000 yards to be removed, at least 1,600,000 have been taken out. These figures were given by one of the contractors.

—The Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways, and Mr. F. P. Gutelius have been here on a tour of inspection of the works and of the Intercolonial system.

—Mr. D. Macgillivray has been authorised by Mrs. Laurie, widow of Major-General J. W. Laurie, to order on her behalf a machine gun, to be used either by the 25th or the 40th regiments. Many machine guns are being subscribed for throughout the Province.

As a result of a great recruiting meeting held here on July 29, Lieut.-Col. Flowers obtained 158 men.

—The Government steamer *Minto* and the auxiliary schooner *Burleigh*, both of the Marine and Fisheries Department, are expected to sail from here this month. The *Minto* will accompany the *Burleigh* as far as Hudson Strait. The schooner will then proceed to Mansell Island, where a wireless station is to be established.

GLACE BAY.—Recruiting has been active in this district. Capt. Florence visited the 94th Battalion detachment at Marconi Towers, where ten men came forward in response to his appeal.

BRIDgewater.—Work has commenced on the alterations and additions to the foundry of the Acadia Gas Engine Co., King Street. Machinery, castings, etc., will be required.

SYDNEY.—Enlistments from Cape Breton since the beginning of the war total 1,680 men.

LIVERPOOL.—On July 27 the lumber mill and box factory, with all the machinery, were destroyed by fire. This property had lately come under control of the McLeod Pulp Co., and has been operated until recently. The company estimate the loss at \$20,000, with partial insurance.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—So many local bank men have joined the Fort Garry Horse company of the 78th Battalion that there is reason to believe an entire platoon of financial men can be secured. One section was formed from the Canadian Bank of Commerce alone. Since then 17 more from that bank, 8 from the Royal, 6 from the Union, 2 from the Toronto, and 5 from the Dominion Bank have enlisted. Every bank in Winnipeg is represented.

—Mr. J. J. McGuire has been notified of his appointment as Manager of the Royal Alexandra Hotel. He has been Acting Manager since Mr. William S. Detler left to take over the management of the Chateau Frontenac at Quebec. Mr. McGuire gained his early hotel experience at Caledonia Springs, a beautiful resort near Ottawa.

Through the agency of the Provincial Employment Bureau over 2,000 of the city's unemployed have been placed on farms recently, states Mr. S. A. Bedford, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

—Over \$100,000 has been raised in this Province for Belgian Relief purposes. Mr. M. F. Christie (Treasurer) reports that up to July 15 the Manitoba Red Cross Provincial Office received a total in cash contributions of \$67,182, not taking into account the 121 beds contributed to the Duchess of Connaught Cliveden hospital, for which \$6,050 was sent to Col. Hodgetts, the Commissioner in London.

—Satisfactory progress is being made with the scheme to colonise land along the line of the Greater Winnipeg Water

District Railway between the Whitemouth and Birch Rivers. Both the Federal and Provincial Governments have extended approval and support. Mayor Waugh and others associated with him in the project are confident of its ultimate success.

—The Christian Scientists have contracted for the building of a church here at the preliminary cost of \$35,285.

—The City Clerk reports that the final payment of the Carnegie donation for the Cornish baths and St. John's branch libraries has been made. The total grant was \$70,000.

SEWELL.—Major Geo. A. Carruthers, 38th Battery, C.F.A., in camp here, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and appointed to command the Fifth Overseas Artillery Brigade, vice Lieut.-Col. L. J. O. Ducharme.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Eliminating those who had previous entry, 3,543 of the 8,201 who took up homesteads in Saskatchewan in 1914 were British born, and of this number rather more than half, or 1,951 were Canadian born, according to the annual report of the Provincial Department of Statistics. Thirty nationalities were represented. Of the foreign born, Americans led with 1,946 entries; Russians were second with over 700 entries. Africa, New Zealand, and Turkey were represented by one entry each.

—The free labour exchange in charge of the Bureau of Labour of the Provincial Government opened on July 24 in the Trades and Labour Temple. There were fifty positions open. There are also bureaus at Moose Jaw and at Saskatoon.

—The Provincial Chapter of Imperial Daughters of the Empire (I.O.D.E.) has elected as Hon. President Mrs. G. W. Brown, Patroness Mrs. Walter Scott, President Mrs. W. M. Martin, all of this city; Vice-Presidents Mrs. R. R. Morgan (Saskatoon), Mrs. Sporn (North Battleford), Mrs. Creamer (Qu'Appelle), Secretary Mrs. E. Morell, of this city.

—For the first four months of 1915, the licences taken out by automobile owners in Saskatchewan exceeded the total number of licences issued in 1914 by approximately 1,500.

SASKATOON.—Mr. A. J. Pyke, B.A., of the Regina Collegiate staff, has been appointed Principal of the Saskatoon Collegiate Institute.

There is work for all the able-bodied here.

—On July 21 Mr. R. F. Preston, formerly alderman and an old-time business man here, died.

OXBOW.—On July 24 a great welcome was given to Lieut. Robb upon his return home wounded from the front. Lieut. Robb, at the time hostilities were commenced, was ledger-keeper in the Union Bank here, and was amongst the first to enlist.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—It is stated in the *Journal* that the Hon. David Lynch Scott, of the Provincial Supreme Court, is likely to succeed Lieut.-Governor Bulyea, whose term of office expires next month.

—The later returns of the Liquor Act Plebiscite show the majority in favour of prohibition as about 20,000. Outside of this city and Calgary the largest majority given for the Act was in Camrose. Other constituencies which gave large dry majorities were Lacombe, 1,043; Taber, 1,002; Sedgwick, 846; and Red Deer, 731.

CALGARY.—When John Cotterill, of Birmingham, England, was sworn in on July 24 to serve his King and the Empire, "C" Company of the 63rd Battalion obtained its full complement of men.

The Dominion Government has issued an agreement under the Dominion water-power regulations, covering a water-power project on the Elbow River about 35 miles from this city. The agreement stipulates that complete specifications must be furnished by July 15, 1916, of a scheme of development, the general plans of which have been worked out by Messrs. Duncan, Dutcher and Co., consulting engineers, of Vancouver, and which have already been accepted by the Dominion Water-Power Department at Ottawa.

FROM EAST TO WEST

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Colonel Arthur Hodgins has been authorised by the Minister of Militia to raise a regiment of pioneers.

—Official announcement is made by Colonel A. T. Ogilvie, D.O.C., of the appointment of Major J. A. Clark, of the Seaforth Highland Regiment, as officer commanding the 72nd Battalion of the new Canadian Scottish unit which is to be raised here, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

—July 23 was the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. F. Elworthy's tenure of office as Secretary of the Board of Trade here.

—The New Hudson Bay block, corner of Douglas and Herald Streets, is approaching completion.

VANCOUVER.—The new officers of the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council are:—President, Mr. J. H. McVety; Vice-President, Mr. R. P. Pettipiece; General Secretary, Mr. G. Bartley.

—The total number of families who had applied for assistance from the local Patriotic Fund up to June 30 was 1,272. The total receipts were \$141,357 and disbursements \$79,195.

Greater Vancouver's present population is 163,231, exclusive of about 10,000 Oriental residents, according to the 1915 edition of "Henderson's Directory," recently issued.

—The estimated city revenue for the full year is \$5,298,165. The overdraft at the bank at the end of the first half of 1915 was \$1,862,725, of which about \$300,000 had been advanced against local improvements and the remainder against the ordinary taxes which will only begin to come in about the beginning of September.

—The new list shows 35,011 persons entitled to vote at the

next Provincial general election, and in the adjoining electoral district of Richmond 13,839 voters.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—Mayor A. W. Gray (city solicitor), Mr. W. G. McQuarrie, Mr. L. M. R. Richardson (Manager of the local branch of the Royal Bank), and Mr. D. C. Tuck are among the latest local applicants for commissions in the 104th Regiment.

—Probate of the will of the late Mr. Joseph Charles Armstrong shows estate \$234,905.

—British Columbia can become one of the leading manufacturing Provinces in Canada if its manufacturers will only get busy and show the same enthusiasm and endurance as the Eastern manufacturer. This was the statement made by Mr. J. H. Sherrard, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at a representative gathering here.

MURRAYVILLE.—Langley municipality has the distinction of having the lowest improved tax rate in the Province, the rate this year being 7.20 mills on improved land, and for wild land 40 mills. Under the Municipal Act, which recently came in force, improvements to the value of \$10 per acre must be made to come under the improved land class. Langley has no bonded debt.

PRINCE GEORGE.—The citizens are now practically unanimous for the George Street station site, realising that to upset the plans of the G.T.P. in their arrangements for yards, round-houses, etc., would greatly retard the city's progress.

The reported gold discovery east of Barkerville, in the famous Cariboo country, is absorbing attention here.

PRINCE RUPERT.—The *Empire* remarks: Six short years ago Prince Rupert was a cluster of shacks and tents. There was nothing but high hopes and inflated values. To-day there are graded streets, modern buildings, a splendid water and power plant, a great dry dock, a transcontinental railway service, an expanding fishing industry, and the look and the feel of a budding city.

HOSPITAL FOR WOUNDED CANADIANS.

An Opportunity to Help.

Noteworthy among the various kinds of work accomplished by women in connection with the war is the hospital for wounded Canadian officers which has been created, equipped, and maintained since September by Mrs. Arnoldi at her residence, 47, Roland Gardens, S.W.

Mrs. Arnoldi, herself a Canadian, is devoting her entire means to this valuable method of helping, all but one of the rooms of the house being used for hospital purposes, there being accommodation for 25 patients. The King and Queen have paid a personal visit to thank Mrs. Arnoldi for the good work she is doing, and Sir Alfred Keogh, of the War Office, in a letter to Dr. Herbert Menzies, who, with a number of other leading London medical men, is giving his services free to these patients, says: "The task which we have before us could not be accomplished without such aid as you, for example, are giving."

The War Office has asked Mrs. Arnoldi to take over and conduct the adjoining house in order to increase the accommodation. Mrs. Arnoldi is anxious to do this, but it is a matter of means. Taking advantage of the present "casualty" in activity, and with the double object of securing an imperative and endeavouring to raise some financial assistance for her work, Mrs. Arnoldi, accompanied by Miss Florence Wey, of Vancouver, who has been helping her, has left on a hurried visit to Canada.

Mrs. Arnoldi is carrying out a noble work, and she will very gladly welcome any outside financial help in continuing it. The enforced limitation of her work through lack of funds would be a matter of great regret. Here is an opportunity to allow some spare capital to earn a return in the shape of gratitude and the satisfaction of good work done.

—**

Lieut. S. Barracough, formerly Mayor of Sutherland, Sask., who holds a lieutenant's commission in the Canadian Militia, is serving as a lance-corporal with the Canadian Engineers, Shorncliffe.

CANADIAN COMMISSIONS.

The following were gazetted to commissions in the Canadian Contingent last week. Artillery: G. Tyndale-Lea, H. E. Cawley, R. F. Baker, and C. P. Cotton. 1st Batt.: D. J. McKinney, McCullough, Hill-Jones, and J. W. McDonald. 7th Batt.: H. H. Owen, D. Suran, A. H. Loughton, and J. C. Shields. 13th Batt.: B. H. Rust, M. N. McLean, R. Eagle, and B. Given. 14th Batt.: J. Howe and P. Chevalier. 15th Batt.: L. D. Anderson and J. Annand. 16th Batt.: E. H. Henry, F. M. Breney, and R. T. Sachs. C.A.S.C.: F. E. H. Johnson.

Second Lieutenant S. R. Heaker has been transferred from the Royal Engineers to the 16th Batt., C.E.F., and appointed Paymaster and Hon. Captain.

With Regular Forces.

The following are gazetted to commissions in the Regular Forces from the Canadian Contingent:—Pte. S. Clements (Loyal North Lancashire), Pte. A. S. Pirie (Scottish Rifles), Lt.-Serg. J. B. Barron (Worcestershire), and Lt.-Cpl. A. M. Hazell (Welsh Fusiliers), Cpl. J. W. Hunt (Dorsets), and Lt.-Cpl. J. W. Bush (Royal Scots), from the Divisional Mounted Troops; Pte. R. H. Jenkins (Gloucestershire), from the 19th Alberta Dragoons.

Major E. F. Mackie, D.S.O., Strathcona's Horse, is gazetted attached as Staff Captain to headquarters' units.

—**

In a boxing contest at the Pier Pavilion, Folkestone, last week, Private Phelps, of the 12th Reserve Battalion, C.E.F., beat Private McKay, of the 48th Battalion, by one point in a six-round contest, the prize being a silver cup. Much enthusiasm was aroused among the 600 or 700 Canadians present when Private Kid Brooklyn, of the 21st Battalion, beat Bert Hicks, of London, in the third round of a six-round competition.

Lieut. Rae Smith, aged 23, late Second Lieutenant in the Sherwood Foresters, who committed suicide in a London hotel last week, was previously a manufacturing druggist and chemist in Montreal.

August 21, 1915

INVESTMENT NOTES AND OPPORTUNITIES.

Hints to Investors.

Readers of *Canada* have again sent us circular letters which they have received from U.S. firms who offer to purchase their holdings of various Canadian stocks. In regard to this, we would again point out that such offers rarely represent the market value of the stocks. In these times, when, owing to restriction of market transactions, it is more difficult to follow price movements, it is pleasing to receive offers for little quoted stocks, but those who wish to dispose of such holdings will generally do better to seek the advice of reliable Canadian financial firms before accepting the circularised offers we refer to.

* * *

There seems to be good reason for the belief that during the next six months the payment of Preferred dividends will be renewed by the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., and the Steel Company of Canada.

* * *

In a recent interview Mr. J. H. Plummer stated that the outlook for the Canadian steel industry is now more promising than at any time during the past few years. Mr. Plummer spoke very hopefully of the position of the Dominion Steel Corporation, saying that many of the difficulties with which the company had had to contend were being gradually removed. The Sydney plant he stated to be working almost at its full capacity. He also said that the difficulty in obtaining vessels for the export trade is being arranged for satisfactorily. As far as war work is concerned, the company is busily making shell steel, but Mr. Plummer indicated that the company did not expect to extend this business, as it would have plenty to do along other lines.

* * *

The other great Maritime Province steel enterprise, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., is similarly prosperous. According to Colonel Thomas Cantley, the President of the company, the iron and steel plants at Sydney and New Glasgow are running at full capacity, and their pay-roll is the largest in the company's history. It is stated that the company will begin shipping in August the 2,000 cars which it has contracted to supply to the Russian Government. Directly that order is completed the company will start on the 1,000 cars on order by the French Government, and negotiations are said to be under way for further large orders.

* * *

From Toronto comes the report that the outlook for the Steel Co. of Canada is considered by people closely connected with the company to be most encouraging. It is predicted that the results of this year will be fully up to those of 1913, which was a very prosperous year for the company. The company is said to be turning out 200 tons of finished steel product per day, and is establishing a new open-hearth steel furnace which will considerably increase its output.

* * *

In connection with the recent extraordinary rise in the quotations for Canadian Car and Foundry securities it is interesting to note the estimate by a New York financial firm that on its 5,000,000 shell order the company will net a profit of \$2 per shell, or a total of \$10,000,000, or over 200 per cent. upon its outstanding Common stock. What means the firm in question has of arriving at such an estimate is not stated, but if the same belief is common in New York, from which place the impetus for the recent buying is said to have emanated, no further reason for the upward movement need be looked for. Otherwise the rise of a Common stock, the dividend on which was formerly at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and is now suspended, and which has in front of it a 7 per cent. Preference issue on which the dividend is a year in arrears, to a price higher than it ever stood in the days of its greatest prosperity, would be hard to understand.

* * *

Some of the information which was produced before the Board which has been engaged recently in assisting in the arrangement of a new wage scale between the British Columbia Electric Railway and its employees provides an interesting insight into existing conditions in Vancouver. To support the case for a lower scale the company showed that there had been, during the last year, a decrease of approximately 72 per cent. in the general cost of articles of consumption needed for a working man's family. It was stated also that rents had decreased even more than other items, a house rented for \$25 per month in 1913 being easily procurable for \$16 now. The superintendent of the company made the interesting statement that during the last two years 40 per cent. of its employees had been able to purchase their own homes.

* * *

Among the sixty women and children who have arrived in England after being released from internment in Germany is Miss Charlotte Langmuir, of Toronto.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor welcomes expressions of opinion from correspondents upon all subjects of Canadian or Imperial interest. Letters should be written upon one side of the paper only, and should be as short as possible.

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

AN EVER-GROWING MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,

A Canadian member of the Overseas Club, Mr. Fane Sewell, first suggested the charming idea of planting maple seeds round the graves of Canada's gallant sons who have given their lives for the Empire in Flanders and France. The proposal was at once taken up by the Central Committee of the Overseas Club, and a Memorial sub-committee has been formed to give effect to it, of which I have consented to act as Chairman.

Sir Robert Borden, who has expressed his warm sympathy with the idea, during his recent visit to France kindly planted a supply of maple seeds sent to us by Mr. Sewell, and wrote the following letter:—

Prime Minister's Office, Canada,
Savoy Hotel, London, July 27, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—

I have learned with much interest of the idea of some Canadian members of the Overseas Club to plant Canadian maple seeds over the graves of Canadians in Flanders and France, where practicable, and of your intention to arrange to plant an avenue of maples at Langenmarcke after the war.

The idea seems to me a very pleasing one, and I have no doubt that the relatives of all those who have fallen will appreciate your attempt to beautify the graves of those who have given their lives to the Empire. I have had much pleasure in planting some of the seeds myself.—Yours faithfully,

R. L. BORDEN.

The Hon. Sec., Overseas Club.

At the conclusion of the war the Overseas Club further proposes to plant an avenue of maples at Langenmarcke. "When the trees attain full growth," writes a correspondent in *Land and Water*, "they will stand as sacred groves. Each spring, as they burst into young leaf, each autumn as they reddens to the fall, they will bear testimony to the undying glory and courageous self-sacrifice of those brave Canadian regiments that took their place willingly and spontaneously in the fighting line of the British Empire."

The Overseas Club now proposes to extend the idea to the Dardanelles and other battlefields, wherever practicable, as a memorial to our heroes of the Australian and New Zealand Expeditionary Forces, substituting in their case the wattle (mimosa) for Australia, and the te tree for New Zealand. Relatives of those who have fallen in any of the Continents referred to, if they approve of the idea, are requested to write as to the whereabouts of the graves of their loved ones to the Honorary Secretary, Memorial Sub-Committee, the Overseas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C.—I remain, yours faithfully,

GREY.

Chairman, Memorial Sub-Committee.

Howick, Lesbury, Northumberland,
August 17, 1915.

SOLDIER BROTHERS.

A correspondent in Victoria, B.C., writes:—"In your issue of July 3, under the title of 'Canada's Heroes,' you refer to Philip Nation, who you say was assistant to Mr. W. Fleet Robertson, Provincial Mineralogist, and to Lieut. D. P. Bell-Irving. I may say that Harold Nation, Philip's brother, and not Philip, was assistant to the Provincial Mineralogist. Harold is now at Shorncliffe, and, on account of his special knowledge and skill in field sketching, is being retained by the military authorities for purposes of instruction in that branch. There is another brother, Arthur, serving at the front, who, I understand, has been mentioned for gallantry on the field. He was at one time reported dead, but proved only to have been stunned, and was on duty two days afterwards."

— * * —

M. Chaumel, a temporary sub-lieutenant of French infantry, has been mentioned in an Army order at Paris. M. Chaumel, who was living in Canada at the outbreak of war, left there during the first days of mobilisation for France.

If "Canada" is not on the table of your club or reading-room draw the Secretary's attention to the omission. Canada's share in the great war should be known and appreciated in the Mother Country, and "Canada's" articles and photographs of the Canadian Military Contingents are fullest and best.

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One of the most Beautiful Countries in the Empire.

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HELL'S GATE, FRASER CANYON, B.C.

game fish, prominent in the list being the salmon, for which this Province of Canada has a reputation. The Province possesses 4,000 miles suitable for motoring. There are golf clubs at both Vancouver and Victoria. The game of the Province as a hunting ground has spread abroad, and every year sees an increasing number of big game hunters from Europe, who are invariably delighted with their success in securing trophies.

Mans, Photographs, and Specimens of Game, Fish, etc., may be seen at the London Agency, where the leading British Columbia newspapers are also filed. Full information on application to J. M. TURNER, Agent-General for B.C., Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols, Wednesday, September 1.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Wed., Aug. 25	Thurs., Aug. 26	Fri., Aug. 27

MINING SHARES CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Wed., Aug. 25	Thurs., Aug. 26	Fri., Aug. 27

Stock Exchange business keeps on a modest scale, but specialties in many departments have displayed pronounced strength, largely owing to the shortage of securities, as a result of the unwillingness of jobbers to keep important lines of stock on their books. Domestic securities as a whole have been quiet and dull, but American rails have reflected the cheerfulness maintained at Wall Street, though the market during the last few days has become somewhat unsettled by the break in the American exchange. Oil shares have come more to the front, and mines, though slow, have been hard. Another 15 per cent. instalment on the new War Loan, representing approximately \$50,000,000, has been paid to-day, making the stock 45 per cent. paid. Canadian securities have received their full share of attention, and have afforded several features of interest. The gilt-edged securities of the Dominion have been inactive without any pronounced tendency either way. Neither the old Fours nor the new 4½ per Cents. show any quotable change. In the railroad group Canadian Pacifics have enjoyed sustained cheerfulness and strength as the result of the maintenance of the dividend and the satisfactory annual statement. The market, moreover, assumes that the Board would not have maintained the dividend unless the outlook had been thoroughly satisfactory. Favourable crop news and the official announcement that war orders to a very big total—estimated at £46,000,000—have been placed in Canada have confirmed the good tendency. The stock is over 6 dollars up on the week at 163½. Among Grand Trunk stocks there have been several gains, ranging from fractions to 2. The latter rise is shown by the Third Preference. Hudson's Bays among land shares have again been under selling pressure, and though over the lowest at 4½, they mark a net fall of ¾ at that level. Canadian Cars in the industrial group have been one of the most prominent features of the Stock Exchange. American buying has persisted, and the local supply of stock has dwindled to small proportions. Quotations are not quite at their best, but the Common at 117½ and the Preferred at 128½ are 6 and 8 higher respectively on the week. Cockshutt Plow Preferences have "marked" this week at 58. Dominion Steels have been dealt in as high as 47, and Steel of Canada Common have been up to nearly 34, the First Mortgages "marking" at 88. We refer to this remarkable movement in another column.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

Toronto, July 31.

During the past week there has continued to be great activity, both in Toronto and Montreal, in the securities of the war order group, but at the end of the week there has been a reaction, and the present quotations for some of the stocks show a considerable decline from their highest a few days ago. Present quotations for some of the leading stocks are Car Common 90, after having been as high as 108 during

the week, Preferred 109; Canadian Locomotive, 49; Canadian General Electric, 99; Dominion Bridge, 130; Dominion Steel, 36½; Nova Scotia Steel, 71½; Steel Company of Canada, 23½. You will note that Canadian Locomotive, although below the high point it touched some time ago, has advanced well above its recent level. Another noticeable upward movement is that in Canadian General Electric. Although this company has been known to be sharing importantly in the war orders for a long while, little interest was shown in the stock, which stood around 91, until this week, when it has been very active in Toronto. Among other stocks in which a good deal of interest has been shown in Toronto, Steel Company of Canada has been prominent, while National Steel Car has also been freely bought, rising at one time yesterday to 45, but closing at 39½. I note that in Montreal there has been some dealing in Ames-Holden McCready stock at 9½, and also a few transactions in Spanish River stock at 3½. Some Wayagamack shares changed hands at 34, a rise of 8 points from the minimum. The announcement as to the Brazil Traction dividend has excited little comment, as the reduction was pretty generally anticipated. It is realised that by the course which has been adopted the company should be in a more advantageous position than ever when the exchange again becomes normal. Toronto Railway earnings for May showed a decline of \$47,303 as compared with May, 1914. The net decrease for the first five months of 1915, as compared with the same period of 1914, is, however, under \$25,000, as there was a big increase in March to offset the decreases in the other months.

The issue of the recent Canadian loan in New York seems to have been most successful. The subscription lists were opened and closed on the same morning, and it is stated that applications were received for three times the amount of the loan.

The first unit of the Abitibi Company's paper mill at Iroquois Falls was put in operation on July 24. Two others will soon be working, and the mill is expected to be in full operation by September.

As regards the mining markets, there is little of special note. Hollinger quotation is \$26, Dome Mines \$23, Jupiter 12½. A dividend of 50 cents a share—which represents a 20 per cent. per annum basis—has been declared by Dome Mines, payable September 1. The new stock recently offered to the shareholders at par will participate in the dividend.

West Dome Mines, the market estimation of which is reflected in the quotation of 9 cents for its shares, is to be reorganised. The company's capital stock, \$3,000,000, is all issued and the proceeds expended. A new company is to be formed with a capital of \$3,000,000, of which two-thirds will be issued to present West Dome shareholders in place of their old stock, and the remaining \$1,000,000 will be sold to provide for further development of the property.

Considerable interest is reported from Cobalt in the recent new discoveries of free gold, and prospectors are stated to be busy on several claims.

4½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY. (Incorporated 1884.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$250,000

PAYED UP \$200,000

RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS .. 50,000

TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital) \$250,000

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\$40,000,000 LOAN.

Statement by Minister of Finance.

The Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, in discussing the Canadian loan of \$40,000,000 raised in New York, says an Ottawa correspondent, emphasised the fact that the proceeds of the loan are to be used for the capital expenditures of the Dominion. The money is to be applied upon works and undertakings authorised and actually under construction at the present time.

Mr. White asserted that it is not the intention of the Dominion Government to depart from its policy as set forth in the two Budget speeches delivered since the outbreak of the war, namely, that during the existing critical financial conditions no new public works would be undertaken. The Government, the Minister of Finance explained, has made complete arrangements for its financial requirements until the end of the fiscal year which closes on March 31 next, and the London market will to the extent of the loan be relieved.

Mr. White spoke in terms of warm praise of the services of Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, who successfully carried out the negotiations for the loan.

CROP CONDITIONS IDEAL.

Optimism and Confidence in the West.

The Acting High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., received the following information by cablegram from the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., M.P., Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, under date August 13:—

The following crop report was received on August 9 from the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior at Winnipeg: The whole West is rejoicing in an abundance of heat and sunshine, and conditions to-day are perfectly ideal. Temperature throughout the Prairie Provinces during the last six days averaged eighty to ninety degrees in the shade. No frost at nights has been reported from anywhere in Western Canada, and wheat, which is a most abundant crop, is ripening quickly. Oats and other later sown grains are also maturing satisfactorily, and there is a great feeling of optimism and confidence in all parts of the Prairie Provinces.

A report from the Canadian Northern Railway Company estimates that the average yield of grain throughout the three Western Canadian Provinces will be 24 bushels per acre for wheat, 54 for oats, and 37 for barley.

Excellent crops are reported in New Brunswick, the pasturage is in first-class condition, and live stock is doing well.

Despatches to *Dun's Review* from branch offices in the leading trade centres of the Dominion state that conditions are generally favourable. Toronto reports indicate a tendency towards industrial improvement owing to large war orders and the brilliant crop outlook.

Another result of the efforts made by the British Columbia Government on behalf of the lumber industry is announced by the Minister of Lands. The Admiralty has agreed to turn over to the Provincial Government, for one voyage from the Pacific coast to the United Kingdom, the steamer *Grahamland*, now at the Falkland Islands. The *Grahamland* was, until the destruction of Admiral von Spee's squadron, the German collier *Joséphina*, and surrendered to one of the British warships.

Mr. George Hodge, General Superintendent of the C.P.R. Eastern Division, has been promoted to the position of assistant to Mr. A. D. MacTier, General Manager of the Eastern lines. He has been replaced by Mr. A. E. Stevens, General Superintendent of the Calgary Division of the C.P.R.

CASH DEALINGS IN CANADIAN SECURITIES.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

Government and Provincial Government.		Municipal—continued.		Electric Light and Power—continued.	
Canada 3½, 1914-19	87 1/2	Victoria 4½	87 1/2	Shawinigan Mortgage Debentures	89
" 3½, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	Winnipeg 4½, 1910	88	Toronto Debentures, 1913	87
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87	" Consolidated Debentures	86 1/2
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87	Vancouver Power 4½ Guar. Debentures	70
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	Financial, Land and Investment.	
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	Ama's Land of Winnipeg Common	18
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" Preference	16 1/2
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	British Columbia and Ont. Invest.	7 1/2
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	Canada Co.	17 1/2
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	Canada Wheat Lands	10
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	Canada N.W. Land	7 1/2
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	Can. Northern Prairie	7 1/2
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	Cal. and Edmonton	7 1/2
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	Hudson's Bay	7 1/2
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" Preference	7 1/2
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	Investment Corporation of Canada	8 1/2
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	San Antonio Bonds	10
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	Southern Alberta	10
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	Trust and Loan Co. of Canada 4½ Debentures	7 1/2
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	Western Canada Land Debentures	7 1/2
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	Western Canada Mortgage Bonds	7 1/2
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	Tramways.	
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	Brazil Traction Common	48
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" Preference	48
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	B.C. Electric Preference	7 1/2
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" Delivered	7 1/2
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" Preferred	7 1/2
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 1st Debentures	94 1/2
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 2nd Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 3rd Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 4th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 5th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 6th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 7th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 8th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 9th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 10th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 11th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 12th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 13th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 14th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 15th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 16th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 17th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 18th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 19th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 20th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 21st Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 22nd Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 23rd Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 24th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 25th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 26th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 27th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 28th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 29th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 30th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 31st Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 32nd Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 33rd Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 34th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 35th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 36th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 37th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 38th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 39th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 40th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 41st Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 42nd Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 43rd Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 44th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 45th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 46th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 47th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 48th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 49th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 50th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 51st Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 52nd Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 53rd Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 54th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 55th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 56th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 57th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 58th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 59th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 60th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 61st Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 62nd Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 63rd Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 64th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 65th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 66th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 67th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 68th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 69th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 70th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 71st Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 72nd Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 73rd Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 74th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 75th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 76th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 77th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 78th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 79th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 80th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 81st Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 82nd Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 83rd Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 84th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 85th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 86th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 87th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 88th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 89th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 90th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 91st Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 92nd Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 93rd Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 94th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 95th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 96th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 97th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 98th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 99th Debentures	65
" 4, 1914-19, 1938	87 1/2	" 4½, 1910-1938	87 1/2	" 100th Debentures	65

Messrs. Fredk. C. Mathieson and Sons, 16, Coltham Avenue, London, E.C., have just issued the half-yearly edition of their "Highest and Lowest Prices," which contains the usual particulars of every security officially quoted on the Stock Exchange, including the dates when the business was recorded. (2s. 6d.)

The offices of the Land Corporation of Canada, Limited, have been removed to 3, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.

"The North American Alps, Canadian Rockies, Mount Robson Route," is the title of an extremely artistic booklet issued by the General Passenger Department of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. In it are described, by pen and camera, the new trails through new playgrounds for tourists, the Alpinist, and the sportsman in Alberta and British Columbia. The description of these romantic places is supplemented by a table of the game laws for these two Provinces.

Much useful information is given in the report of the British Chamber of Commerce, Paris, for the year 1914, just issued in pamphlet form. *Inter alia*, it contains comparative statistics of Anglo-French trade for 1914, and a summary of French legislation in 1914.

A useful pocket edition (2s. 6d.) has been published by Marchant, Singer and Co., 47, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C., of the "Directory of Paper Makers."

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL: \$15,000,000 (\$3,062,192).

RESERVE FUND: \$13,500,000 (\$2,773,972).

President—SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.

General Manager—ALEXANDER LAIRD.

Assistant General Manager—JOHN AIRD.

378 Branches of the Bank in Canada and elsewhere:

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON

Chilliwack	Fernie	Keremeos	New West-	Princeton	Vancouver
Courtenay	Golden	Ladysmith	minster	Revelstoke	(10 offices)
Cranbrook	Mission City	Nakusp	Parksville	Rock Creek	Vernon
Creston	Grand Forks	Nelson	Penticton	Salmon Arm	Victoria
Cumbarland	Kamloops	Nanaimo	Phoenix	South Hill	(4 offices)
Dawson	Kelowna	Nelson	Prince Rupert	Summerland	White Horse

WESTERN PROVINCES

Admiral	Delisle	Humboldt	Portage la	Transcona
Athabaska	Drinkwater	Islandville	Prairie	Treherne
Beaumont	Edam	Islandville	Prince Albert	Tugsaske
Bawlf	Edmonton	Kamsack	Provost	Vegreville
Bengough	Elbow	Kerrobert	Radisson	Yarminton
Bigar	Elfron	Kincaid	Redville	Yreka
Blaine Lake	Elgin	Kinderley	Monitor	Vanda
Brandon	Elkhorn	Kitscoty	Moose Jaw	Vulcan
Briercrest	Gilbert Plains	Laird	Moosomin	Regina
Brockrick	Gilroy	Lake Saskatchewan	Morse	Regina
Calgary	Gleichen	Langham	Nanton	Warner
(4 offices)	Grandview	Langton	Neepawa	Watson
Canora	Graham	Lashburn	N. Battleford	Wetaskiwin
Carman	Grouard	Le Pas	N. Battleford	Weyburn
Carmanagay	Hafford	Lethbridge	Natana	Weyburn
Central Butte	Hanna	Lewvan	Olds	Wilcox
Champion	Hawarden	Lloydminster	Outlook	Willow Bunch
Clareholm	Herbert	Lougheed	Peace River	Winnipeg
Coleman	Highland	Macleod	Crossing	(8 offices)
Crossfield	High River	Marcelin	Pincher Creek	Wiseton
Cudworth	High River	Medicine Hat	Ponoka	Yellowknife
Daphin				Youngstown

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Acton Vale	Belleville	Blenheim	Chambly	Collingwood	Danville
Amherst	Beloeil	Brantford	Chatham	Compton	Dixville
Ayr's Cliff	Berlin	Brockville	Chicoutimi	Cookshire	Dresden
Ayr's Barrie	Bic	Brome	Clarenceville	Cornwall	Dundas
Bedford	Bishop's	Camiachie	Coaticook	Cowansville	Durham
Bebe	Crossing	Cayuga	Cobalt	Crediton	Dunnville

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC—continued.

East Angus	Lindsay	Port Arthur	St. George	Sutton
East Havelock	London	Port Colborne	Beauce	Thedford
Essex	Madoc	Port McNicoll	St. Hyacinthe	Thedford
Farnham	Manitoulin	Port Stanley	St. Joseph de	Thedford
Forest	Marquette	Quebec	Beauce	Misses West
Fort Frances	Marquette	(2 offices)	St. Remi	Threes Rivers
Fort William	Megantic	Rainy River	St. Thomas	Tilsonburg
Fredericton	Montreal	Richmond	Samia	Toronto
Galt	(7 offices)	Rimouski	Sault Ste.	(12 offices)
Goderich	Niagara Falls	Rock Island	Marie	Valcourt
Granby	Nicolet	Roxton Falls	(2 offices)	Walkerton
Grimby	North Hatley	St. Armand Stn	Scottsboro	Walkerville
Guelph	Orangeville	St. Catharines	Seaford	Waterloo, Ont.
Hamilton	Oranstown	(2 offices)	Sherbrooke	Waterloo, Que.
Hemmingford	Oshawa	St. Chrysos-	(3 offices)	Waterville
Howick	Ottawa	tome	Simcoe	Weedon
Huntingdon	(2 offices)	St. Felix de	Smith's Falls	West Sleaford
Ipswich	Paris	St. Porcupine	Warren	Wheaton
Ingersoll	Parkhill	Valois	Stanbridge E.	Windsor
Joliette	Perry Sound	St. Ferdinand	St. John	Windsor Mills
Kingston	Peterboro	d'Halifax	Stratford	Wingham
Knoxton	Philipsburg	St. Gabriel de	Swathway	Woodstock
Lacelle	Point St.	Brandon	Sudbury	
Leamoville	Tremblay			

MARITIME PROVINCES

Alberton	Chapellton	Moncton	St. John	Summerside
Amherst	Charlottetown	Montague	Shelburne	Sydney, C. B.
Antigonish	Fredericton	New Glasgow	Souris	Truro
Barnston	Halifax	Parrboro	Springhill	Windsor
Brigewater	Midleton			

IN NEWFOUNDLAND

St. John's

IN THE UNITED STATES

Portland, Ore. San Francisco, Cal. Seattle, Wash.

IN MEXICO

Mexico City, D. F.

LONDON OFFICE—2, Lombard Street, E.C.

H. V. F. JONES, Manager.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce buy and sell Sterling and Currency Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico, issue Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, and Travellers' Cheques payable in all parts of the world; collect Drafts, Coupons, etc., and conduct a general banking business with ALL POINTS IN NORTH AMERICA. Special banking facilities afforded settlers and others going out to the Western Provinces.

IN GREAT BRITAIN

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office:
TORONTO.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President.
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Capital, Paid Up \$5,811,344 — Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, \$7,459,082
Total Assets... .. \$80,500,000

Branches and Agents at every point in Canada and the United States.

Information useful to investors or intending settlers cheerfully given on application to any branch of the Dominion Bank. Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Collections on Canada or the U.S. receive prompt attention. Exchange bought and sold.

London Bankers: Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland.

London Branch: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

J. HAYDN HORSEY, Manager.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up \$7,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits 8,268,000

Head Office - - - - - TORONTO

FLEGG HOWLAND, President. E. HAY, General Manager.

127 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; SCOTLAND, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued, available in all parts of the World. Special attention to Collections.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Interest allowed on Deposits at current rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up \$4,000,000. Resat \$4,750,000.
Total Assets over \$50,000,000.

Head Office - - - - - OTTAWA, CANADA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. George Bryson, President. John B. Fraser, Vice-President.
Sir Henry N. Bate. David MacLaren.
Russell Blackburn. Denis MacRae.
Sir Henry K. Egan. Hon. Sir George H. Perley.

E. C. Whitney.

George Burn, General Manager. D. M. Finnie, Asst. General Manager.
W. Duthie, Chief Inspector.

Interest-bearing Deposits received at all of the Bank's 97 Branches in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

London Agents - PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$16,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,252,884.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. B. ANGUS, Esq.
HON. ROBT. MACKAY.
A. RAUMGARTEN, Esq.
D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.

H. V. MEREDITH, Esq., President.
E. B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq.
SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
C. B. GORDON, Esq.
WILLIAM McMASTER, Esq.

SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD.
C. R. BOSMER, Esq.
H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

/SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D., General Manager.
[A. D. BRAITHWAITE, Assistant General Manager.

Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland: Also at New York, Chicago, and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City.

LONDON OFFICES - 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., and 9, WATERLOO PLACE, Pall Mall, S.W.
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee:—SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART., A. MACNIDER, Esq. GEORGE CYRIL CARROLL, Manager.
The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States, and issues Sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers.

Head Office:
107, ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL,
with BRANCHES in all the
PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "Royaltrust, Montreal."

References may be made to the BANK OF
MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle St., E.C.,
and 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.,
for information about the Company.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

H. V. MEREDITH, President.
SIR WILLIAM C. VAN HORNE, K.C.M.G., Vice-President.
SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN.
R. B. ANGUS.
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HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G.

CAPITAL:

Fully Paid ...\$1,000,000
Reserve Fund ...\$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and
Attorney for clients residing in
Europe—in the investment of Monies
and care of securities—collection of
Revenues, &c. &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, \$25,000,000 Capital Paid Up, \$11,560,000. Reserve Funds, \$12,174,000. Aggregate Assets, \$185,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, PRESIDENT.

E. L. PEASE, VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER.

Branches in Canada and Newfoundland.

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BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—Antigua: ST. JOHN'S. Bahamas: NASSAU. Barbados: BRIDGETOWN. Dominica

ROSEAU. Grenada: ST. George's. Jamaica: KINGSTON. St. Kitts: BASSETTERRIE. Trinidad: PORT OF SPAIN; SAN FERNANDO

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Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000 (\$1,438,356)

Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, \$7,245,140 (\$1,488,727)

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, K.C.V.O., President.

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

209 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuable hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

Canadian Railway Investment Anomalies.

Those in the fortunate position of having cash to invest at the present time have an unlimited selection at their disposal of gilt-edged securities obtainable upon terms which would have been regarded as absolutely outside the bounds of realisation a year or so ago. We recently gave a list of high-class Canadian municipal issues maturing within the next ten years, showing the high rate of interest and the prospective profit on redemption obtainable on the investments mentioned. This week we will deal with the merits of a few superlative Canadian railway securities which can be secured to pay high rates of interest on the money invested, quite apart from substantial profits accruing to the holder on redemption. Whilst the 6 per cent. Notes of the Canadian Pacific Railway stand at a premium of about 6½, and so give no profit on redemption, allowing for the amount that has to be set aside against loss on capital account when they mature, the net yield works out at practically the round 5 per cent.—a high return even in these times, remembering the nature of the security. Another tempting railway security is the 5½ per cent. Notes, 1920, of the Grand Trunk Railway. These can be purchased for about 95½, as against their issue price of 99, and give a yield of over 5½ per cent., without allowing for the £4 or so of profit that will accrue to the holders five years hence. Another sterling investment which must surely have escaped the notice of discriminative investors is the 3 per cent. First Mortgage Debentures of the Canadian Northern Railway, guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the Canadian Government. At the end of July, 1914, these stood at 75; the last "marking" was at 60. Now, this shows a yield of exactly the round 5 per cent.; but attaching to this security is a consideration which must have been overlooked by the market—as well as by investors—viz., the fact that the difference between the present market price, £60, and the redemption value of £100 is exactly £40. In other words, whilst the purchaser at the present price receives a return equal to 5 per cent., in thirty-eight years' time he gets £100 for each £60 invested now.

* * *

A Canadian Government Guaranteed Railway Bond yielding 5%

What policy of insurance ever issued could offer such attractive terms as those presented by this 3 per cent. First Mortgage Debenture of the Canadian Northern Railway, a security which is to all intents and purposes a Canadian Government bond? To the man who wishes to provide for a son a fund to start him in business or for a daughter's dowry, what could possibly be more profitable than a purchase of these gilt-edged guaranteed debentures? Assuming the age of either child to be one year at the present time, on his or her twenty-first birthday one bond, which would cost only £60, would have had added to it £60 in interest—less, of course, income-tax, which, if we assess it at 2s. in the £1 for the next ten years and 1s. 6d. in the £1 for the second ten years, would reduce the net sum received to £54 15s.—equal to nearly the total amount of the investment, whilst it would be halfway towards maturity, an improved position which, quite apart from alteration in general investment conditions, would assuredly be reflected in an addition of from 15 to 20 points to the present absurd quotation. Grand Trunk Railway of Canada Four per Cent. Perpetual Consolidated Debentures are another security which have been allowed to fall to a level which cannot be regarded as anything like a representative standard for this class of investment. At the present price of about 67—which compares with 85 when the Stock Exchange closed just over a year ago—they give the relatively high yield of, within a decimal point, 6 per cent. Even the hardest pessimist can hardly imagine the day when the Grand Trunk Railway will not be able to earn the interest on this stock. No doubt many prospective purchasers of securities are waiting in the hope that prices may fall to still lower levels. They may be justified of their expectations, but the Stock Exchange has a way of discounting future events, and high-class stocks that are now going a-begging at bargain prices that have never previously been experienced in living memory, only need a very little in the way of encouraging war news to put a very different complexion on the market. As we have said before, investment conditions are in the melting-pot, and no one can definitely gauge what the new standards applicable to high-class 4, 4½, and possibly later 5 per cent. securities will be. It is as well to remember, however, that every great war has been followed by a period of cheap money, and although the war may absorb the present earnings of the nation, even when it takes to heart the lessons of economy now being so assiduously promulgated, when peace does come it will bring in its train a relief in the public mind which will

be followed by enormous purchases of high-class securities of every description—new and old creations alike and reflected in some remarkable changes in the values of investments generally. Undoubtedly, many anomalies now existing would disappear and investors be left to regret their lost opportunities.

* * *

Justification for the Recovery in C.P.R.s.

Whilst doubt as to the ability of the C.P.R. to maintain its dividend on a 10 per cent. basis had latterly been lessening, the official announcement came as a relief to those who had been influenced by the irresponsible chatter which has recently been current as to the intentions of the Board with regard to the final distribution for the period July, 1914, to June, 1915. Last week we gave the figures of the annual report as cabled from Montreal, and when the full report comes to hand we shall be able to deal with the results for the financial year in extenso. Those who have followed the monthly statements analysed in these columns will have been prepared for the heavy shrinkage in gross receipts—these having fallen under the round \$100,000,000 mark for the first time since 1910-11—and also for the splendid saving effected in expenditure. What will come as a welcome surprise is the fact that the revenue on special income account, allowing for the decline of \$622,000 in the net receipts of the Pacific Coast Steamships, is in excess of the previous year to the extent of \$2,381,000, the total being equal to, say, 4½ per cent. on the whole of the Common stock outstanding. The combined revenue is equal to 11.25 per cent. on the Ordinary capital, and when allowance has been made for the 10 per cent. dividend paid for the whole year, there is the substantial balance on the combined accounts of \$3,259,000 to carry forward, in comparison with \$10,937,000 a year ago; but it must not be forgotten that the balance brought forward on special income account was \$3,097,000, so that the total surplus of the latter, after allowing for the 3 per cent. paid from it, is \$6,266,000. It will be of interest to learn whence came the very welcome increase in the special income account. With real estate in Canada still under a cloud, it is generally considered that this must have accrued from the arrangement entered into with the British Government with regard to the company's steamers taken over by the Admiralty. The effect of the statement on the market was reflected in a sharp advance in the shares, which have been well over 160 again, and show a yield at the present quotation of about 6½ per cent.

* * *

Extent of the Rebound in Canadian Industrials.

The appended list will give some idea of the magnitude of the rebound which has been witnessed in a number of Canadian industrial securities during the past few weeks. It will be noticed that the movement has been fairly general in its incidence, but it must be remembered that prices are still in many cases well under their end of July, 1914, levels.

	Price end-July, 1914.	Lowest 1915.	Latest market and date.	Recovery from lowest of 1915.
Canadian Car and Foundry Common	47½	20	110½ Aug. 16	07½
Canadian Car 7% Cum. Pref. ...	97½	69	129 Aug. 16	69
Canadian General Electric ...	90½	88	111 Aug. 16	23
Cockshutt Plow 7% Cum. Pref. ...	71½	56	89 Aug. 16	—
Canada Cement 7% Cum. Pref. ...	92½	74	84 July 30	10½
Dominion Steel Corp. Common ...	92½	14½	46 Aug. 16	31½
Dominion Steel 6% Cum. Pref. ...	69	63½	75 Aug. 16	11½
Dominion Iron and Steel 5% Com. Mt.	85	70½	77½ Aug. 3	1
Lake Superior Corp. Cap. Stock ...	15	6½	11½ Aug. 10	6
Lake Superior 40-yrs. 5% Gold Bonds	85½	60	67 Aug. 16	7
Montreal Light, Heat and Power Com.	280	217	22½ Aug. 13	8
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal 6% 50 yr.				
First Mt. ...	90½	—	87½ Aug. 16	—
Steel of Canada Common ...	—	16½	33½ Aug. 12	12½
Steel of Canada 7% Cum. Pref. ...	71½	60	84 Aug. 16	24
Steel of Canada First Mt. ...	89½	80	88 Aug. 16	8

† Nominal quotation.

"Canada" and its Readers.—The service of the financial, investment, commercial and general information available to Canada readers is probably more complete and efficient than is obtainable anywhere else in this country. The files and records at the London offices of the newspaper, constantly supplied and kept up to date from our Canadian offices and correspondents, provide a bureau of information of great value. Readers of Canada who subscribe direct for the paper are entitled to the fullest replies by letter to all enquiries. This service alone is worth many times the cost of the annual subscription, and is of the utmost value to any British shareholders in Canadian undertakings, or those having commercial connections with the Dominion.

Canada is posted to subscribers in the United Kingdom for 52 weeks for 25s.

Financial and Mining Notes.

Kaministiquia Power Co.—Net earnings for June, 1915, \$24,498.62, showing a surplus over interest charges of \$16,488.17.

Zinc Bonus. By granting a bonus of two cents per pound the Government at Ottawa has solved the problem of ensuring, at reasonable prices, an adequate Canadian supply of zinc for use in the production of brass for quick-firing shells and cartridge cases. The bounty, which is on a sliding scale, is a maximum of two cents per pound, and is payable when the London price falls below \$33 per short ton, the total bounty not to exceed \$400,000. The measure is made applicable until July, 1917.

The Directors of the Dominion Bank have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., payable September 1.

Cabled information gives the Canadian Klondike Mining Company's output for the week ending August 7 at 2,085 ounces.

It is announced that the City of Prince Rupert has protected its Treasury Bills, aggregating \$281,000, that matured in London on June 1 last.

Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 1 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on August 31.

A special train of seven steel cars, said to contain over \$20,000,000 in gold, was sent last week from Halifax to New York. The consignees are reported to be Messrs. Morgan.

Minneapolis, St. Paul and S.S. Marie Railway have declared a half-yearly dividend on the Preferred and Common stocks at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable October 15.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Company have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. declared on the Preferred shares, payable September 1, to shareholders of register on August 18.

The coupons falling due on September 1 on the City of Regina 5 per Cent. Debenture Loan should be presented between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) at the Bank of Montreal.

It is stated that Messrs. McIlwhee Brothers, the Colorado contractors who sued Messrs. Foley, Welch and Stewart for damages for breach of contract in respect of the construction of the Rogers Pass tunnel, have won their case, and have been awarded \$500,000 by way of damages.

The Canadian Northern Railway, states the Canadian correspondent of the *Times*, has successfully floated a loan in New York for \$9,500,000 (£1,900,000) for two years at 5 per cent., secured by a general mortgage on the railway and unsold bonds of the company guaranteed by the Government.

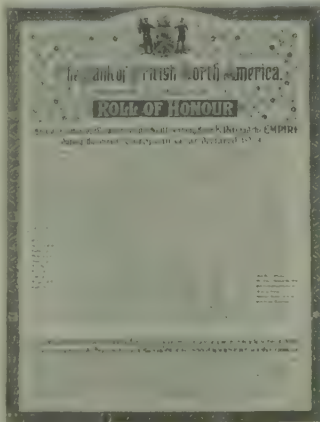
Cabled advices from Ottawa say that gold to the amount of \$5,000,000 was shipped from the vaults of the Finance Department to New York, being the balance of \$100,000,000 placed there on British account soon after the war started. The shipment is expected to relieve the Exchange situation.

The numbers are published of Toronto Railway Company 4½ per Cent. Sterling bonds and Toronto Railway Company 4½ per Cent. Currency bonds, which have been drawn for redemption, and will be paid for on August 31, 1915, at the chief office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto (or, in the case of the Sterling bonds, only at the Bank of Scotland, 30, Bishopsgate, E.C.) on presentation thereof, of with all unmatured coupons attached, being Coupons Nos. 47 to 58 both inclusive at the principal sum thereof, and accrued interest. The bonds so drawn will come to bear interest on and after August 31, 1915.

CANADIAN ZINC REFINERY.

Now that the high price of zinc caused by the extraordinary demand for that metal for making brass has made it economically possible to refine low-grade zinc ores, the Dominion Shell Committee is taking up the question of establishing a zinc refinery in Canada, in connection with the manufacture of shells, in order that the country may be independent of the "corner" in zinc and spelter in the United States. In the Kootenay section of British Columbia there are vast deposits of low-grade zinc ore, which were impossible to work at a profit when zinc was 5 cents a pound, but which pay well for recovery at four times that amount.

In 1914 the production of zinc ore in Canada was 13,000 tons, valued at slightly over \$300,000. All this ore went to the United States for refining. But within the last few months the Standard Silver-lead mines at Silverton, B.C., have shown that the "French process" of treating zinc concentrates will give an extraction



"ROLL OF HONOUR" OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

of 90 per cent., and that the residue is sufficiently enriched in silver and lead to make good returns. The proving of this fact is of enormous value to the mining district of British Columbia, for there are untold millions of low-grade zinc ore easily accessible.

ACTIVITY IN ATLIN.

Both in placer and quartz mining there is great activity in Atlin at the present time, and, according to the reports brought back to Vancouver by a business man who has recently returned from a month's trip to the North, the output of gold is expected to break all previous records for this district. Mr. Fraser, Gold Commissioner at Atlin, states, however, that he knows nothing of the reported find of a gold nugget valued at \$40,000 at the Engineer Mines.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Canadian Northern (week ending August 7), \$259,900; decrease, \$94,500.
Canadian Pacific (seven days ending August 14), \$1,815,000; decrease, \$347,000.
Grand Trunk (seven days ending August 14), \$162,670; decrease, \$15,196.
Grand Trunk Western, \$30,308; decrease, \$493.
Detroit, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee, \$15,406; increase, \$2,476.
Total, \$206,386; decrease, \$15,212.
G.T.P., Prairie Section (seven days ending August 7), \$10,783; decrease, \$6,434.
White Pass and Yukon Railway (for week ending July 31), \$59,569.

ALGOMA CENTRAL. Lake Superior Corporation

A circular has been issued to holders of the Five per Cent. First Mortgage 50-Year Gold Bonds of the Algoma Central and Hudson's Bay Railway Company by the Bondholders' Committee giving the results of its enquiry.

The committee states that while it is unable to recommend that any action should be taken at present against the Lake Superior Corporation, it feels bound to criticise the financial arrangements that were made, under which the Corporation guaranteed the bonds of the railway company, the Terminals Company, and the Algoma Steel Corporation and other concerns. This guarantee was entirely dependent for any value upon the success of the very subsidiaries whose bonds were guaranteed.

As important negotiations are pending, the committee wishes to have its hands strengthened by having the depositories of the bonds. The committee therefore requests bondholders to deposit their bonds with the Bank of Montreal.

N.S. STEEL AND COAL CO.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company is busy at work on the Russian order for 2,000 cars, the shipping of which will begin next month at Vladivostok, all tonnage to carry the whole order having been secured. Following the Russian order, work on 1,000 cars for France will begin. The iron and steel plant of the company at Sydney and New Glasgow is running at full capacity, and at the present time the pay-roll is the largest in the history of the company, \$59,000 having been the amount paid in wages for the past fortnight, which is at the rate of over \$4,000 per day. The Russian cars will be sent to Vladivostok via the Panama Canal.

QUEBEC'S MINERALS.

The annual report of the Mines Branch of the Province of Quebec, which comes under the jurisdiction of the Hon. Honore Mercier, Minister of Colonisation, Mines and Fisheries, states that during the year ending December 31, 1914, the value of the products of the mines and quarries of the Province reached a total of \$11,732,783. This is a decrease of 10 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The following minerals were mined:—Asbestos, copper, chromite, graphite, magnesite, mica, gold and silver, ochre, zinc, lead, and phosphate, besides very large quantities of structural materials, limestone, granite, clays, marble, etc.

THE FISH SUPPLY SHORTAGE.

For the purpose of relieving the shortage in supplies the fisheries division of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries are consulting with a view to the import of fish, in a chilled or frozen state, from Newfoundland and Canada.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND No. 114.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO and a HALF per CENT. has been declared upon the Capital stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st August next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, 1st September next, to shareholders of record on 16th August, 1915.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,

H. V. F. JONES, London Manager.

2, Lombard Street, London.

2nd July, 1915.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

F. G. S. (Galashiels).—We have reliable information to the effect that notwithstanding the prohibition legislation in regard to which you express anxiety, the bonds of the brewery company in which you are interested are quite safe. We shall be able to give you further detailed information upon the matter shortly.

J. H. (Newcastle).—It seems to be generally believed that, as a result of the war contracts upon which the company has been engaged, it will be able to make a very satisfactory showing in respect of the present year. It is believed with some confidence that an early resumption of the preferred dividend will be found to be justified.

L. E. A. (Waldron).—The stamped addressed envelope you referred to was omitted. We are afraid that the lawyers correctly informed you of the conditions which exist at present. There has been legislation to protect debtors, and it will undoubtedly be better in any event that your house property should be occupied than left empty with the consequent risk of damage and depreciation. We are afraid you can only wait patiently till the return of normal conditions.

R. B. T. (Hammersmith).—The company has always enjoyed considerable confidence in Canada, and before the outbreak of war there was a ready market for its shares both in Canada and in London. For several months the stock was comparatively inactive, but lately there has been an upward movement. We do not think, however, that this has gone beyond the real value of the shares, as the company, which is under energetic management and which generally secures a full share of business, showed itself to be in a strong position at the end of its last year, and since then is known to have been engaged upon profitable work.

WAR STOCKS.—In connection with Canada Car an estimate which has been made by a New York firm is glanced at under "Investment Notes" this week. On the general subject the opinion is growing that the movement in stocks of the war group is due to a belief in the U.S. that the war will be of long duration, and that the period during which the company will earn heavy profits from their war work will therefore be extended. It is also to be remembered that some of the enterprises concerned are very strong and quite apart from their present activities, which may be of a temporary nature, they should under ordinary circumstances earn satisfactory profits.

M. R. STRETTON.—The company, which is so closely allied with other enterprises as practically to be part of them, does not make a practice of publishing its financial statements separately. It is, therefore, somewhat difficult to ascertain its exact position. This matters the less, however, as the whole of its output is taken by the other alluded to, and as these, which are very strong, are responsible for the securities in question, no anxiety need be felt with regard to the latter. (2) Transactions

in the securities mentioned are somewhat infrequent. We understand that they are very firmly held for investment purposes. You need be under no apprehension as to any difficulty occurring in regard to the interest payments.

OCEAN FALLS CO.—It is stated that negotiations, which have been in progress for some time, will soon be completed for the sale of the assets of this company to a new company, entitled Pacific Mills, Ltd. The Ocean Falls Company was organised in 1909, and in January, 1910, £300,000 6 per Cent. First Mortgage bonds were issued in London at 97 per cent. A receiver was appointed for the company in April, 1913, and a project was put forward for the financial reorganisation of the company. This fell through, but in the following November fresh suggestions were approved. The negotiations now approaching completion are in connection with this second scheme, and it is stated that they would have been concluded much earlier but for the war. If, as is now expected, the scheme is consummated, holders of the First Mortgage bonds of the old company will be given 6 p.c. bonds of the new company to the extent of 50 per cent. of their holdings of the old bonds, and a further proportion of Preferred and Ordinary shares in the new company. The new company has been organised by important San Francisco interests which, it is said, control almost the entire output of pulp and paper on the Pacific coast. It is stated that the new company not only proposes to rebuild the mill but to spend several millions of dollars in doubling its capacity.

ENQUIRER.—We are unable to take an optimistic view of the company's future. Doubtless the business is a good one, which should be capable—and in many cases has been proved to be capable—of producing excellent profits. The enterprise in question, however, is, in our opinion, quite overburdened with its outstanding securities. Whether it will eventually succeed in squeezing out the "water" is somewhat doubtful, but, in any case, this must be a long process. The project about which you now enquire was the subject of careful enquiry on our part some little time ago. We then formed the opinion that the land was as stated, viz., excellent, that undoubtedly it was suitable for the purpose proposed, and that the development project was quite feasible. We, however, believed that the proposition was unsound because the price at which the property was secured necessitated its being resold at prices which were unjustifiable in comparison to the profits which individual purchasers could reasonably expect to make. In other words, a project which might not only have been successful, but would have benefited the whole district, was foredoomed on account of the inflation of values on which it was based. Since then the bubble has been pricked by financial restriction, etc., and at present the company, if it could sell at all, could only do so at prices which would entail a very heavy loss as compared with the price

which has to be paid to the original vendor. Under the circumstances it looks as if some reorganisation of the whole project will have to be agreed to. In any case, in view of the unsatisfactory situation in regard to the industry concerned, there is not likely to be any great demand for the property for some time.

EMIGRATION AND GENERAL.

CHEMICAL (Leicester).—The Canadian statistics of manufactures for 1910, the latest available, show that there were 178 establishments for the manufacture of chemicals and allied products, with a capital of \$26,926,124, and 5,274 employees on wages, and that the value of the products was \$27,798,833. Of these establishments there were 40 devoted to drugs, 7 to explosives, 10 to fertilisers, 29 to oils, 26 to paints and varnishes, 37 to patent medicines, 5 to salt, 11 to starch, and 13 to all other allied industries. The values of the products were as follows: Drugs, \$3,632,794; explosives, \$2,162,500; fertilisers, \$643,733; oils, \$7,682,510; paints and varnishes, \$8,041,154; patent medicines, \$3,214,939; salt, \$122,985; starch, \$1,744,381; all other allied industries, \$547,837. Four establishments for the manufacture of artificial limbs and trusses are included under "Timber and Lumber," and the employees numbered 33. There were five car-bide of calcium establishments with 186 employees, with a produce of \$515,457. There were 22 soap establishments with 754 employees with a produce of \$6,220,546, and 7 washing compound manufactories with 63 employees and a produce of \$282,874. Under "Food Products" there were 8 chewing gum establishments with 203 employees producing \$816,069, and under "Miscellaneous" 4 artificial ice manufacturers with 80 employees producing \$170,226.

Flowing Oil Well near Calgary.—A demonstration of the capacity of one of the wells in the Calgary oil-fields occurred on July 24. When the valve was opened a column of oil was forced 150 feet into the air, and the flow was estimated at 1,000 barrels daily. It is claimed that this Southern Alberta well will maintain that flow, although a conclusive test cannot be made until there is some means of disposing of the oil, which is much too valuable to waste.

A ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE MONOGRAPH.

Imperial Defence and Trade is the title of the first of a series of monographs to be published by the Royal Colonial Institute. This series is the result of a competition (in which eleven monographs were sent in), the conditions attached to it being explained in a prefatory note by Major-General J. Bevan Edwards, Chairman of the Council of the Institute. This, the first of the series, which won the gold medal, together with a grant of 100 guineas and honorary life membership of the institute, is from the pen of Mr. Frederick A. Kirkpatrick, of Colbridge, Ireland, and deals with the subject in a most comprehensive manner, showing the interconnection of defence and trade, and applying historical examples, and examining the tendencies of the age, especially as between Great Britain and the British self-governing States. The price of the monograph is 2s.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 502. August 21, 1915

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE WAR.

The Financial Administration.

The whole of the financial administration of Newfoundland's participation in the present war was turned over by the Government to a non-partisan committee composed of the leading business men of St. John's as soon as it was decided to enter into the struggle. These are already administering two funds, and have been asked to undertake the control of a third.

The first is the monetary appropriation set apart by the Government for the raising, equipping, transporting, and paying of the Newfoundland Regiment. The second is the Patriotic Fund, now \$100,000, raised by public subscription to aid the dependent relatives, who may be in need, of those who have volunteered for active service by land or sea. While the Fund is relatively small, still it can be substantially supplemented when further amounts are required, and in the meantime it is being disbursed under regulations which ensure the relatives, who may require assistance, of any of those who are on active service, a position as if the breadwinner were at home and pursuing his regular avocation.

The third is the pension appropriation, which will provide, through the State, the necessary financial aid for men who may be disabled while on active service or for the families of those who may lose their lives.

This Commission is known as the Finance Committee of the Patriotic Association of Newfoundland, and its officers are:—President, His Excellency Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., Governor of Newfoundland; Chairman, the Hon. Sir E. R. Bowring, Member of the Legislative Council; Vice-Chairman, the Hon. M. P. Cashin, Minister of Finance; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. John S. Munn, President of the Newfoundland Board of Trade; Hon. Secretary, the Hon. P. T. McGrath, Member of the Legislative Council.

The Chairman is at the head of one of the very largest of the Colony's business concerns, and has been for the past three years Newfoundland's representative on the Dominions Royal Commission. His firm—Bowring Bros., Ltd.—originated in Newfoundland over 100 years ago, and, reversing the usual order of things, established branches in Liverpool, London, and New York during the intervening period. To commemorate its centenary, the house of Bowring last year presented the city of St. John's with a handsome park, costing \$50,000, which was opened by the Duke of Connaught when he visited the city last summer, to commemorate this unique incident in its history.

The Vice-Chairman is one of the leading business men operating in the "outports" of the Colony.

The Treasurer is a stepson of Mr. Bowring, and really the resident chief of the Bowring firm, as the principal spends many months each year out of the Colony, besides being President of the Board of Trade.

The Secretary, besides being a newspaper man, was Clerk of the House of Assembly for twelve years, and has filled secretarial positions in various commissions. He was entrusted by the Government of the Colony with preparing the whole of the case for the Dominions Royal Commission which visited Newfoundland last summer.

The other members of the Committee are:—The Hon. J. R. Bennett, Colonial Secretary; the Hon. John Harris, President of the Legislative Council; the Hon. George Knowling, a former Cabinet Minister without portfolio in Sir Robert Bond's Administration; the Hon. John Harvey; the Hon. James D. Ryan; the Hon. M. G. Winter; Mr. W. D. Reid, President of the Reid Newfoundland Company, the great railroad and steamboat operating concern in Newfoundland; Mr. Charles P. Ayre; Mr. David Baird; Mr. John Browning; Dr. V. P. Burke, the Secretary of the General Patriotic Association; Mr. William J. Ellis, ex-Mayor of St. John's; Mr. W. B. Grieve; Mr. James M. Kent, K.C., present Leader of the Opposition and Attorney-General in Sir Robert Bond's late Administration; Mr. Archibald MacPherson; Capt. H. A. Timewell, who is now Paymaster with the regiment in England, and who was appointed when Honorary Paymaster in charge of the general work locally when first organized; Capt. Montgomerie, agent of the Furness-Withy Line at St. John's, the Deputy Paymaster and Adjutant of the regiment at headquarters in this city; and Mr. Eric A. Bowring, the junior Director of the Bowring firm.

Owing to the depletion in the foreign money market the Colony has borrowed \$1,000,000 through the Imperial Government for the purpose of financing its regimental expenditure, and amounts from this total are handed over to the Finance Committee as required and disbursed by them as needed for the work in hand. The Patriotic Fund outlays are made in the same fashion.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Books for Canadian and British Readers.

"THE PANAMA CANAL," by Willis J. Abbot, author of "The Story of Our Navy," "American Merchant Ships and Sailors," etc.—An elaborate historical narrative of Panama and the great waterway which now divides the American continents. It describes the country and the people in an interesting manner, and should be widely appreciated at the present time. There are over 600 excellent photographic reproductions and a number of water-colours by E. J. Read. Pp. 414. London, New York and Toronto: Syndicate Publishing Co.

"THE CANADIAN WOMAN'S ANNUAL AND SOCIAL SERVICE DIRECTORY," edited by Emily P. Weaver, A. E. Weaver, and E. C. Weaver, B.A.—While this is for the most part a guide to work in which Canadian women are more particularly interested, it should commend itself to all social workers. It covers a wide field, from general information, through personalities, and legal, professional and religious work, to a variety of social and kindred agencies. A great number of facts are given in its pages relating to Canadian life and interests that are not otherwise available. Pp. 332. Toronto: McClelland, Goodchild and Stewart (\$1).

"THE CHILDREN'S BOOK OF CANADA," by Ford Fairford.—Not only a pleasant introduction to Canada, but also an informative account of Canadian ways and affairs in all fields. It is written for the most part in fittingly simple language, though now and again long words are used that will be more comprehensible to grown-ups than to younger readers. The author is familiar with his subject (though he makes a slip on page 153 in speaking of "Nonconformist bodies"), and makes it thoroughly attractive. The book is fully illustrated. London: George Harrap and Co. Pp. 159 (1s. 6d.).

"MANX SONG AND MAIDEN SONG," by Mona Douglas, with an introduction by Gertrude Ford.—The "Little Books of Georgian Verse" have been promisingly inaugurated with this collection of verse by a girl of sixteen. It is full of colour and music, and will lead many people to look forward with anticipation to her later work. Pp. 42. London: Erskine Macdonald, Malory House, Featherstone Buildings, W.C. (1s.).

"THE MARRIAGE OF MUSIC," being a second edition with additional poems, by Annie C. Dalton.—This book of short poems by a Canadian lady should appeal not only to her fellow-countrymen, but to all lovers of poetry, though the rhymes are not always perfect. Pp. 92. London: Erskine Macdonald. (2s. 6d.).

"TIPPY," by Georgina Binnie-Clark.—This "autobiography" of a Pekinese puppy is described as a story for children, but it will be read with pleasure by all interested in animals. It is published by the Fashion Journals Guild, 14, Woodstock Street, London, W. (pp. 24), at 6d. and 1s. (boards). This profit of the first edition is to go to the Blue Cross, and of the second to the Savoy Guild for sending parcels to prisoners of war in Germany.

The 49th annual report of Dr. Barnardo's Homes (price 6d.) is issued from the headquarters, 18-25, Stepney Causeway, E. It is an especially interesting production, containing among its 70 illustrated pages narratives of the success of some of the 1,509 old Barnardo boys serving their King and country, and of the success of the work in Canada. Over 7,000 boys and girls are now cared for in one or other of the Barnardo homes, and the war has, of course, placed an additional strain upon their accommodation owing to the increase in orphans.

The Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, the Hon. J. E. Caron, has issued a brochure to the agriculturists of the Province entitled "War and Agriculture," in which he points out the advisability of an increased output this year of all sorts of food produce from a patriotic and a business point of view.

The "Year-Book and Almanac of Newfoundland" for 1915 contains a calendar and nautical intelligence for the year, information relating to public offices, institutions, banks, etc., of the Colony, a directory of all towns, villages, and settlements in the island, and the Customs tariff corrected to date. It is published by the King's Printer (J. W. Withers), St. John's, N.F.

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The Overseas Club, of which the King is the patron, and whose headquarters are at General Buildings, Aldwych, has 126,000 members living for the most part in the Dominions beyond the Seas, but the privilege of membership has now been extended to residents in the British Isles. Honorary membership, including the use of the club rooms, has been extended to all members of the various Overseas contingents (in uniform) who in London. A sum of over £21,000 has been raised to provide tobacco and cigarettes for soldiers and sailors, and an Aircraft Fund has been inaugurated to supply an aeroplane or aeroplanes to the British Government.

The American Amateur Single Sculls Rowing Race has been won by Robert Dibble, of Toronto, by a length.

THE ENGLISH HALIFAX.

"Halifax: A Commercial and Industrial Centre," is an illustrated handbook concerning the Yorkshire town's present position and future promise. It is published for the Halifax Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Trade, and Advertising Club, by Sells, Ltd., "At the Sign of the Sundial," 166-169 Fleet Street, London, E.C. (Quarto, 2s. 6d.; by post, 2s. 10d.) Its aim is to show manufacturers and merchants at home and abroad the vast range of work produced from this centre, which is now as well known for its machinery as its woollens, and also to attract to this area those contemplating setting up new works by demonstrating the advantages of the town's position.

IMPERIAL INDUSTRIES
EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

The Institute of Industry and Science of Great Britain and Ireland has arranged for the holding of an exhibition of the natural resources of the Empire on the Aldwych site, with a view to impress the British public, leading industrialists, men of science, chemists, and others with the great resources of our Dominions and Colonies. In the development of the project the Institute (whose address is Aldwych Site, Strand, W.C.) is co-operating with the British Empire Exhibition Association. The exhibition will be held under the auspices of the various Dominions and Colonies.

RAILWAYS IN QUEBEC.

According to the latest report of the Quebec Minister of Public Works and Labour (for the year ending June 30, 1914) the mileages of steam railways in operation in the Province on that date were as follows: Intercolonial, 328.75; Quebec Central, 252.85; International (C.P.R.), 81.25; Grand Trunk, 450.74; South-Eastern, 220.50; Canada Atlantic (G.T.R.), 53.09; Quebec and Lake St. John, 298.26; Montreal and Lake Maskinonge (C.P.R.), 13.00; Drummond County (I.C.R.), 130.66; L'Assomption (C.P.R.), 3.50; Vermont Central, 121.00; Boston and Maine, 39.75; Canadian Pacific, 560.16; Temiscouata, 69.28; Vaudreuil and Prescott, now the Montreal and Ottawa (C.P.R.), 23.50; St. Lawrence and Adirondack (N.Y.C.), 36.48; Hereford (M.C.R.), 53.52; Orford Mountain (C.P.R.), 57.30; Pontiac and Renfrew, 5.00; United Counties (Q., M. and S.), 59.84; Montford Colonisation (C.N.R.), 32.27; Lotbiniere and Megantic, 30.00; Phillipsburg Junction and Quarries, 5.87; New Rockland Slate, 4.12; Ottawa and Gatineau Valley, now the Ottawa, Northern and Western (C.P.R.), 80.10; Montreal and Western (C.P.R.), 70.00; Great Northern (C.N.R.), 276.05; Napierville Junction, 27.10; Ottawa Valley, 6.74; Pontiac and Pacific Junction, now Ottawa, Northern and Western (C.P.R.), 79.50; Lower Laurentian (C.N.R.), 38.84; Baie des Chaleurs (A. and L.S.), 100.00; Quebec, Montreal and Southern, 48.33; Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix, 30.09; Lake Temiscamingue Colonisation (C.P.R.), 45.88; Cap de la Madeleine (C.P.R.), 4.91; Northern Colonisation (C.P.R.), 58.00; South Shore (Q., M. and S.), 61.50; Carillon and Grenville, 12.75; Beauharnois Junction (G.T.R.), 19.13; East Richelieu Valley (Q., M. and S.), 22.16; Matane and Gaspé, now Canada and Gulf Terminal, 35.80; Ha! Ha! Bay, 31.39; Atlantic, Quebec and Western, 102.00; St. Maurice Valley (C.P.R.), 27.96. Total, 4,108 1/2 miles.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

The Canadian mail steamers direct from Liverpool to Quebec, carrying letters, parcels, magazines, and newspapers, usually leave every Friday or Saturday, and are operated by the Allan and C.P.R. lines as per appended list; post on day before sailing date.

Letters only for Canada are also taken via New York by the Cunard steamships leaving Liverpool on Saturdays, and by those of the White Star line sailing on Wednesdays; post the previous day. The Allan line also operates a direct service of passenger-carrying steamships from Glasgow and London to Quebec, Montreal, and to St. John's, N.F.

Freight services are also regularly maintained by the Cunard, Canadian Northern, and Manchester Liners. Certain of these vessels also carry passengers.

Friday, August 20.—R.M.S. *Missanabie* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to Montreal.
Saturday, August 21.—R.M.S. *Saxonia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *St. Louis* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Wednesday, August 25.—R.M.S. *Adriatic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *Corinthian* (Allan), London to Montreal.
Friday, August 27.—R.M.S. *Metagama* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to Montreal.
Saturday, August 28.—R.M.S. *Cameronia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *St. Paul* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Wednesday, September 1.—S.S. *Lapland* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, Sept. 3.—R.M.S. *Hesperian* (Allan), Liverpool to Montreal.
Saturday, September 4.—R.M.S. *Orduna* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *Minnehaha* (Atlantic Transport), London to New York.
Wednesday, September 8.—R.M.S. *Baltic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *Scyllion* (Allan), London to Montreal.
Friday, September 10.—R.M.S. *Corstean* (Allan), Liverpool to Montreal.
Saturday, September 11.—S.S. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.
R.M.S. *Tuscania* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
Wednesday, September 15.—R.M.S. *Cymric* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, September 17.—R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan), Liverpool to Montreal.
Saturday, September 18.—R.M.S. *Saxonia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *St. Louis* (American), Liverpool to New York.

In the *Canadian Magazine* for August are "The Growth of Canadian National Feeling," by Clarence M. Warner; "The Red River Settlement—1830 and Now," J. W. Bartlett; and "The Real Struthcona: The Nights at Silver Heights," by the Rev. Dr. George Bryce.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., during last week, were the following:—

A London pitwood agent asks to be placed in correspondence with firms in the Canadian Maritime Provinces who can ship pitprops and mining timber.

An Edinburgh firm who do a large business in telegraph poles for Government purposes and also in small poles for mining districts would be glad to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers and shippers in a position to do export trade.

A London company manufacturing fibre trunks, cases, etc., are open to purchase large quantities of grained fibre boards of the quality and colours according to sample in possession of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and invite offers from Canadian manufacturers.

A Yorkshire manufacturer desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers who can supply mild steel wire for mattress-making, weaving, bookbinding, etc.

A Canadian company manufacturing one, two and five ton trucks is prepared to appoint a resident United Kingdom agent possessing the necessary connection.



Canadian Government TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

E. D. ARNAUD,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

FRED. DANE,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Report, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—

"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address.

Files and Tool Steel.—

THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

German Silver and Brass Mills.

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England, German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "German," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes.—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham, Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers.—

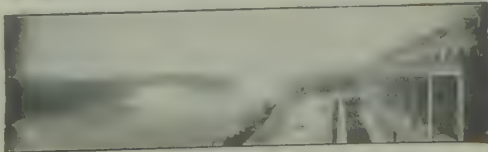
ORRIS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England, T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

"WHAT'S WHAT."

"Lydiatt's Pocket Guide to What's What in Canadian Advertising" has reached its second year with the 1915 edition (\$2). It is a condensed compilation, in extremely convenient form, of facts and statistics relating to Canada, its people, its markets, its manufactures, and its advertising mediums. While especially intended as a comprehensive guide to merchandising and advertising in Canada, it will be found generally interesting and useful. It is published by W. A. Lydiatt, 53, Yonge Street, Toronto.

The moving story of "How Belgium is Fed," written by William C. Edgar, editor and principal proprietor of the *North-Western Miller*, an American journal, has been republished in pamphlet form by the National Committee for Relief in Belgium. It is a good work, in which Canadians are proud to be lending a helping hand.

The Clifton Hotel, Niagara Falls, Canada



VIEW OF THE FALLS, SHOWING EAST WING OF THE CLIFTON HOTEL.

SURROUNDED by broad verandahs and balconies, tastefully decorated throughout and fitted with every approved appliance for safety and luxury, the Clifton Hotel is a satisfying hotel in which nothing has been overlooked that would make for the welfare and enjoyment of its guests—a spacious ballroom, well-equipped billiard room,

large airy bedrooms, parlours, and writing rooms, single or *en suite*, irreproachable cuisine, telephones, golf and tennis—everything the tourist can possibly desire.

No tourist should miss the uninterrupted view of the entire Falls—the most gorgeous spectacle in the whole world—which can be obtained from the Clifton Hotel. Some idea of the view is shown in the accompanying picture.

RATES—European Plan: \$1.50 upwards per day.

Write for Illustrated Booklet, containing views of the Falls, which may be obtained post free from the Tourist Department, "CANADA" Offices, Kingsway House, London, W.C., or from

G. R. MAJOR, Manager.

IMPORTANT.—The Clifton Hotel management will operate the "Clifton Inn," adjoining the main Hotel, during the Fall and Winter months, on the American Plan.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street, S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir GEORGE H. PERLEY, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary, Mr. W. L. GRIFFITH.

Emigration Office.—Assistant Superintendent, Mr. J. OBEY SMITH, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Agent-General.—Mr. JOHN A. REID, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross S.W.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agent-General.—Mr. J. H. TURNER, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Representative in Ireland. Mr. JOHN COOGLIN, 35, Foyle Street, Londonderry.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. W. SUMNER, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Agent-General.—Mr. JOHN HOWARD, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Agent-General.—Mr. RICHARD REID, 163, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Agent-General.—Mr. HARRISON WATSON, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agent-General.—Lt.-Col. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending August 17 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the *Montreal Star*, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the Hotel Metropole and the Waldorf Hotel; and the Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.

Baynes, E. New Westminster—Leytonstone, Essex. Burrows, W. M., Winnipeg—91, Lower Biscane Street, Chelsea.

Campbell, W. B., Montreal—Lancaster Gate Hotel, W.

Chenier, Howard B., Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.

Clemes, H. B., Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.

Davies, Ben, Winnipeg Savoy Hotel.

Duff, H. R., Lieut.-Col., R.A.M.C., Kingston—First Avenue Hotel.

Ewart, Kathleen, Ottawa—St. Stephen's Crescent, Baywater.

Fegan, C. P., and wife, Victoria—East Grinstead.

Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. W. S., St. John—Savoy Hotel.

Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L., Toronto and Brussels—224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Jackson, Juno, Bart, Simcoe—Strand Palace Hotel.

Johnson, A. Lawrence, and Mrs. Anna McQuade, Victoria, care of Kells Bayce Co., Derby.

Jones, A. J., Victoria—45, Lorne Road, Brighton.

Kennedy, M. A., Toronto—Savoy Hotel.

Langford, C. M., Victoria—36, Harrington Road, Leytonstone.

Larich, J. B., Turin—Grand Hotel.

Leavis, Mrs. Terry, Montreal—88, New River Crescent, Palmers Green.

MacKenzie, Stuart, M.D., Edmonton—Strand Palace Hotel.

MacLeod, George W., Sherbrooke, Hyde Park Hotel.

Mapp, P. A., Prescott, Ont.—Hotel Metropole.

Morgan, Lieut. and Mrs. R. K., Vancouver—Folly Whorltoning Gloucester.

Morn, Eric, St. Joseph—58, Shaftesbury Avenue, Morrison, W. G., Toronto—34, West Avenue Road, Walthamstow.

Pell, F. G., and Mrs., Victoria—Reading, Berks. Phillips, H. H., Toronto—Hotel Cecil.

Reid, Mrs. Alexander, Winnipeg—34, Gaveston Road, Leamington.

Robins, Norris W., Sherbrooke—Hyde Park Hotel.

Syngue, Ella Scarlett, M.D., D.P.H., Vancouver—94, Jernyn Street (en route Nish, Serbia).

Watson, J. B., Toronto—Westminster Palace Hotel.

THE ELECTRICAL MANUAL.

The bulk of the nineteenth volume of the "Manual of Electrical Undertakings" is, as before, occupied by particulars—technical, financial and personal—of all the electric supply, traction, telegraph, telephone, manufacturing, and miscellaneous undertakings in the United Kingdom and the Overseas Dominions and Colonies; by the directory of over 20,000 officials, including members of tramways and lighting committees, the list of contractors; the classified Buyers' Directory; and by a mass of information on Government and statistical matters relating to the electrical industry. The American section, almost solely concerned with Canadian undertakings, runs to 59 pages, and gives particulars of operations, charges, and, in many cases, finances.

In addition to the war comments made under the "Survey of the Year," the manual contains several special articles of importance in relation to the international struggle for electrical trade. A description is given of the electrical industry in Belgium, which will have to be reconstructed after the war; while other

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

DAILY, 9 till SUNSET. Admission: Sunday, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only; Mondays and Saturdays, 6d.; other days, 1s. Children always 6d. The Band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blues) every Saturday from 4 to 6 p.m.

FOLKESTONE.

Near Shorncliffe Camp.

THE CLIFTON HOTEL, The Leas. Beautifully situated, magnificent sea views from every window. Private grounds, electric light, reception rooms. Separate tables. Special terms to families of Naval and Military Officers. Terms moderate. Station, Folkestone Central, Tel. 401. Write for tariff.—PROMETHEUS.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

VISITORS from Canada wishing to receive the paper regularly should fill in the Subscription Form, thus ensuring the regular receipt of "CANADA" for the next twelve months. Subscription Rates are contained in the form on front cover. A subscription carries with it the privilege of receiving answers by letter to any questions of Anglo-Canadian interest.

articles deal with the status and organisation of the German electrical industry and the growth of the Austrian State telephones. Another special article summarises the history of the various efforts to reorganise the conditions of electricity supply in London. Forty-eight maps accompany the "Manual," which is published by the Electrical Press, Ltd., 13-16, Fisher Street, Southampton Row, London, W.C. (2,000 pages; 21s. net.)

A number of the latest war cartoons of Mr. H. Racy, of the *Montreal Star*, are displayed in the window of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Steamship Offices, Charing Cross, and, together with relics picked up on the battlefields by Canadians, are attracting considerable attention.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, & C.

EDMONTON.—P. C. THOMSON (Scots Solicitor), Barrister, &c., 422, Tegner Building, Box 846.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—

SWINBURNE & CO., Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Victoria Avenue, Fort William, P.O. Drawer 558.

OTTAWA, ONT.—

ORDI.—POWELL & LYLE, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. (John F. Ord, K.C., Montreal G. Powell, Norman W. Lyle), Trust Building, 44, Sparks Street, Ottawa. Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Royal Trust Co., E. B. Lyle & Co. Ltd., Canadian Luncheoners' Association &c. Cable address: "Ord Powell," Ottawa.

London Agents: Messrs. Bischoff & Co. **McLAURIN & MILLAR**, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. (Geo. McLauren, LL.B., Halldane Millar), Bangs Chambers, Ottawa. Cable address: "Laurent," References: Bank of Ottawa, International Harvester Co.

REGINA, SASK.—

ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Walter Scott Building.

SASKATOON, SASK.—RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Drinkie Building.

TORONTO, ONT.—RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & CO.

PANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants' Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Wilco," Toronto. Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Lindsay Building.

CANADA

No. 504. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1915. Vol. XXXIX. 6^D. WEEKLY.

CANADA'S WAR OFFICE IN EUROPE.



OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF THE CANADIAN PAY AND RECORD OFFICE, MILLBANK, LONDON.

This photograph was taken outside the building of the British American Tobacco Company, Limited, the Directors of which have granted the Dominion Government the free use of the very extensive offices occupied there by the Pay and Record Office.

Close on 700 officials are engaged here dealing with the details of pay and record for Canada's Expeditionary Force. Chief Paymaster and Officer in Charge of Records is Colonel W. R. Ward, of the Canadian Army Pay Corps. The officers are as follows:—

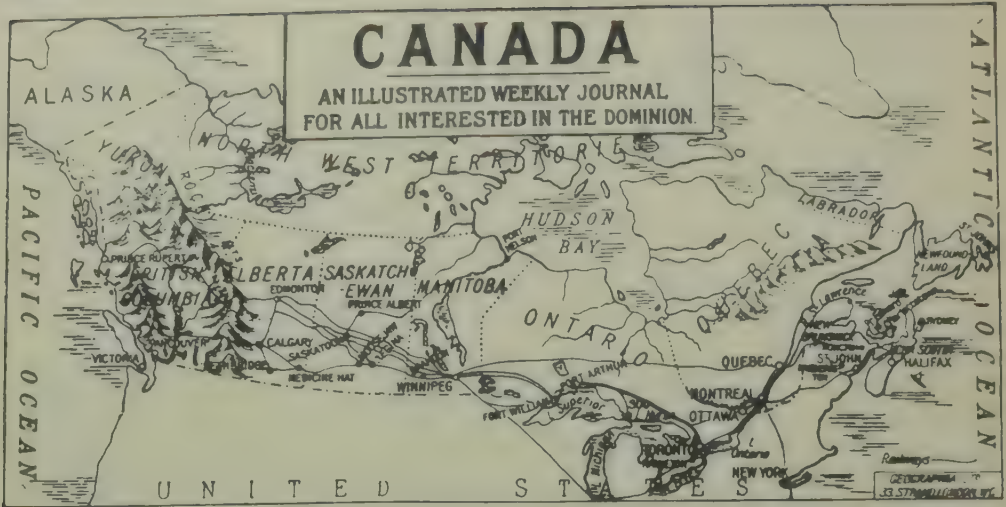
Top row (reading from left to right):—Lieut. E. A. Hartling, Lieut. P. Newhouse, Capt. G. C. Sireen, Capt. H. M. Cherry, Capt. C. D. Lindsay, Capt. C. M. Inghall, Major L. A. Dowie (General Auditor), Capt. R. T. Townsend, Capt. W. H. Gimblett, Capt. O. Lobley, Capt. H. J. P. Davison, Lieut. A. Bray, Lieut. Jackson, Lieut. Oram, Lieut. W. C. Butler, and Lieut. Sherman.

Second row (reading from left to right):—Lieut. A. W. Kelly, Lieut. T. D. Potter, Capt. E. J. Griffith, Capt. F. Bayliss, Major F. L. Armstrong

(D.A.A.G. Records), Lieut. -Col. S. G. Robertson (Legal Adviser), Colonel W. R. Ward (Chief Paymaster and Officer in Charge of Records), Major J. L. Regan (Assistant Chief Paymaster), Capt. I. W. Dowling, Capt. J. H. Hough, Lieut. B. J. W. Spink, Lieut. B. Sudler.

Front row (reading from left to right):—Lieut. J. S. Redmayne, Capt. H. S. Harrison, Lieut. N. Davandall, Lieut. H. T. Goodeve, Lieut. V. G. Rexford, Capt. A. M. Sanderson, Lieut. R. K. Slater.

(See page



NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter. Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only. The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signatures are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired this fact should be stated. In the absence of any expressed agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all articles published in "Canada" belongs to the Canada Newspaper Company, Ltd.

We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded).

ADVERTISEMENTS IN "CANADA."

No advertisements from promoters of "wild-cat" schemes, bucket-shops, or questionable real estate dealers, are inserted in "Canada." No advertiser is permitted to continue to use our columns concerning whose bona-fides any just complaint has been received from our readers, who thus enjoy the utmost protection we can give them.

Many real estate and financial firms advertising in "Canada" have used our columns for the past nine years, and have invested to advantage large sums of money for the readers of this paper.

MIGRATION AFTER WAR.

FROM the earliest days of the war everyone conversant with Imperial affairs realised that, at the end of the great struggle, the emigration problem would assume a size and importance immeasurably greater than ever before. Canada was one of the first to urge the great importance of this matter upon the Canadian Government, and gave sound reasons why the vital machinery of the Canadian Immigration Bureau should be maintained, so as to be fully prepared for the abnormal conditions which would present themselves on a return to peace. The Canadian Government has appointed a Commission to deal with the matter, and it is hoped that the plans of the Bureau will be fully completed in good time. A deputation of members of the committee of the Royal Colonial Institute was received by the Colonial Secretary and the Minister for Agriculture recently, when various suggestions were made for the settlement of ex-service men on the land, and generally for guiding the migration of British citizens towards British possessions. Mr. Bonar Law, who is Canadian born, expressed himself as in the very fullest sympathy with the aims of the committee. He expressed, however, some apprehension at the prospect of the Mother Country being depleted of a large number of her most

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energetic and patriotic citizens. There has never been any wisely-organised and State-guided emigration policy in Great Britain. Year after year hundreds of thousands of her best manhood have crossed to the United States or to South America without the least effort being made on the part of the Home Government to influence their choice of destination, or to facilitate in any way their settlement under our own flag. It was rather wonderful, in the face of this *laissez aller* policy, that the Sister Dominions of Canada and Australasia have reached their present wealth and importance.

Among the speakers at the deputation to which we have referred was Mr. G. McLaren Brown, the European head of the C.P.R., who pointed out that the Overseas Dominions would be "man-hungry" for many years to come, and, in view of the large alien population that enter Canada, it is of vital importance that the British element should not decrease. This is a matter of peculiar importance to Canada. Australia and New Zealand have a far more homogeneous population, and the British tradition is there as firmly entrenched as in the Mother Country. Canada, on the other hand, receives a large annual influx from the United States, in addition to emigrants from Europe, many of them from countries by no means in sympathy with British ideals.

The fear of the depopulation of the British Isles has been given an undeserved significance. We would argue that, if the annual emigration from the Mother Country was so stimulated and assisted that the volume were double that of normal, the Mother Country would be as much the gainer as the Overseas Dominions, presuming, of course, that the emigration was directed to our own lands.

It is only the most enterprising and vigorous of our citizens who make successful emigrants. The Dominions want the best men, and they should not be grudging. It is impossible, of course, that the Mother Country could be very seriously drained of its best citizens, as a highly organized industrial country such as Great Britain offers so much lucrative employment to brains and energy, that a good stock will always remain. The less able and energetic left behind will find greater opportunities and easier conditions of life in the Mother Country if the competition of the most energetic is removed, and with added responsibilities and opportunity would be likely to reach a more vigorous development. On these grounds we believe that those who fear the depopulating of the Mother Country, should the system of State-aided and organized emigration be instituted, have no real cause for alarm.

A matter of even more vital importance concerning after-war conditions must be considered. Before the war there was an enormous preponderance of women over men in the Mother Country and a large preponderance of men over women in Canada. This preponderance will be gravely increased as the result of the war. Steps must be taken to assist the emigration of a large number of the surplus women of the Mother Country to the Dominions. Only those fit for the more strenuous life of a new country should be encouraged to go. Government training farms and settlements should be established to enable these women to earn their own living, and adapt themselves to their new conditions. It is a difficult and complicated question, but one which must be faced and should be jointly discussed by the Governments of both countries. There is really a greater need for the increased emigration of British women to Canada than there is for British men, though both are of vital importance.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A Plot that Failed.

The *Times* correspondent at Toronto recently referred to a German plot to attack and seize the Canadian cities on the Pacific Coast at the outbreak of war. This has been well known in British Columbia for many months past, but as the danger was averted by the co-operation of the Japanese navy it was hardly necessary to refer to the incident. The prime mover in the plot was a German baron, Alvo von Alvensleben, who for some years past has been well known in Vancouver as a prominent and daring speculator in land, timber, and mines. He enjoyed considerable popularity in Vancouver, and the recollection of the many kindnesses he received in his early struggles before he made money by lucky speculations should have made him hesitate before plotting the destruction of the city of his adoption and the ruin of his friends. It was owing to the knowledge of a possible attack on Victoria and Vancouver by the China Squadron of the German Navy that the Premier, Sir Richard McBride, hurriedly purchased two submarines which were being built in Seattle for the Chilean Government. These vessels were acquired a few hours before the outbreak of war, and although the price paid may have seemed unduly heavy, the Government felt that the money was well spent, since it averted the German menace. It has been generally believed that it was through this German broker, Von Alvensleben, that the Kaiser made large investments in Canadian lands and mines. There was a rumour also that in the early days of the war his younger brother was captured at Gibraltar on his way to Germany with documents which disclosed the existence of this plot on the Pacific coast. There can be little doubt that had Von Spee's squadron, immediately on the outbreak of war, sailed for British Columbia, they might have succeeded in doing much damage, though, with the assistance of our Japanese Allies, the grandiose scheme attributed to Von Alvensleben's fertile brain would have

ultimately miscarried. It has been said that plans of the harbours of Vancouver and Victoria were found in the possession of Carl von Lody, the German spy who was shot in the Tower. It is probable that at the end of the war, after this personal experience of their peculiar German ethics, British Columbians will be somewhat chary of extending friendship and help to German immigrants.

* * *

Why Fear the Truth?

The Little-England press that took the part of Kruger in 1899, to the amazement and disgust of Canada and Australia, is to-day showing the same wrong-headedness and disingenuousness. The *Cocon* press suppressed a portion of Sir Robert Borden's farewell message, apparently because it did not fall in with their hide-the-truth policy. This and other actions of this section of the London Press has given a very bad impression to the thousands of Canadians over here. Sir Robert, in his valedictory message to the people of the Mother Country said, speaking of the Empire as a whole:—"A year's experience makes it clear that even more might have been achieved if in the beginning we had thoroughly comprehended the magnitude of our task." This mischievous section of the London Press which delights in belittling the aims and aspirations of Greater Britain could not allow these words to appear in their organs. If the Mother Country had been guided by the policy they espouse we would to-day be the most contemptible nation in Europe.

* * *

Futile Complacency.

Sir Robert Borden was entirely right to make this remark, as and when he did. He had seen things for himself in England and at the front, and he knows what has been done and what left undone. The Little Englander press, which condones strikes and opposes Conscription with the poisonous lie that its advocates hope thereby to reduce the soldiers' pay, is afraid of the truth. It bids us feel complacent and survey what the country has already achieved! We could hardly have done less than we have to support our splendid men who guard the seas and man the trenches. The point is how very much more we might have done if we had better organized ourselves and our resources. We want more of the Overseas vigour in our policy and in our public speaking. The Chief Justice of New Zealand gave us a lead the other day when he expressed the hope that there will be no forgiveness for Germany for many years, and advocated an entire prohibition of the entry of German goods into New Zealand after the war. These sentiments are refreshing after the mawkish sophistries of the pacifist Press.

* * *

Financial Assist- In an article in the *Morning Post* on **ance to Settlers.** Empire Settlement after the War, Mr. R. J. Shrimpton recounts the success of the Wakefield system in New Zealand, and urges its application by the Canadian Government. A Commission has been appointed by the Canadian Government that is carefully considering various means of assisting and stimulating emigration at the close of the war. The Canadian Department of the Interior is fully alive to the importance of not only providing the agricultural settler with cheap land, but also of assisting him to cultivate the land. It is easier for a Government to give financial assistance to settlers where the Government owns the railways. Nearness to railways is of the utmost importance to the success and prosperity of the farmer. When the railways are privately owned land within easy reach is acquired and held by speculators for the unearned increment. There are difficulties in applying the Wakefield system in Canada, but some form of Government assistance is necessary if the Dominion is to get its full quota of European emigrants.

* * *

German Lies.

There are no bounds to the campaign of lies and misrepresentation actively waged by Germans in the United States. Dynamite and other outrages in Canada have been carried out by them. Lately we hear of new forms of attack. The

tourist season in Canada this year should be even larger than usual, as Americans are prevented from visiting Europe. Therefore Germans are trying to frighten American tourists by spreading the silly lie that they run the risk of being pressed into military service if they cross the border. They are also endeavouring to hinder tourist traffic by spreading the false statement that passports are necessary for travelling in Canada. Apparently no lie, no deception, is too paltry for the Hun to employ.

— ** —

CANADIAN PREMIER'S MESSAGE.

"Victory is assured," says Sir Robert Borden, in farewell statement, prior to returning to Canada.

Unknown to all but leading Government officials and some members of the Press, Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, sailed on Wednesday, August 25, by the White Star K.M.S. *Adriatic* for New York, on his way to return to Canada.

Sir Robert was accompanied by Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, and Mr. R. B. Bennett, M.P. for Calgary, and, on leaving, the Premier sent out the following message for publication:—

Triumph of the Allies.

"During the visit now drawing to a conclusion I have had the advantage of discussing with members of the British Government matters of great moment, and I am convinced that these discussions will lead to more effective co-operation in our common purpose.

"From information thus received, I am assured that all possible steps are being taken to carry on and complete the enormous preparation necessary to ensure the triumph of the Allied nations.

"If We had Comprehended."

"Not only in the justice of their cause but in numbers and resources those nations possess an overwhelming superiority. In our Empire we have advanced from almost utter lack of preparation a twelvemonth ago to the organisation, training, arming, and equipment of huge forces on a scale unprecedented in our history. Beyond question great things have been accomplished during that period, although a year's experience makes it clear that even more might have been achieved if in the beginning we had thoroughly comprehended the magnitude of our task.

"The very greatness of our cause and the momentous issues which hang in the balance imperatively command our earnest, united, and highest effort. Granted that effort, victory is assured. No reverse or discouragement, whether in the past or in the future, can be sufficient to stay it.

Spirit of Determination.

"Nowhere have I found a firmer and truer spirit of courage and determination than among the men at the front and the wounded in the hospitals. Speaking to them on many occasions during the past two months, I have been infinitely moved by their wonderful response to the thought that the cause for which they have risked their lives touches more than the interest and influence of our Empire; that it concerns the future of civilisation and humanity.

"It was my hope and my purpose to visit all the Canadian wounded, and I have indeed visited nearly forty hospitals and spoken to thousands of them. I trust that those in charge of hospitals which I did not visit will convey my message to the Canadian wounded under their care. To them and to the wounded from all parts of the Empire I send a message of sympathy for all that they have suffered and endured, of gratitude for their splendid response to the Empire's need, and of pride for the magnificent valour which distinguished them in the field."

— ** —

PREMIER'S MESSAGE AROUSES GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN CANADA.

The message of confidence in the future and satisfaction with the Imperial conferences for further joint action sent out by Sir Robert Borden, previous to his departure for Canada, has aroused great enthusiasm in the Dominion and intensified the expectation of an announcement as to the further increase of the Overseas contingents.

**

MISSING.

Any information, as to his being a prisoner or otherwise, will be thankfully received about Private T. C. Dixon, 24713, 13th Battalion, 5th Royal Canadian Highlanders, 1st Canadian Contingent, missing since April 22. Private T. C. Dixon was formerly in the Bank of British North America in Montreal. Address, Mrs. Charles-Dixon, The Oriel, Helensburgh, Dumfriesshire, N.B.

THE CANADIAN WAR CONTINGENT ASSOCIATION.

Further Subscriptions up to August 28, 1915.

Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., Hon. Secretary of the Canadian War Contingent Association, reports that the total amount of the subscriptions received and promised to date amounts to \$35,352, latest donations including £156 15s. 11d. from the National Committee of Women for Patriotic Service, and \$41 18s. 3d. from Mrs. G. K. Gates (third contribution).

It was mentioned in *Canada* last week that the total subscriptions to the Canadian War Contingent Fund, up to August 21, amounted to \$34,539. The list of the additional subscriptions for the week ending August 21 is as follows:—

Received through Lady Markham (from daughter of George J. Bryan, Toronto) as proceeds of Bazaar, £15 12s. 2d.; Miss Dow, Montreal, £25. Amounts received through Lieut.-Col. Donald Armour, £605 19s. 4d., including Ladies' Society for Red Cross Work, Parry Sound, £10; Strathcona Chapter, I.O.D.E., Vancouver, £16; Women's Patriotic Society of County of Huron, £45 14s. 6d.; Lady Aitken, £1. E. Douglas Armour, £5; Mrs. Hugh Allan, £5; Rumsey Chapter, I.O.D.E., St. Mary's, Ont., £20 12s. 4d.; Women's Auxiliary to Hospital Trust, Woodstock, £20 11s. 4d.; Sir William Muirlock, K.C.M.G., £5; Mrs. James H. Reid, £20 11s. 11d.; Andrew T. Thompson, £10 6. 19th Lincoln Regiment, Officers' Ladies, £10; Sir William Otter Chapter, I.O.D.E., Toronto, £31 8s. 1d.; the King's Daughters, Chatham, Ont., £10 5s. 6d.; Forest City Chapter, Order Eastern Star, London, Ont., £20 13s. 10d.; Women's Patriotic League, Georgetown, £10 7s. 7d.; Soldiers' League, Ingersoll, £10 6s. 6d.

Received through Lieut. Col. Armour, per Mrs. J. W. Deane, £30 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Clark, £10 5s. 1d.; Queen's Own Rifles, Chapter, I.O.D.E., Toronto, £20 12s. 5d.; Mrs. E. H. Gooderham, £15 9s. 5d.; Mrs. H. C. Cox, £5 2s. 1d.; Mrs. W. G. Gooderham, £3 2s. 6d.; Mrs. W. G. North, £5 2s. 1d.; the General Sir William Otter Chapter, I.O.D.E., Toronto, £10 5s. 6d.; E. D. W. 6d.; Forest City Chapter, Order Eastern Star, London, Ont., £20 13s. 10d.; M. Ross Gooderham, £5 2s. 6d.

Received for Talbot Ambulance, per Lieut.-Col. D. Armour, £97 11s., include Eric Armour, £21 9s. 4d.; J. H. Osborne, £10; Miss Margaret Killmaster, £10; Selkirk Chapter, I.O.D.E., Wallaceburg, £10 7s.

Received through Lieut.-Col. D. Armour, per Mrs. Edmund Bristol, £259 11s. 4d., include—Lady Eaton, £20 12s. 6d.; Grenadier Chapter, I.O.D.E., Toronto, £20 12s. 5d.; George W. Beardmore, £20 10s. 11d.; R. J. Christie, £20 12s. 10d.; C. E. Edmunds, £10 6s. 5d.

Long Sault Chapter, I.O.D.E., per Hon. Sir George Perley, £15 12s. 6d.

— ** —

AN EMDEN RELIC AT CHARING CROSS.

A seaman's cap of white linen, bearing in silver letters on a black ribbon the words "S.M.S. Emden," now occupies a place among other war relics in the windows of the Canadian Government Emigration Office at Charing Cross, where it is attracting a considerable amount of attention. The relic was brought to London by one of the men of the transport on which the crew of the *Emden* were placed after the German cruiser's adventurous career had been terminated by the guns of H.M.S. *Sydney*.

— ** —

Commenting on the knighthood conferred upon Major-General Hughes, the *Montreal Gazette* says that it will be generally accepted as the merited recognition of unusual zeal and energy shown in work for the great issue. Cable advices state that the honour conferred receives the general commendation of Canadian newspapers.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 5s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

GOLDSHER—On August 23, at the Nurses' Home, Salisbury, the wife of H. G. Goldsher, Financial Adviser to Field-Marshal Sir John French, of a son (promotively).

KER—On August 29, the wife of John Ker, Sarilla, British Columbia, of a son. (By cable.)

WILKIE—On August 29, at Alvercliffe, Alverstoke, Hants, the wife of Viscount Wolmer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MCINTYRE—NORBURY.—On August 19, very quietly, in Southwark Cathedral, by the Rev. F. I. Harrison, assisted by the Rev. F. E. L. Gower, the Rev. James McIntyre, Vicar-Designate of St. Mary's, Edmonton, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre, of The Gannon, Chaplin, N.E., to Sybil Mary, fourth daughter of Inspector-General Sir Henry F. Norbury, K.C.B., R.N., and Lady Norbury, St. Margaret's, Eitham, Kent.

WILKS—BRUNET.—On June 23, at Geneva (Switzerland), E. Langdon Wilks, of Galt, Ontario, to Margaret Brunet.

DEATHS.

GERVAIS.—Mr. Justice Honore A. Gervais, LL.D., of the Court of Appeal of the Province of Quebec, died at Westmount, P.Q., on August 8, in his 56th year. He was M.P. for Montreal from 1904 to 1911, when he was appointed judge.

HUBBARD.—On August 10, at Sydney, N.S.W., James Thel Hubbard, beloved eldest son of the late John Hubbard, of Melbourne and London, and Mrs. James Hubbard, of 2, Clarendon Gardens, Eastbourne.

LOYD.—On July 22, at Gaspe, Canada, Horace Watson, Captain of s.s. *Rag's Point*, on Admiralty duty, of 21, Hampton Road, Forest Gate, eldest son of the late E. Sidney Lloyd, M.R.C.S., Esq., of Pitt, near Bristol, Aged 55.

McCANN.—At Toronto, on August 14, the death occurred of the Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph McCann, Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Toronto. He was 81 years of age and had occupied the office of Vicar-General for over 27 years.

THOMPSON.—On August 26, Isabella Thompson, aged 70, beloved wife of Captain Peter Thompson, of Westmount Road, Eitham. Also in January, 1912, Peter Thompson, son of the above, killed while climbing in Fernie, British Columbia.

KILLED IN ACTION.

GREENSHIELDS.—Killed in action, at the Dardanelles, on August 3, Thomas Edwards Greenshields, First Lieut. H.M.S. *Teneriffe*, aged 31, eldest son of the late T. E. Greenshields, of Liverpool, England, and grandson of the late John Greenshields, of Montreal.

CANADA'S WAR OFFICE IN EUROPE.

Staff of Seven Hundred is always Busy at the Pay and Record Office, London.

AN approximate estimate of the cost of the Canadian troops under arms at the front, in England, and in Canada, comes to the sum of a quarter of a million dollars a day. In it is included pay for 150,000 officers and men, supplies, forage, and transport.

Necessarily it is approximate only, for the Canadian Pay and Record Office, which is practically Canada's War Office in London, is far too busy, all day and every day, to think of getting out such a thing as a balance-sheet yet awhile. To keep pace even with the huge amount of current work means that there can be no let up from the first thing in the morning until late every night. It takes the full time of 42 officers and a staff of 650 clerks to do that, and this is not to be wondered at when it is considered that every detail of pay and record of the whole Expeditionary Force—from the front, from the base, and from the camps—is dealt with by this one central organisation—Canada's War Office.

Alongside the north shore of the Thames, and within a stone's throw of the Houses of Parliament, is Westminster House, a large, new white building in Millbank. The extensive fifth, sixth, and seventh floors are the headquarters for Canada's military book-keeping. The space on each floor is about 250 feet in length, and a large portion of it is half that size in width. Every part of it is a hive of industry, covered with tables, at which soldiers in khaki, many invalided from the front, and young women clerks are all the time dealing with a thousand-and-one details.

Colonel W. R. Ward in Charge.

Chief of this "Head Office" is the indefatigable Colonel W. R. Ward, C.A.P.C. (Ottawa), Chief Paymaster and Officer-in-Charge of Records. Major J. L. Regan, C.A.P.C. (Halifax), is Assistant Chief Paymaster. In the Records Department Major F. L. Armstrong (Ottawa) is D.A.A.G., with Captain A. M. Houston (Winnipeg), Captain H. Hough (Montreal), Lieutenant A. Bray (Kingston), Lieutenant A. W. Kelly (London, Ont.), and Lieutenant T. D. Potter (Kingston), as assistants. The various departments include General Inquiries, Casualties, Pay for the Whole of the Force, Assigned Pay, Separation Allowances, and the multifarious ramifications of the Records Department.

In charge of departments are also the following officers:—Major S. L. Thorne, 9th Mississauga Horse (Toronto), Officer-in-Charge of Assigned Pay Branch; Captain O. Lobley (Winnipeg) is Officer-in-Charge of Officers' Claims Branch, with Captain C. E. Morton (Toronto) and Lieutenant B. J. W. Spink (Halifax) as Assistants. Captain C. W. Lindsay (Winnipeg) is Officer-in-Charge of Pay of N.C.O.s' and Men's Branch, with Captain G. C. Sircom (Halifax), Captain H. S. Harrison (Ottawa), Captain F. Bayliss (Vancouver), Captain A. M. Sanderson (Toronto), and Lieutenant H. T. Goodeve (Ottawa), as Assistants.

Major L. A. Dowie (Montreal) is General Auditor, with Captain C. M. Ingall (Ottawa), Captain E. J. Griffith (Montreal), Captain H. M. Cherry (Winnipeg), Lieutenant Sherman (Montreal), Lieutenant Slater (Ottawa), Lieutenant Jackson (Montreal), Lieutenant Oram (Montreal), Lieutenant P. Newhouse, and Lieutenant B. Snider as Assistants. Captain C. W. Ward (Toronto) is Officer-in-Charge of the Claims' Branch, with Lieutenant S. Baxandall (Ottawa) as Assistant. Captain R. T. Townsend (Victoria) is Officer-in-Charge of Advances, with Lieutenant W. C. Butler as Assistant. Captain H. J. P. Davison (Toronto) is Officer-in-Charge of the Non-Effective Branch; Lieutenant V. Rexford is Cashier; Lieutenant Colonel S. G. Robertson (Pictou, N.S.), has charge of the Legal Department; Captain W. H. Gimblett is in charge of Details; Captain J. M. Taylor is Medical Officer; and Lieutenant J. S. Redmayne (Victoria) is Officer-in-Charge of Stationery.

Transfer of Officers.

Lieut.-Colonel C. N. Shanly, C.A.P.C. (Toronto), is Paymaster at the Overseas Base in France, and Captain C. W. Wiggs (Quebec) is Assistant Paymaster. Major J. T. E. Gagnon (Winnipeg) is Headquarters Paymaster at Shorncliffe, Assistant-Paymasters being Hon. Major M. Alexander (Montreal), Captain G. G. Todd (Montreal), and Lieutenant A. C. Hersey (Montreal).

The above list gives the names of the officers whose task it is to keep all details of pay and records of every one of the 150,000 officers and men under arms. Each officer at the London office has a small room, desk, typist, and about fifty interruptions every hour. In a month's time, or in a week's time, or in a day's time, there may be changes, for an officer may be transferred at any moment. Each officer has always to be prepared to go at a moment's notice. An officer in charge of a department at the Canadian Pay and Records Office to-day may be an officer at the front to-morrow.

The present headquarters have been in use since March 26. The whole organisation was initiated under the superintendence of Colonel W. R. Ward last November, at 36, Victoria Street, when the staff consisted of Colonel Ward, Major Regan, Captain Ward, Lieutenant Redmayne, four clerks, and a stenographer. Now there are 42 officers and 650 clerks. For a few weeks the former little band had the time of their lives preparing systems and worrying out and puzzling out a working basis and a beginning. Then Major Armstrong and Captain Dowding were drafted in, while still the work was being done as best it could be in passages and odd corners. Colonel Ward not only worked all the day, but nearly all the night as well, and the other officers say that what he did would have killed nine men out of ten.

Then the Salisbury Plain staff were moved to London, and new headquarters became imperative. The Westminster House offices were secured through the generosity of the directors of the British-American Tobacco Co.—owners of the building—who loaned them to Canada "rent free." Even then these new big headquarters were no more than was required.

Thoroughly Organised.

Notwithstanding all the stupendous difficulties met with in inaugurating such a huge system, order soon began to appear out of chaos, and to-day all the departments are thoroughly organised and running smoothly. At the middle stages, although Colonel Ward and several of the C.A.P.C. officers were thoroughly experienced in the ordinary work, most of the men and women clerks were necessarily quite "green," which meant untold trouble. "But we had many excellent men," said one of the officers, "and we are going along in first-class shape."

Although everything is done most systematically, there is an entire absence of "red tape." The office of Major Regan (Assistant Chief Paymaster) is a case in point. Although Major Regan is an expert, yet he is never "through." As an instance of just one part of the work may be mentioned the enormous amount of labour necessitated by even the applications of returned wounded men for money. The office issues 20,000 cheques a month.

Many Pathetic Scenes.

In reference to casualties, it may be stated that the procedure is as follows:—

The casualty list is sent from the British War Office at any time of the day or night it is received from the base. The Canadian Office at once picks out the Canadian names, and then cable them to Ottawa. Ottawa then notifies the next-of-kin, if residing in Canada, while the Canadian Office notifies them should they reside in Great Britain. Two days afterwards the list is given out to the Press. In this way the next-of-kin are always notified before the names are published. The records kept at the Canadian Office give the fullest details, and they can put a finger on any man's name in a moment. It is from this office that the first news of the wounded is given to the Canadian Red Cross Society.

In addition to the frequent pathetic scenes which of necessity cannot be avoided in dealing with personal enquiries as to men at the front, the department is constantly besieged with applications for information concerning missing relatives, sons who went to Canada years ago and have "put off" writing "home," and husbands who have deserted their wives, which are all enquiries not strictly to do with the troops, and all entailing additional work.

The department which deals with dead soldiers' effects—and all the personal belongings of such are sent from the front to this office—is also one in which most affecting scenes are witnessed, as when some sorrowing widow or sister or mother comes to take away the last sad relics of her beloved—a blood-stained keepsake, a faded tress of hair, a photograph, or a last letter of affection. Here are seen the tragedies of grief.

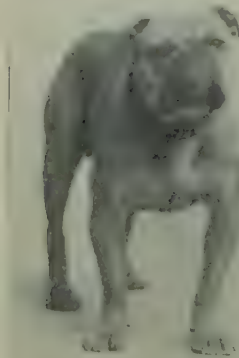
Separation Allowances.

Another important department which is not free from painful scenes is that dealing with separation allowances, which has been in charge of Captain I. W. Dowling since October. Captain Dowling organised this department, and never since has he had a moment to spare. "The women might have to suffer if the money is not promptly paid," said Captain Dowling, "and I am glad to say that we have been singularly free from criticism all through."

Lastly, this Canadian War Office is another example of the usefulness of the Boy Scouts. Here they are to be seen, alert and willing, doing "their bit." They fetch and carry messages and papers all day long, and they are great little "orderlies."

(For Group of Officers see front page)

CANADIANS AT THE FRONT: HEROISM OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.



THE FIRST BULL-DOG TO BE REGISTERED
AS "JACK CANUCK."

"Jack Canuck" is the mascot of "C" Company,
of the 22nd Infantry Reserve Battalion.

Geggie left the trenches two weeks ago. He was formerly attached to the 1st Field Ambulance, but after Ypres was transferred to the 10th Battalion, owing to the death of their medical officer.

Describing the action at Festubert around May 24, Captain Geggie said:—"The Germans started heavy shelling, not on our advanced, but on our reserve trenches, in the village. Men who had been at both Ypres and Festubert declared that the heaviest shelling ever experienced was what they had at this time. It was on this day that the headquarters of the 10th Battalion were shelled. We were about half-a-mile away, and when the shelling started I was sent for, and at once sought some stretcher-bearers.

Dodging the Shots.

"The road we had to cover was fully in view of the enemy's lines, and was being heavily shelled all the time. Not wanting to take down a large number of stretcher-bearers before ascertaining the extent of the casualties, I myself went down with two men. As we traversed the road, we had to drop down every now and then, sometimes lying in ditches, then jumping up, running a few steps, and then lying down again. When we reached headquarters we found four men had been wounded who were able to walk, and three others who had to be carried on stretchers, two of the latter dying shortly afterwards. There were also two officers—Captain Stewart and another—killed, as well as five men.

"They were still shelling all round the building when we started to remove the men to a barn across the road. Just after the stretchers arrived and we had placed the men comfortably for the moment, a shell caught the roof of the barn and down it came on our heads. Two of the men were slightly wounded, but not seriously, and as we got out of the wreckage with our stretchers, another shell struck the front of the barn, knocking a big hole in the wall. I ordered the men to carry the three stretchers outside into a field two hundred yards away. Just as we laid them down, there came another extremely high explosive which simply demolished the barn entirely.

"That night we were relieved by the 1st Brigade, and we went back to reserve trenches about a quarter of a mile away. There we remained four days, during which time they shelled us continually, killing one man and wounding eight. Among the wounded were the O.C., Major Guthrie, and Lieut. Nichol. After four days we went back three miles. Major Guthrie had been in the scrap all the time through Festubert and came off scot free, but while in the reserve trenches he very unluckily got a bullet wound in the foot, and is still in No. 2 Stationary Hospital at Le Touquet. From there we went to Givenchy, near La Bassée. At the latter place we took over trenches where the 1st Brigade a fortnight later lost so heavily."

Took Cover in Shell Hole.

The efficiency of the British aeroplane service was commented upon very favourably by Captain Geggie. He told of one airman who flew over an enemy town six times, and, although heavily shelled, managed to get back to his lines without much hurt. The sixth shell hit him, and thereupon he began to fall towards his lines. Falling rapidly all the

way, the Germans opened upon him with rifles and machine gun fire. As he got closer to the ground it was evident that his engine had stopped. He was making for a field within his lines, on seeing which the Germans peppered the field with shrapnel. Fortunately, he saw a shell-hole, and took cover in this. Captain Geggie went to the field with two stretcher-bearers, expecting to see him mortally wounded, but found he was only slightly hit in the shoulder.

Referring to the action at Festubert on May 21, Captain Geggie said the 13th, 15th and 16th Battalions made their charge at a place known as "The Orchard." At that time his dressing station was in the village, and although his battalions were not in the action his services were requisitioned for the wounded. Amongst the wounded who came under his care was Lieut. Horsey, of the 13th Battalion (5th Highlanders), son of the manager of the Dominion Bank, London. This was the second time that Lieut. Horsey had passed through his hands, as he had previously had a rough experience at Ypres. Lieut. Horsey, when seen in London last week, was looking very well, and was expecting to pass the Medical Board within a few days.

THE 19th ALBERTA DRAGOONS.

A correspondent, writing from the front on August 22, says:—"The 19th Alberta's did some useful work in the second battle of Ypres, when the Germans first used gas, but, being divisional cavalry, they could only be sent out in small parties for reconnaissance and military police work, or escorts to staff



SOME OF THE OFFICERS OF A CANADIAN FIELD AMBULANCE
IN FLANDERS.

officers, and they could not enter into the heart of things as they would have liked to do.

"During the great gas battle at Ypres their work in detail consisted of getting as far forward as possible with their horses and then proceeding on foot, their business being to locate the position of Brigade Headquarters, whose telegraphic communication had been cut off by spies, and who had been shelled out of one place into another. On the first night of that great battle the 19th Alberta's did some useful work, riding out in patrols on the left flank of the Canadians with the object of finding out exactly where the Germans were. A troop succeeded finely in this duty, as they got within 150 yards of the Germans without dismounting, and brought the intelligence back to headquarters without losing a man, although they had to ride over some very difficult country in the dark.

Work as Mounted Patrols.

"Towards the end of the gas battle at Ypres the 19th Alberta's were used as military police to control traffic in towns under heavy shell fire near the firing line. They did a lot of this work in Vlamertinghe and other places round Ypres. They were also used as mounted patrols to collect stragglers and direct them to Brigade Headquarters, that is to say, when Brigade Headquarters was known to anyone at all.

"Nineteen of the 19th Alberta's went through the course at the G.H.Q. Cadet School, and all got their commissions dating from July 24. In all, I understand there are thirty-eight N.C.O.s and men who have got their commissions from the 19th Alberta Dragoons since they left Canada at the beginning of last October, a pretty good record out of a squadron of 140 men. It also speaks well for the kindly feelings of Col. Jamieson and his officers, who never stand in a man's way if there is any chance of his getting promotion.

"By the way, I must not forget to mention that the Alberta's were doing some useful work for infantry battalions when I left the regiment on June 15. They were going up to the firing line, sections in turn, doing listening post work. Most of this work had to be done on foot, but it was being done well."

THE CANADIANS AT SHORNCLIFFE

The 6th Regiment Canada Mounted Rifles. *By William Blayney.*

FOLKESTONE, Aug. 31.

THERE are at present two complete brigades of Mounted Rifles

from Canada at the Shorncliffe Camp. Each brigade consists of three regiments, each regiment of three squadrons, and each squadron of four troops. The 1st Brigade consists of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Regiments, all from Western Canada, and the 2nd Brigade of the 4th, 5th, and 6th Regiments from Eastern Canada, the 4th coming from Ontario, the 5th from Quebec, and the

HADGE OF THE 6TH REGT. CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

6th from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. All these regiments have volunteered for active service, mounted or on foot, as they are needed. The 1st Brigade brought their mounts with them from Canada, but the 2nd Brigade are, for the present, unmounted, and are undergoing infantry training.

Royal Canadian Hussars, Montreal) Adjutant; Lieut. E. M. Arnold (14th King's Canadian Hussars), Assistant Adjutant; Lieut. G. S. Grimmer (28th New Brunswick Dragoons, St. John, N.B.), Machine Gun Officer, Captain H. R. Emerson (8th Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars, Sussex, N.B.), Signalling Officer; Captain R. A. March (8th Princess Louise's N.B. Hussars), Quartermaster; Captain P. A. R. Gow (Canadian Army Medical Corps), Medical Officer; Major C. Mackintosh (28th New Brunswick Dragoons), Paymaster; Captain J. A. Roy (Canadian Army Veterinary Corps), Veterinary Officer; Captain the Rev. G. A. Kuhring, Chaplain.

"A" Squadron: Major A. J. Markham (Second in Command, 8th Princess Louise's N.B. Hussars), Officer Commanding; Captain B. W. Roscoe (14th King's Canadian Hussars), Second in Command; Lieut. A. T. Ganong (8th Princess Louise's N.B. Hussars), O.C. No. 1 Troop; Lieut. G. N. D. O'By (8th Princess Louise's N.B. Hussars), O.C. No. 2 Troop; Lieut. W. D. Atkinson (8th Princess Louise's Hussars), O.C. No. 3 Troop; Lieut. G. R. Barnes (8th Princess Louise's Hussars), O.C. No. 4 Troop.

"B" Squadron: Major C. H. McLean (Second in Command, 28th New Brunswick Dragoons), Officer Commanding; Captain M. A. Scovil (28th N.B. Dragoons), Second in Command; Lieut. E. A. Thomas (28th N.B. Dragoons), O.C. No. 1 Troop; Lieut. E. J. Mooney (28th N.B. Dragoons), O.C. No. 2 Troop; Lieut. G. Morrissey (28th N.B. Dragoons), O.C. No. 3 Troop; Lieut. H. S. Everett (28th N.B. Dragoons), O.C. No. 4 Troop; Lieut. H. R. Bato (Ottawa), Supernumerary.

"C" Squadron: Major T. A. Lydiard (14th King's Canadian Hussars), Officer Commanding; Captain J. G. Gray (14th King's Canadian Hussars), Second in Command; Lieut. H. H. Pince (14th King's Canadian Hussars), O.C. No. 1 Troop; Lieut. J. P. Knowlton (14th King's Canadian Hussars), O.C. No. 2 Troop; Lieut. W. J. Brown (8th Princess Louise's N.B. Hussars), O.C. No. 3 Troop; Lieut. H. L. Bowness (36th P.E.I. Light Horse), O.C. No. 4 Troop; Lieut. B. M. Beckwith (14th King's Canadian Hussars), Supernumerary. Lieut. E. M. Arnold, as well as acting as Assistant Adjutant, is in command of Base details.

The Commanding Officer.

Lieut.-Colonel Ryan (known to his friends as "Bob") was



Photo

OFFICERS OF THE 6TH REGIMENT CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES, C.E.F.

[D. Smith Reid, St. John, N.B.]

Left to right: Lieut. W. D. Atkinson (8th Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars, Sussex, N.B.—Hereinafter referred to as the "8th Hussars"), Lieut. A. P. Ganong (8th Hussars, Sussex, N.B.), Major A. J. Markham (8th Hussars, Sussex, N.B.), Lieut. G. S. Grimmer (28th New Brunswick Dragoons, St. John, N.B.), Edward Island Light Horse, Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Hereafter referred to as the "36th Light Horse"), Major C. H. McLean (28th New Brunswick Dragoons, St. John, N.B.), Lieut. E. J. Mooney (28th Dragoons, St. John, N.B.), Lieut. E. A. Thomas (28th Dragoons, St. John, N.B.), Lieut. G. Morrissey (28th Dragoons, St. John, N.B.), Lieut. H. S. Everett (28th Dragoons, St. John, N.B.), Lieut. G. R. Barnes (8th Hussars, Sussex, N.B.), Captain P. A. R. Gow (C.A.M.C.), Medical Officer; Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Ryan (14th King's Canadian Hussars, Middleton, N.S.—Hereafter referred to as the "14th Hussars"), Officer Commanding; Captain B. W. Roscoe (14th Hussars, Middleton, N.S.), Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Ings (O.C. 36th Light Horse, Charlottetown, P.E.I.), Second in Command.

These Overseas Mounted Rifles are recruited by units from the various cavalry and light horse regiments of the Canadian Militia. When the formation of the 6th Regiment, to become a unit of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, was authorised on January 4 last, the following four regiments of horse of the Militia were asked to contribute a unit each of officers and men: the 8th Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars, Sussex, N.B., with squadrons at Springfield and Middle Sackville; the 14th King's Canadian Hussars, Middleton, N.S., with squadrons at Canning, Kentville, and Windsor, N.S.; the 28th New Brunswick Dragoons, St. John, N.B., with squadrons at Fredericton and Gagetown; and the 36th Prince Edward Island Light Horse, Charlottetown, P.E.I., with a squadron at Summerside. The 8th Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars was organised in 1869, and is one of the oldest cavalry regiments in Canada. It is allied with King Edward's Horse.

Regiment has Keen Mascots.

After these four contributory units had been mobilised at their respective regimental headquarters, and had received there some two months' training, they were all centralised at Amherst, N.S., about the beginning of March, formed into a complete regiment, and trained and equipped as such for Overseas service. Including Base details, the 6th Mounted Rifles has an establishment of some 31 officers and 651 men. It is estimated that 90 per cent. of the men are Canadian born, and, with two exceptions, all the officers are of Canadian birth. As its "mascots" the regiment has brought with it from Nova Scotia a big cage full of young hawks!

The Officers in Command.

The commanding officer of the 6th Mounted Rifles is Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Ryan (14th King's Canadian Hussars, Middleton, N.S.). He has with him the following officers:—

Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Ings (O.C. 36th P.E.I. Light Horse, Charlottetown, P.E.I.), Second in Command; Major J. Long (6th Duke of Connaught's

born at Kentville, Nova Scotia, and in civil life is an advisory electrical engineer, specialising in lighting installations covering large areas. He has wide and valuable military experience to his credit, and wears the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration for Long Service. He fought through the South African War successively with the 1st and 2nd C.M.R.s, the R.C.D.s, and the Canadian Scouts, for which he was awarded the Queen's Medal with five clasps, and the King's Medal with two clasps. He was wounded on two separate occasions, mentioned in despatches by Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, mentioned in the *Canada Gazette*, and was present at the operations in the Orange Free State, including actions at Vet River and Zand River; at operations in the Transvaal, including actions near Johannesburg, at Pretoria, Diamond Hill, Reit Vlei, and Belfast; operations in the Orange River Colony, and operations in Cape Colony. During the Russo-Japanese War Colonel Ryan was one of the foreign attaches on Sir William Nicholson's staff.

For two years he was attached to the 6th and 10th Cavalry Regiments of the United States, and on returning to Canada from the Russo-Japanese campaign gained considerable experience in the Artillery branch of the Service with the 5th (R.C.) Regiment of Garrison Artillery at Esquimaux. He was appointed to the command of the 6th Mounted Rifles of the Canadian Overseas Force from his home regiment, the 14th King's Canadian Hussars, in which he has held a commission for many years.

President of Steamship Company.

Lieut.-Colonel Ings, Second-in-Command of the 6th Mounted Rifles, is a well-known and prominent barrister of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. He was born in that city and educated at Cheltenham, in England. At home he commands the 36th Prince Edward Island Light Horse, and adds to his other activities that of the Presidency of the Charlottetown

Steam Navigation Co. Colonel Ings holds the certificate of the Canadian School of Signalling.

Major Long, Adjutant of the 6th C.M.R., joined this regiment from the 6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars, Montreal, of which regiment he was Second-in-Command. For many months past he has had the command of the pickets guarding important ship canals in the Montreal area, with headquarters in that city, and has also taken a prominent part in instructional work at Valcartier Camp. Major Long's military experience has been gained in the infantry, mounted infantry, and Royal Artillery of the Imperial Army, and in the cavalry of Canada.

Major Mackintosh, Paymaster of the 6th Mounted Rifles, is a well-known business man of Fredericton, N.B., and has held a commission in the 28th New Brunswick Dragoons for several years. He was born in Britain, and served with the 4th Dragoon Guards through the Egyptian campaign of the early '90's. For this campaign he wears the Khedive's Star and the Egyptian Medal, having been engaged in operations at Mahuta, Tel-el-Kebir, and elsewhere. He also wears the long service decoration.

Major Markham, who at home is Second-in-Command of the 8th Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars, of Sussex, N.B., was born at Sussex, and is connected with the *St. John Standard*. He possesses the Long Course Certificate of the Royal School of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry, and wears the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration for long service.

Other Parrister Officers.

Major C. H. McLean is a prominent barrister of St. John, N.B., in which city he was born. He is Second-in-Command

of the past six years. Captain Roy, Veterinary Officer of the 6th M.R.s, is a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, and in civil life practises his profession at Campbellton, N.B. He holds a commission in the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.

Lieut. Grimmer, Machine Gun Officer of the 6th M.R.s, holds the Canadian School of Musketry Certificate, and prior to joining the above regiment for Overseas service was Musketry Officer of his home regiment, the 28th Dragoons, of St. John, N.B. He follows the profession of a civil engineer. Lieut. Ganong has held a commission in the 8th Hussars, of Sussex, N.B., for over five years. Lieut. Thomas is a civil engineer of St. John, N.B. Lieut. Pinceo was also a member of the Canadian Contingent sent to London for King George's Coronation, and wears the Coronation medal. He practises as a barrister at Waterville, N.S., and has been a commissioned officer of his home regiment, the 14th Hussars, since March, 1908. Lieut. Otty was born at Hampton, N.B., and educated at McGill University, of which he is a graduate. He is a civil engineer, who has had a considerable amount of work to do in connection with the new bridge being thrown across the St. Lawrence River near Quebec for the National Transcontinental Railway.

Lieut. Mooney is the son of a prominent contractor of St. John, N.B., well known throughout that Province. Lieut. Knowlton was born at Cambridge, N.S., and holds an important appointment with the Dominion Atlantic Railway Co., operating in that Province. Lieut. Atkinson comes from Moncton, N.B., where he is engaged on the financial staff of the Intercolonial Railway. He has held a commission in the Canadian Militia for the last four years. Lieut. Morrisey's



[D. Smith Rd., St. John, N.B.]

Left to right: Captain H. Roy (6th Hussars, Sussex, N.B.), Quartermaster, Lieut. E. M. Arnold (14th Hussars, Middleton, N.S.), Major C. Mackintosh (28th Dragoons, St. John, N.B.), Paymaster, Captain H. R. Emerson (5th Hussars, Sussex, N.B.), Signalling Officer, Lieut. G. S. Grimmer (8th Hussars, St. John, N.B.), Machine Gun Officer, Major T. A. Lydiard (14th Hussars, Middleton, N.S.), Captain J. C. Gray (4th Hussars, Middleton, N.S.), Captain G. W. Taylor (28th Dragoons, St. John, N.B.), Lieut. H. P. Pinceo (14th Hussars, Middleton, N.S.), Lieut. J. P. Knowlton (14th Hussars, Middleton, N.S.), Lieut. H. L. Bowness (38th Light Horse, Charlottetown, P.E.I.), Lieut. W. J. Brown (5th Hussars, Sussex, N.B.).

Note.—Of the above officers two are no longer with the Regiment, Captain Kuhnz having been transferred to the Middleton area, and Lieut. Squarbrick is in Canada. The five officers appointed to the Regiment prior to the date of the photograph are: Major J. Long (6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars, Montreal), Adjutant; Captain J. A. Roy (C.A.V.), Veterinary Officer; Captain M. A. Sevil (28th Dragoons, St. John, N.B.), Lieut. H. R. Bate (Ottawa), Lieut. B. M. Beckwith (14th Hussars, Middleton, N.S.).

of his home cavalry regiment, the 28th New Brunswick Dragoons.

Major Lydiard has held a commission in the 14th King's Canadian Hussars, of Middleton, N.S., for many years. He was born in Kentville, in that Province, where he is well known as a prominent business man.

Captain Roscoe is a leading barrister of Kentville, in which town he was born. When at home he is adjutant of the 14th King's Canadian Hussars, in which regiment he has held a captaincy since July, 1904. Captain Sevil comes from the St. John River Valley, N.B., where he is engaged in farming on an extensive scale. He has held a commission in the 28th Dragoons, of St. John, for several years. Captain Gray was born at Pictou, N.S., and is engaged in the lumber business of that Province. He lives at Windsor, N.S., and has been a commissioned officer of his home regiment, the 14th Hussars, for many years past.

Captain Emmerson, the Signalling Officer of the 6th C.M.R.s, for the last five years has been the Signalling Officer of the 8th Hussars, of Sussex, N.B., and a captain in that regiment since February, 1907. He holds the Certificate of the Canadian School of Signalling, and is a son of the late Hon. H. R. Emmerson, ex-Minister of Railways and Canals in the Laurier Cabinet, and for some time Premier of New Brunswick. By profession Captain Emmerson is a mechanical engineer. He accompanied the Canadian Contingent to the Coronation of King George, and wears the medal issued on that occasion.

Came from 8th Hussars

Captain March, Quartermaster of the 6th Mounted Rifles, joined the regiment from the 8th Hussars, of Sussex, N.B. He has held a similar appointment in his home regiment for

previous military experience was gained as a commissioned officer in the 28th Dragoons, of St. John, N.B., in which city he holds an appointment on the financial staff of the Reford Steamship Co. Lieut. Brown is a well-known business man of Hampton, N.B. He has held a commission in the 8th Hussars, of Sussex, N.B., for the last six years.

University Men.

Lieut. Barnes possesses the Canadian School of Musketry Certificate, and left Fredericton (N.B.) University, where he was a student, to join the 6th Mounted Rifles for Overseas service. Lieut. Everett also left his studentship at McGill University for the same patriotic purpose. Lieut. Bowness comes from Prince Edward Island, where he was engaged in black fox farming. He sailed for the South African War with the last Canadian Contingent, which arrived at Cape Town a few days after peace had been declared.

Lieut. Arnold, who is in command of the Regimental Base Details, and at the same time is acting as Assistant Adjutant, comes from Kentville, N.S. Lieut. Beckwith is a well-known business man of Halifax; served with the R.C.D.s in the South African War; and was given a commission in his home regiment, the 14th King's Canadian Hussars, a few months ago.

Continued on page 294.

FOLKESTONE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES RECOMMENDED BY "CANADA."

"Birchfields," CLIFTON CRESCENT, THE LEAS. Centrally situated in the most fashionable part of Folkestone. Comfortable and inexpensive. Popular with Canadian visitors. Tennis and croquet lawns.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Sir John Hendrie, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Lady Hendrie were present at the International Red Cross fête at Niagara-on-the-Lake on August 20-21. Colonel Logie organised a gymkhana, and among those in charge of other features were Mrs. Henry Cawthra, Mrs. Stephen Haas, Mrs. J. J. Dixon, Mrs. Murray Alexander, Mrs. J. W. S. McCullough, Mrs. Andrew Darling, Mrs. G. F. Rand, Mrs. Van Arsdale, and Mrs. Brock Porter.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Aberdeen intend to visit the United States and Canada during the coming autumn. Lord Aberdeen is largely interested in an important estate in British Columbia, which, owing to official engagements in Ireland, he has been unable to visit during the past ten years. Lady Aberdeen has accepted an invitation to be present at the annual meetings of the National Council of Women of Canada, which will be held at Toronto in the middle of October. A number of American friends also have invited Lord and Lady Aberdeen to address meetings to be held in several cities in the United States in connection with child welfare and other social movements in Ireland. They may visit the Panama-Pacific Exhibition.

Sir Herbert Ames, M.P., and Mr. F. B. Sayre, son-in-law of President Wilson, were among those who attended the annual meeting of the International Grenfell Association last month at St. John's, N.F.; when they were the guests of Governor Davidson. The association is connected with the medical missionary stations directed by Dr. Wilfrid T. Grenfell on the Labrador and Newfoundland coasts.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor is staying at Murray Bay with Lady Williams-Taylor and their daughter.

The Rev. Principal Lloyd, D.D., of Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, is expected in London this month in connection with work for Emmanuel Training College in the Province and for the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

Mr. R. W. Burbidge, the general manager of Harrods, Ltd., left by the R.M.S. *Avon* for Buenos Aires, and will open a new wing of the premises of the company there.

Major J. L. Regan, assistant Chief Paymaster of the Canadian Pay and Records Office, Millbank, London, sailed for Canada on Wednesday for a short visit in connection with Departmental affairs, accompanied by Col. Frank A. Reid, D.A.A.G., London.

Miss Marjorie Starr, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Starr, Ranfurly Lodge, Bridge of Weir, went to France last Saturday, having given her services to the Scottish Women's Hospitals as a nurse. She has taken up her duties at the Abbaye Royaumont Hospital near Paris.

The Hon. Phillipe Auguste Choquette, LL.D., K.C., is one of the most notable French-Canadian members of the Dominion Senate, and is a member of one of the best-known legal firms in the city of Quebec. While at Laval University he won the Governor-General's medal in 1880, and in the same year was called to the Quebec Bar. He identified himself with the Liberal Party, and associated himself with various journals published in its interest. At the Provincial Election of 1887, 1891, and 1896 he was returned as M.P.P. for Montmagny, and in the latter



THE HON. P. A. CHOQUETTE, LL.D.

He sits in the Dominion Parliament as a Senator and also occupies a seat on the Judicial Bench of Quebec, his native Province.

year took a prominent part in the Dominion election which resulted in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's victory. He was for some time chief organiser of his party in his native Province. In 1898 he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, but resigned in 1904 to re-enter the political arena. This year he has again been appointed to the judicial bench. Senator Choquette is a Governor of Laval University, and connected with several industrial enterprises in the Province. He is also President of the Quebec Hockey Team. He is a descendant of a family which left Amiens in 1643 to settle in New France. On September 30, 1904, he was appointed a Senator. In 1883 he married Miss Marie Bender, and has three sons and two daughters.

Mr. F. H. Fulford, of Leeds, Yorkshire, who is well known at Brockville, Ont., accompanied by Mrs. Fulford and their family, is spending several weeks at the Langhorne Hotel, Folkestone.

Mr. J. K. Pickett, formerly General Manager of the Imperial Life Assurance Company, has been appointed Winnipeg Manager of the Union Trust Company, succeeding Mr. W. W. Evans, who has resigned owing to ill-health.

Mrs. Guy Drummond, who has returned from England, is staying with her parent Mr. and Mrs. Braithwaite, in Montreal.

Mr. H. J. Bethune and Mr. C. S. Howard, of Toronto, are in London on a brief visit.

Sir James Grant, who has been visiting Algonquin Park, celebrated his 84th birthday there with Lady Grant. They have now returned to Ottawa.

Mr. James Findlay, ex-Mayor of Vancouver, is visiting London, and is staying at the Waverley Hotel.

The Rev. T. J. Shields, of Toronto, who has been temporarily occupying the pulpit of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, returned to Canada on Wednesday.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

On August 14, at St. Martin's Church, Shorncliffe, Miss Marguerite Phyllis Aylward Sears, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sears, St. John, N.B., was married to Lieut. Samuel Bosworth, of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, only son of Mr. G. M. Bosworth, Vice-President of the C.P.R., of Montreal. Miss Sears recently arrived from Canada by the R.M.S. *Adriatic*.

The marriage took place on August 5, at St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, Quebec, of Helen, eldest daughter of Mr. H. D. Lawrence, K.C., and Mrs. Lawrence, of that city, to Captain the Rev. Channell Hepburn, M.A., son of the Rev. James Hepburn and Mrs. Hepburn, of Stanstead, Quebec. Captain Hepburn afterwards left to take up his duties as Chaplain to one of the Canadian regiments.

The marriage was celebrated in Barrie, Ontario, on August 11, of Miss Mary Flint and Mr. Palmer Luck, both of whom were students in German colleges when the war broke out, and were among the first civilian prisoners to be exchanged, after having suffered all the discomforts of a German prison while waiting for release. Lieutenant Newton Young, who was wounded at Langemarck, was best man.

The marriage took place recently at Christ Church, Vancouver, of Miss Olive I. Trew and Lieut. James T. Thorpe, of the 47th Battalion, Overseas Division, C.E.F., formerly of the 11th Irish Fusiliers.

At Vernon, B.C., Miss Helen Ruth Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Clark, Vancouver, was married recently to Captain Stewart Bruce Vanleek, of the 62nd Battalion (Overseas), C.E.F.

Miss Gladys D. Worthington, only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Worthington (commanding the 17th Nova Scotia Reserve Battalion, C.E.F.), and Mrs. Worthington, of Sherbrooke, P.Q., was married at St. Martin's Church, Cheriton, to Mr. S. Louis Craft, of Bishop's College University, Lennoxville, P.Q., Lieutenant in the 5th Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Mrs. Nicholas Flood Davin, widow of the late Regina pioneer, was married in Victoria, B.C., on August 5, to Capt. Cunningham of the new 104th Regiment. Captain Cunningham served through the North-West Rebellion under General Oger, and holds a medal and clasp.

At St. Luke's Church, Winnipeg, on August 7, Miss Ellenora, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McDonald, Winnipeg, was married to Lieutenant John Douglas Rutan, youngest son of Colonel and Mrs. H. N. Rutan, Armstrong's Point.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Customs revenue for July totalled \$7,492,621, against \$7,061,362 for the same period last year.

—Over 1,000 harvest hands from the Eastern provinces passed through here by the Grand Trunk Railway on August 20, bound for the wheat fields of the West.

The officers of the 77th Battalion are to be Lieut.-Colonel Street (in command), Lieut.-Colonel Plunkett B. Taylor (Senior Major), Captain W. A. Cameron (Quartermaster), W. H. Magwood, 59th Regiment, Machine gun officer: Lieut. J. M. Longman, 43rd Regiment.

TORONTO.—The Canadian National Exhibition, which opened this week, was founded in 1879. Then the prizes totalled \$17,000; this year they are over \$60,000. Last year over 800,000 persons passed the turnstiles in the 12 days it was open. The grounds of 264 acres are owned by the City of Toronto, but the exhibition is carried on by a Board of 25 Directors. Except at fair time the grounds are used as a public park.

—The City Council has approved the raising by debentures of \$2,020,660, of which \$500,000 is to be devoted to patriotic purposes, and \$1,666,666 for schools and sites.

HAMILTON.—On August 6, at a recruiting meeting held at Gore Park, a resolution moved by Mr. C. R. McCullough was unanimously passed recording its "inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle for the maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies." Mrs. P. D. Crerar, Mrs. Walker, and Sir John Gibson were among the speakers.

LONDON.—Ex-Mayor Chas. M. R. Graham has met with a serious motor accident.

—Mr. R. O. Miller, of Pittsburg, has completed the taking of options on 6,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Belmont, and will commence at once to drill for oil and gas.

—This city celebrated its 60th civil birthday on August 1.

—Mr. Fred Adams, of Toronto, was elected President of the Canadian Horticultural Association at its 18th annual convention held here, Mr. James A. Fraser, of Prescott, and Mr. F. Dicks, of London, Vice-Presidents. Mr. Julius Luck, of Montreal, was re-elected Secretary.

—It was officially announced that Lieut.-Colonels R. I. Towers and Donald Sutherland, M.P., of Princeton, have been appointed commanding officers of the 70th and 71st Battalions respectively. Colonel Sutherland recently returned from the front wounded. Colonel Towers is a prominent Sarnia lawyer.

BRANTFORD.—A gift of \$1,000 has been made to the 25th Brant Dragoons' regimental funds by Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Harry Cockshutt, who is attached to that regiment.

—Mr. Harry Cockshutt and Mr. Lloyd Harris have each given a field kitchen to the 58th Battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Genet.

—The Municipal Railway system, after six months' operation, earned sufficient to cover operating expenses and leave \$8,283.

WINDSOR.—Crops, including corn and tobacco, in many sections of Essex County will not be cut at all as a result of the heavy rains.

WOODSTOCK. Lieut.-Colonel W. T. McMullen has received, for the purchase of machine guns, cheques value \$2,250, to provide three machine guns, one from Mrs. Patterson, and one from each of her two sons, Mr. J. D. Patterson, of Woodstock, and Mr. A. S. Patterson, of Melbourne, Australia.

WELLAND.—The first Canadian zinc reduction plant to be started in Canada is to open here before November 1. The newly incorporated Canadian Zinc Co., which is owned by the Wealden Mining Co., has acquired a large industrial plant in Welland, and a contract has been made with the Hydro-Electric for an initial allotment of 1,000 horse power. Initially United States ores will be used, but it is expected that in a few months the mills will be supplied from the mines owned by the company at Nottingham, Quebec.

ORILLIA. August 17 marked the 300th anniversary of the landing here of Samuel de Champlain, who pitched his tents on what is now Couchiching Beach Park, where the formal celebration of the event was held.

BROCKVILLE.—A proposal has been made to erect a monument here in memory of Hon. Christopher Finlay Fraser, Minister of Public Works in Ontario, during whose administration the Parliament Buildings in Toronto were constructed. The Eastern Hospital here, in the grounds of which it is proposed to erect the monument, was also due to his initiative.

BARRIE. Work on the new \$15,000 Carnegie Library here has commenced.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—On August 12 Mayor Drouin laid the foundation stone of the new Union station here, in the presence of Lieut.-Governor Leblanc and prominent citizens. The Premier, Sir Lomer Gouin, said it was only just that Quebec should have a worthy station after so many years of waiting. The building is an adaptation of the châteaux of the Loire in France.

The Premier and Lady Gouin returned from a motor tour in the U.S. by the newly made highway between Rouses Point and Montreal, named after the late King Edward.

—A large number of machine guns have been given by citizens to the new battalions being raised.

—122 N.C.O.s and men, 25 nurses, 12 medical officers, a chaplain, and a surgeon dentist will compose the Stationary Hospital unit, which, under the command of Major Geo. E. Beauchamp M.D., A.M.C., will leave for France this month. The capacity of the hospital, which has been organised by the French Catholic University of Laval, is 400 beds.

MONTREAL.—A movement inaugurated by Mr. G. F. Benson, President of the Board of Trade, has resulted in funds being raised for a first-class armed airship.

The Russian Bishop of New York has been here, with a view to establishing a see in Canada.

The adjoining populous municipality of Verdun has approved sewage, water, and river extensions to cost \$121,897.

FULL.—As a result of the refusal of the Bank of Montreal to loan more money, municipal construction work here will probably be at a standstill, though improvements are much needed.

THREE RIVERS.—Customs receipts here for July totalled \$174,357, compared with \$124,797 in July. The annual exhibition opened on August 23.

ORMSTOWN.—After a meeting called by Mayor Chambers \$1,671 was subscribed here towards providing a machine gun. The smaller places in this Province, as in the others, are following the lead of the large cities in raising funds for machine guns and motor ambulances.

NEW



BRUNSWICK

FREDERICTON.—New Brunswick Metals, Ltd., is the name of the new company with an authorised capital of \$98,000 to operate the antimony mines at Lake George, 25 miles from Fredericton. Mr. J. A. De Cew, C.E., of Montreal, and British capitalists are interested.

—Harbour receipts in July totalled \$5,168, compared with \$2,827 in July, 1914.

U.S. tourists are arriving in numbers; the highway through Maine to this city is in good condition for motoring.

The net territorial revenue of the Province for the year 1914 amounted to \$854,361, against \$801,554 the previous year. Of this amount \$385,624 came from stampage, \$162,298 from timber licence bonuses, \$81,292 from renewals of timber licences, \$39,661 from game licences, \$20,776 from fishing licences and angling licences, \$12,652 from royalties.

SUSSEX. The Oldfellow's Hall here, used as a moving picture theatre, was destroyed by fire on July 30. Medley Memorial Hall was badly damaged and the Central Hotel slightly.

ST STEPHEN. The New Brunswick Dental Society, at its annual convention here, elected as officers: Dr. A. T. McMurray, Fredericton, President; Dr. F. E. Burden, Moncton, Vice-President; Dr. F. A. Godson, St. John, Secretary-Treasurer.



NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—At a meeting of the Nova Scotia Executive of the Canadian Patriotic Fund it was stated that over 4,600 men had already joined the Overseas Forces. The financial report showed that up to July 31 \$160,780 had been received, and \$114,000 paid to dependents. 1,142 families are receiving assistance, the average monthly payments being \$16.65 per family.

It is officially announced that Colonel H. Montgomery Campbell will command the 64th Battalion now being recruited in the Maritime Provinces. Lieut.-Colonel Harry Flowers will be second in command. Colonel Campbell is a resident of Apopauqui, N.B.

Mr. J. C. Carmichael, of New Glasgow, subscribed \$1,000 to the fund raised by the Overseas Club for the Nova Scotia aeroplane for use at the front.

AMHERST.—Arrangements have been made for a squad of German prisoners from the internment camp to lay out the public hospital grounds and the Dickey Park adjoining. Another 200 of the interned will clear 75 acres at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Napanea.

BERWICK.—At a meeting of the directors of the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, Ltd., Mr. A. E. MacMahon, of Aylesford, was appointed General Manager, and Mr. A. E. Adams re-appointed Secretary.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The first carload of wheat of the 1915 crop in Manitoba reached here over the Canadian Pacific Railway on August 13. It was cut on August 3 and graded "No. 1 Northern."

The 1915 business tax levy is \$381,000, of which \$258,006 has been paid in. The discount amounted to \$7,347. The collections amount to 67.02 p.c., against 67.22 p.c. a year ago.

—The Provincial Inspector has returned from a trip through the central portion of the Province, where he inspected a large number of apiaries, and found the bee colonies thriving. In all, he says, there are about 100 varieties of flowers in Manitoba on which the bees work. The Inspector expects that this year will show a large increase in the amount of honey produced in the Province.

NEEPAWA.—On August 9 Mr. George E. Todd, of Winnipeg, Manager of the Royal Trust Co., died here as a result of injuries sustained when the automobile with which he was driving his family out was overturned down a six-foot embankment between here and Edrans, on the Arden ridge.

KEEWATIN.—The people here turned out en masse to welcome Captain Victor J. Hastings, of the 16th Battalion, who took part in the first battle at Ypres.

HAMIOTA.—The 23rd annual fair here was the most successful in its history.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Of the members of the Provincial Legislature over 66 p.c. are actively interested or engaged in agriculture and own 55,000 acres; 17 farm over 1,000 acres, and 8 less than 640 acres. The Hons. W. R. Motherwell and G. Langley, members of the Provincial Cabinet, both went through the experiences of pioneer farming in Saskatchewan.

—Seven members of the Department of Agriculture have announced their decision to enlist. They include Messrs. A. F. Mantle, Deputy Minister; Mr. J. C. Smith, Live Stock Commissioner, who has obtained his commission as captain in the 68th; Mr. H. N. Thomson, Weeds and Seeds Commissioner.

SASKATOON.—On August 13 the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, made an estimate that the average yield of wheat in Saskatchewan will be 18 bushels to the acre. Mr. Motherwell stated that weeds had caused heavy loss in some of the heavy clay districts.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The production of dairy produce in Alberta is valued at \$10,500,000, and the industry is still in its infancy. There are over 3,000,000 head of poultry in the Province, compared with 2,340,200 in 1911.

—The exhibition here was opened formally by Mr. John Bright, the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, and has been an unqualified success, both as regards exhibits and attendance. One animal in the shorthorn building attracting special attention was the five-year-old bull, "Burn Brae," weighing 2,850 lbs., and owned by Messrs. A. F. and G. Gault, of Guelph, Ontario.

—The assessment of the whole city is above normal. Some sections are very much over-assessed, while others are apparently reasonable. In my opinion, at the present time the city is fully 30 per cent. too highly assessed," said Mr. John Kenwood, real estate valuer, in answer to a question from Judge Taylor in the district court, where appeals against assessment were being heard.

—Mr. Alexander Galbraith, one of the best-known live stock men on the continent, has been appointed by the Hon. Duncan Marshall as Superintendent of Provincial Fairs and Institutes, in succession to the late Mr. C. E. Lewis.

CALGARY.—A municipal 18-hole golf course was opened here by Mayor Costello on August 7.

—A rock slide buried the C.P.R. track near Golden, B.C., on August 3. Eventually a temporary track was thrown over the top of the mass, and this will be used later as the permanent track.

LETHBRIDGE.—Mr. S. S. Dunham, Vice-President of the United Farmers of Alberta, said on August 7: "We are just beginning the harvest of the finest crop that Southern Alberta has ever produced."

MACLEOD.—The tax rate for the year has been struck at 30 mills, which is 10 mills in excess of last year's rate. It must be noted that by a ruling of the District Court judge the assessment of town property has dropped from \$4,805,460 to \$2,770,069, which means that the rate is really lower.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Marked improvement is noticed in the rate of construction of the superstructure of the Ogden Point breakwater, practically all the concrete work on the second arm having been completed by the contractors, Sir John Jackson, Ltd.

VANCOUVER.—The R.M.S. *Niagara* took a large shipment of potatoes grown in the Province. It is anticipated that further heavy shipments will be made both to Australia and the Fiji Islands.

—The 1915 exhibition was opened on August 13 by ex-Premier Sir Mackenzie Bowell, in the presence of the largest assembly that ever gathered in the fair buildings in Hastings Park.

—The worst bush fires in the history of this and the New Westminster district were raging on August 10.

PENTICTON.—The fruit situation here continues to be very favourable. The Penticton Fruit Growers' Union has been selling apricots freely on a basis of 73 cents per 20-lb. box. Peaches are coming in well.

VERNON.—The military training camp was speedily and cheaply built. Over 140,000 feet of lumber, 3 tons of nails, and 3½ miles of water piping were used. The ovens turn out daily 3,200 pounds of bread.

LAKE LOUISE.—The tenth annual camp of the Alpine Club of Canada is in full progress in Ptarmigan Lake Valley, north of here; it is, for obvious reasons, much smaller than usual. Among the better-known names of members present are Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., the Leader of the Opposition in Ontario, Mrs. and Miss Rowell. The Universities of the United States are represented.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES: N.C.O.'s AND MEN.

List of Friday, August 27.

Killed.

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE.—Collins, 2358 Staff Sgt.-Maj. H
14TH BATT. (R. MONTREAL).—Suberville, 26571 A

Died of Wounds

10TH BATT. (W. CANADA).—Laurin, 20532 E. H.; Ross, 19910 Cpl.
O.

15TH BATT. (48TH HIGHLANDERS).—Houston, 27345 J

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Died.

15TH BATT.—Flanagan, 27066 J. J

Wounded.

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE.—Jacques, 1894 Sgt.-Trpr. G. A.; Kendall, 2801
E. J.; Tuckett, 14882 G. W.
1st BATT. (W. ONTARIO).—Barnes, 18469 F. B.; Mathison, 6832 A.
5th BATT. (W. CANADA).—Hazel, 21850 A. E.; McCombie, 13458 Cpl. J.;
Zickard, 124203 J. B.
10th BATT. Cone, 19700 J.; Goodwin, 20025 G. A.; Gribben, 20622 T. B.;
Hamilton, 81348 S. S.; Marzot, 22603 E.; Trafford, 21771 J.
14th BATT.—Gilbert, 25222 G.
15th BATT.—Cameron, 27856 D.; Coates, 47942 C. B.; Good, 28027 R. G.;
Hilchey, 49019 W. E.; Huxley, 47864 J.; Tickner, 47963 W. T.; Watson,
63910 W.

List of Saturday, August 28.

Killed.

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE.—Graham, 15518 A.
4th BATT. (C. ONTARIO).—Barnes, 21343 R. G.; Doudney, 11094
J. E.; Whybra, 11522 H.

5th BATT. (W. CANADA).—Dennison, 13483 J.; McMillan, A24044
J.; Wainsley, 81917 A. W.

8th BATT. (90TH WINKIPING RIFLES).—Buchan, A22202 C

14th BATT.—Helu, 25593 J.

16th BATT. (CANADIAN SCOTTISH).—Aitkins, 29300 J.

Previously Reported Wounded, now Reported Killed.

4th BATT.—Wiltshire, 63893 H.

16th BATT.—Kane, 46280 Cpl. G. W.



COMPANION, STAFF AND PATIENTS AT THE CONVALESCENT HOME
FOR WOUNDED CANADIANS ESTABLISHED AT SKILLEN, NEAR
LAVERSHAM, BY MRS. SANDFORD FLEMING, OF OTTAWA.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, now Reported Killed.

4th BATT.—Hall, 10915 W.

10th BATT.—Flowers, 19713 E.; Reynolds, 20518 J.

Previously Reported Missing, believed Killed, now Reported Killed

3rd BATT. (TORONTO).—Gillfillan, 9916 J.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Killed.

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE.—Moss, 6022 R

3rd BATT. (TORONTO).—Daskel, 63262 A.

10th BATT.—McNab, 81658 A.

13th BATT. (5TH R. HIGHLANDERS).—Campbell, 24704 D.

Died of Wounds.

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE.—Jough, 2778 Cpl. F. de; Morrow,
15402 R.; Payne, 15414 B

2nd BATT. (E. ONTARIO).—Page, 7779 F

4th BATT.—Braik, 22961 Sgt. J. W.; Brookes, 11460 W.

8th BATT.—McRae, 83 A

14th BATT.—Higginson, 25725 Cpl. H. S

16th BATT.—Flook, 29441 F. G

Died

1st BRIGADE F.A.—MacKay, 85548 Gnr. A. H

Previously Reported Wounded, now Reported Died

3rd BATT.—Stanton, 9724 Cpl. G. J.

5th BATT.—Waters, 13299 Cpl. W. M.

7th BATT. (B. COLUMBIA).—Leacock, 17242 A

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, now Reported Died.

3rd BATT.—Armstrong, 63046 L.-Cpl. E. F.; Potter, 9478 F. W

7th BATT.—Talbot, 17175 A

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Died.

5th BATT.—Blanchett, 18159 Sgt. C.; Doherty, 19268 F.; In
gram, 63467 J.; Nugent, 9943 L.-Cpl. A. G.; Officer, 63694 A

7th BATT.—Clarke, 16760 T. A.; Sivell, 16936 A. G

8th BATT.—Burch, 27 A. T.; Waterhouse, 21233 F

Died as a Prisoner of War.

14th BATT.—Connors, 25912 W. P.

Previously Reported Wounded and Prisoner of War, now Reported Died as a Prisoner of War.

7th BATT.—Milne, 16340 R

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Died as a Prisoner of War.

7th BATT.—McKinnon, 16918 E.

Previously Reported Prisoner of War, now Reported Died as a Prisoner of War.

15th BATT.—Barkey, 27448 A.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, now Reported Missing, believed Killed.

3rd BATT.—Green, 63383 G. C.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Missing, believed Killed.

1st DIVL. ENGINEERS.—Cannon, 5562 Spr. C. A.; Quinn, 5451 Spr. P.

3rd BATT.—Bradshaw, 63115 C.; Dart, 19353 Sgt. J.; Hayes, 63458 J.; Kirkpatrick, 18211 P.; Lloyd, 63561 C. H.; Mallet, 63592 L.-Cpl. W.; Smith, 18689 W.; Williams, 18718 R.

Wounded.

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE.—Rice, 15346 H. C.; Camden, 2900 G.; Charles, 2792 W.; Floss, 2534 E. S.; Gordon, 2590 T. G.; Mayo, 14854 F. G.; McIntyre, 15400 P.; Smith, 1987 Staff Sgt.-Maj. E.

R. CANADIAN DRAGOONS.—Boyce, 16232 H. B. P.

1st DIVL. ENGINEERS.—Tuile, 5220 Spr. R. T.

1st BRIGADE F.A.—Ramsey, 40481 Gnr. G. M.

MOTOR MACHINE-GUN BRIGADE.—Rawlings, 46557 Sgt. C. H. E.

187 DIVL. AMMN. COL.—Clark, 43816 Cpl. E. C.

1st BATT.—Hutcherson, 7154 E.; Plachic, 19435 G.; Robinson, 6289 Sgt. D.; Thomas, 6657 Sgt. J. Wood, 19159 G.

2nd BATT.—Burberry, 18477 F. C.; Keeler, 18518 A. E.; McNeill, 18373 J. W.; Mocks, 81580 A.; Pierson, 8499 G.

3rd BATT.—Powers, 10879 J.; Turner, 63870 S.

4th BATT.—Jeffray, 63488 H.; Myers, 63667 H.; Robathan, 11281 E. J. Y.; Vanbrunt, 63887 G.

7th BATT.—Aikison, 16619 L.-Cpl. R. M.; Knowles, 77046 L.-Sgt. T.

8th BATT.—McLaughlin, 7813 F.; Robertson, A22674 A. B.; Wingfield, 81977 R. W.

10th BATT.—Birkett, 81071 E. T.; Clark, 22721 C.; Horn, 14559 J.; Taylor, 20144 R.; Travis, 19926 D. H.

13th BATT.—Banks, 23235 H.; Blaxall, 23531 J.; Jones, 46282 L.-Sgt. W. N.; Jones, 47150 E.; Pratt, 23224 Cpl. T. G.; Wilson, 24038 W.; Yorke, 46213 E. W.

15th BATT.—Hoby, 26145 C. B.; Lacroix, 26457 J.

15th BATT.—Boyer, 47815 C.; Clarke, 77629 L. H.; Taylor, 77491 R.

16th BATT.—Dunlop, 29090 R.; Forbes, A20395 J.; McPhee, 28773 D.

Previously Reported Wounded, now Reported Not Wounded.

R. CANADIAN DRAGOONS.—Lovett, 15142 W. N.

4th BATT.—MacNaughton, 18368 R.

Suffering from Gas Poisoning.

15th BATT.—Hurdie, 27485 A. C.

2nd BATT.—Smith, 8058 F.

Wounded and Missing.

4th BATT.—Roberts, 10812 F. C.

Previously Reported Prisoner of War, now Reported Wounded and Prisoner of War.

2nd BATT.—Devonshire, 7737 J. E.

Missing.

16th BATT.—Jollie, 29562 R. O.

Previously Reported Wounded, now Reported Missing.

5th BATT.—Blatchford, 12566 H. J.; Field, 13738 J. W.; Murray, 13779 A.; Patterson, 13791 A. L.; Sarff, 13554 C.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Not Missing.

4th BATT.—Dunhill, 23477 E.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Prisoners of War.

3rd BATT.—Cannon, 9989 A. E.; Green, 9909 E.; Green, 8963 R. H.; Lyon, 18061 A.; Randle, 9950 G. A.

7th BATT.—Holloway, 22062 J

10th BATT.—Morris, 20801 E.

14th BATT.—Rees, 25891 E.

Previously Unofficially, now Officially Reported Prisoners of War.

3rd BATT.—Harrell, 10040 L.-Cpl. P.; Harkins, 9626 F. G.; Venables, 10084 W. H.

10th BATT.—Wauchou, 20091 Cpl. R.; Williams, 20086 D.

15th BATT.—Cox, 27022 J.; McKinnon, 28063 A. N.; Raper, 27943 A. E.; Turner, 27564 A. C.

Previously Officially Reported Killed, now Unofficially Reported Prisoners of War.

7th BATT.—Shaw, 23443 Cpl. W. H. J.

8th BATT.—L'Abbe, 1260 F.

13th BATT.—Ruffee, 46336 H. G.

Previously Officially Reported Wounded and Missing, now Unofficially Reported Prisoner of War.

8th BATT.—Knot, 1327 H. N.

Previously Officially Reported Missing, now Unofficially Reported Prisoner of War.

8th BATT.—Combe, 238 C. V.

REPATRIATED PRISONERS OF WAR.

The following Canadians appear in the latest list of non-commissioned officers and men who have been prisoners of war, and who have now been repatriated. They have been admitted to the 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, London, S.E.

3rd BATT. (TORONTO).—Bradshaw, 10106 H.; Gibbons, 10122 A.; McPhail, 10671 P.; Titch, 10451 R.

7th BATT. (B. COLUMBIA).—Ducey, 16680 Cpl. J.; Donnelly, 23379 C.; Edwards, 16542 H.; Gray, 17128 C. T.; Lees, 16240 H. A.; Richardson, 21755 R. W.; Wille, 17079 Sgt. F. E.

8th BATT. (90TH RIFLES).—O'Brien, 886 G. H.

10th BATT. (HIGHLANDERS).—Bartlow, 24459 G. F.; Gibbon, 24552 Sgt. E.; Stephen, 24649 J. J.

14th BATT. (R. MONTREAL).—Rockwith, 22710 J.; Nesbit, 26265 T.

15th BATT. (48TH HIGHLANDERS).—Edwards, 27063 W. S.; Ferguson, 28022 Sgt. A.; Lounney, 27082 L.-Cpl. C.

PRISONER PATRIOT'S C.L.I. Caloreco, 23637 R

"Canada" is the authority most widely read and consulted
by British investors interested in Canadian affairs

INVESTMENT SUPPLEMENT.

No. 112.

Reports on Conditions, etc., affecting Canadian Investments are published every four weeks.

THE FINANCIAL STATUS OF MUNICIPALITIES.

Useful Suggestions for Investors in Canadian Municipal Securities.

IN some valuable articles published in the *Montreal Journal of Commerce*, Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, F.I.A., who is a member of the Toronto Stock Exchange firm of Messrs. A. E. Ames and Co., points out that "from the standpoint of soundness, municipal debentures stand next to Government issues in the opinion of all well-informed investors. The reason for this is that practically no losses have been incurred through them. A debenture is the solemn promise of a whole municipality—a city, town, village, township or county—which has borrowed moneys to repay the same at a stated period with interest at a specified rate.

"The loans are made and debentures therefore are issued either on the direct authority of the taxpayers, or through their duly elected representatives—the municipal Council. Such debentures form a direct obligation of the taxpayers of the municipality, and are secured by taxes which must be levied sufficient to meet principal and interest as they fall due. They are, therefore, a first charge against the property of the issuing municipality. In case of default in the payment of principal or interest, the debenture holders would rank in advance of any lien or mortgage.

"The insurance companies in Canada—and by many they are regarded as the most careful and skilful investors—have a keen appreciation of the merits of municipal securities. Of their total investments no less than \$80,000,000 have been placed in municipal debentures. In going over the record of these institutions it has been found impossible to trace any loss of principal in this class of security."

After giving careful estimates of the total of Canadian municipal borrowings for several years past, and showing how the appreciation in the value of money during the last few years has led to a decline in the price of municipal debentures, and therefore to a corresponding increase in the interest yield from investments in them, Mr. Bradshaw suggests that, in spite of the general soundness of this form of investment, purchasers should satisfy themselves that certain essential features relating to any particular municipality are satisfactory. He proposes various tests which will lead to a wise discrimination between the many issues which are, from time to time, offered.

The tests suggested cover such important matters as the financial status of the municipality, the validity of its debentures, and its record in the matter of meeting its obligations. In connection with the first of these matters, the points into which special enquiry is suggested are the tax rate, assessed valuation, assets of the municipality, population, gross debt, net debt, sinking fund and location. For the purposes of his explanation the writer instances 17 cities and towns in Ontario which he arranges in tables to render comparison easy to show the relation between high total assessment and low tax rate, and vice versa.

The single table which we include, and the figures in which are taken from the various tables alluded to, will serve to illustrate some of the points.

important to ascertain whether the assessed valuation of property in the municipality is reasonable or not.

"A consideration of the assessment per capita of population," says Mr. Bradshaw, "is frequently resorted to as a test of a fair assessment. In employing this method, however, care must be exercised, for, as is well known, the assessment per capita tends to increase as the population increases. It has been suggested that the assessment of municipalities of less than 10,000 should not exceed \$800 per capita; those having a population of between 10,000 and 50,000—\$1,000 per capita, and those having over 50,000 \$1,500 per head."

It will be seen that the cities mentioned in our table, and which are selected from Mr. Bradshaw's list as representing low, medium, and high tax rates, do not approach these figures. It is also noticeable that of the six cities that which has the greatest total assessment and the greatest assessment per capita has the lowest tax rate, while the city which has the smallest total assessment and smallest assessment per capita has the highest tax rate.

The assets of a municipality are of two classes—revenue producing and non-revenue producing. Mr. Bradshaw points out that the former may include such property as city halls, court houses, schools, etc., which would entail heavy rentals were they not owned by the city. The latter class should produce sufficient revenue to pay operating charges and interest and sinking fund on the debt contracted for their acquirement. A city's net debt is generally arrived at by deducting from its gross debt the proportion represented by revenue-producing assets. Mr. Bradshaw states that the assets owned by a well-regulated municipality should closely approximate to its net debt, and points out that some of the best-managed cities have assets even approximating their gross debts in value. In regard to population, it is laid down as a general rule that "the debentures of the more populous communities command a higher price and have a wider market than those of smaller ones."

"Speaking generally," Mr. Bradshaw goes on to say, "the aggregate gross debenture debt (including debts incurred for local improvements and schools) should not exceed 20 per cent. of the assessed valuation for taxation, nor should it be greater per capita than \$300 for places with a population of less than 2,000, \$150 for places with a population of 2,000 and less than 10,000, \$200 for places with a population of 10,000 and over."

The difficulty of making a general rule on this matter is, however, admitted by the writer, but it will be seen that on the basis of this rule the cities mentioned in our table seem to be conservatively financed.

Great importance naturally attaches to the sinking fund of the city, which should not only be sufficient to retire the debentures at their maturity, but also must be well managed. Mr. Bradshaw suggests that it would be "extremely desirable if municipalities were required to set forth annually a complete exhibit of the accumulated sinking fund held against

	Pop.	Total assessment. \$	Assessment per capita. \$	Gross Deb. debt. \$	Gross Deb. debt per capita. \$	Net Deb. debt. \$	Net. Deb. debt per capita. \$	Tax rate, inclu- sive of school and local im- provement rates. Mills
Toronto ...	500,000	565,132,579	1,130	65,325,334	131	43,699,747	87	19½
Hamilton ...	101,344	78,368,133	773	8,736,048	86	5,812,630	57	20
St. Thomas ...	16,794	9,905,317	590	1,321,811	93	712,106	42	23½
Guelph ...	16,799	8,856,783	527	1,747,966	104	1,028,977	61	24½
Galt ...	12,016	8,406,591	700	1,120,261	93	774,294	64	26
Brockville ...	9,641	5,084,150	527	687,460	71	355,126	37	30

Mr. Bradshaw points out that although, speaking generally, a low tax rate is preferable to a high one, the fact must not be overlooked that the tax rate can be made high or low according as the assessment of a municipality is made upon a low or a high basis. As, in some Provinces, the limitation of a municipality's borrowings is effected by the limitation by the Government of the tax rate which may be imposed, it is

each debenture debt outstanding, and a detailed statement as to how the moneys had been invested, and the rate of interest which the investments carried, etc." From the point of view of the financial status of a city, Mr. Bradshaw points out the importance to its future welfare of its being "surrounded by a good agricultural district, and not dependent upon one or two industries."



Photo THE FRONT ROW, RANK AND FILE, IS "A" SQUADRON, THE NEXT ROW BEHIND IS "B" SQUADRON, THE THIRD ROW IS "C" SQUADRON. THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN AT AMHERST, N.S., JUST BEFORE THE REGIMENT LEFT CANADA. FOR THE PURPOSES OF REPRODUCTION



Photo [The Standard,] EDMONTON'S "AU REVOIR" TO THE Ten thousand people gathered at the Edmonton Golf Links to witness the last review of the third contingent of troops mobilised there also



ON, AND THE MEN FORMING A FOURTH ROW ARE THE MACHINE GUN AND SIGNALLING SECTIONS AND OTHER DETAILS. (D. Smith Reid, St. John
DOWN IN HALVES, THE MIDDLE PICTURE BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE LEFT-HAND PORTION OF THE UPPER. (SEE PAGE 27.)



ROUTE TO THE FIRING LINE.
ing of the war. The soldiers under review are the 51st Battalion, the 49th Battalion, and "C" Squadron of Canada Mounted Rifles

THE FRUIT SITUATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

By CHARLES STOKES.

We are glad to present to Old Country readers a trustworthy and informed article on the fruit-growing industry in British Columbia. Many parts of British Columbia are exceptionally suitable for profitable fruit-growing, but unhappily there has been some exaggeration and unjustifiable inflation of land values. The commercial organisation of the industry has hardly kept pace with the spread of a pleasant occupation into that of a real business. If the real conditions are fully understood, the problems will gradually be solved and the industry should become a great source of prosperity to the province.

THE British investor with large investments in British Columbia is probably not cognisant of the fact that a very unsatisfactory and anomalous situation has developed in that Province within the last year or two with regard to the fruit-growing industry. That industry has been widely advertised, and has been the means of attracting more capital and causing more settlement than perhaps any other; and yet, for some time, a marked movement from the British Columbia fruit valleys towards the prairie lands has manifested itself. The present writer, with rather unusual opportunities for observing that movement, was

be grown, offer the logical and remunerative market for the output; indeed, the proximity and lack of fruit of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba have formed the basis of the B.C. advertising. It is said, as a matter of fact, that the prairie Provinces are buying only about 15 per cent. of the fruit they could and would consume if it were available at reasonable and fair prices.

It would therefore seem that the industry should be in a flourishing condition. But, instead of that, statements have now been made by a responsible Government official which, had they not emanated from one who is in closer touch with the industry than perhaps anyone else, would have been set down as attempts to "knock" British Columbia by competing interests. Roughly, some \$20,000,000 are invested in the business. Mr. Winslow said that on the present valuation the output of the orchards was worth in 1914 \$996,000, as compared with \$1,033,000 in 1913, while at the same time the acreage had increased from 33,605 in 1910 to 38,196 in 1913.

The convention held at Calgary, under the auspices of the Board of Trade of that city, was called for a dual purpose. One of the first efforts in the West to bring together two radically different sections of the community—producers and consumers—for their mutual benefit, it expressed the desire of



SUMMER SPRAYING IN A KEOLOWA ORCHARD.

inclined to the opinion that the depopulation of the Pacific Province—very small in volume, it is true, but steady—was a process of transfer of the landless to the very much cheaper prairie lands, until his discovery of two very significant facts—that in many cases the exodus was preceded by the sale of fruit lands, and that in some instances it was a return, the returning fruit-farmer not being altogether able to conceal his disappointment at the results of leaving his old place, where he had accumulated sufficient capital to enter fruit-farming and enjoy the prospect of "a gentleman's life" which it promised.

Now, in a speech before the Alberta and British Columbia Fruit Convention at Calgary early in July, Mr. R. M. Winslow, of the B.C. Department of Agriculture, made two statements bearing on this subject which smacked of the sensational. He said, firstly, that in a certain instance brought to his attention—it may have been extreme, but not too extreme to be approximately typical—a case of British Columbia apples had been sold in Calgary for \$1.50, for which the grower had received only 17 cents; and, secondly, that about two-thirds of the total number of peach trees planted in British Columbia had been rooted out because they could not be made to pay.

One of the Richest Fruit Regions.

British Columbia, without exaggeration, is one of the richest fruit-growing regions in the world. The combination of soil and climate it enjoys renders it capable of producing both hard and soft fruits of the finest qualities, and since the construction of various irrigation projects, sufficient water is now available to ensure big crops. The adjacent prairie Provinces, with a population of about one million and three-quarters, and in which, broadly speaking, no large fruits can

the prairie dwellers to be guaranteed a steady supply of fruit at a fair price, while at the same time conveying to the fruit producers the suspicion in the mind of the consumers that the former were not working altogether under ideal conditions and a wish to help them. It was also a getting together of the different fruit interests for considering ways and means whereby a readier and more stable market could be assured the growers.

Over-production in United States.

The tendency seems, however, to endeavour to fix the blame for the present unsatisfactory state of things upon other interests. Both growers and dealers are frequently inclined to make a scapegoat of the railway companies and to arraign express rates. Yet it should be noted that in the particular example cited by Mr. Winslow, freight and refrigeration represented only about 18 per cent. of the ultimate selling price. Mr. Winslow himself states that one great cause is over-production in the States of Washington and Oregon and a demoralisation in the methods of marketing there, with the result that a big surplussage is, owing to a flaw in the Dominion tariff, dumped into Western Canada at unfair competitive prices. He holds out the hope of the situation righting itself when the fruit men of the North-western States have properly organised their distributive system, but does not anticipate that the upsetting of the Canadian market will be fully remedied before four or five years.

One is a little reluctant to blame the B.C. grower, seeing that all the charges involved in marketing his output are eventually passed back to him; but it cannot be denied that one of his faults hitherto has been to devote greater attention to the perishable fruits, such as peaches, than to the staples, such as

apples. Perishable fruit must be marketed immediately, and the consequent depreciation in prices is very disappointing. Unfortunately, even with the staples, a new factor creeps in the high cost of canning. Labour in B.C. is high, materials are high, and the Eastern Canadian canneries are more scientifically organised, both in the producing and selling ends. Some B.C. growers have discovered, after the lapse of sufficient years to bring their trees to bearing stage, that they did not plant popular varieties.

Wrong System of Distribution.

Fruit-growing, too, has been regarded too much and advertised too much in the light of "a gentleman's life"—as a species of semi-retirement with congenial outdoor occupation, in which financial returns are a secondary consideration. Needless to say such an attitude works to the detriment of the man who has entered the business as a commercial proposition, and, if ever the industry is to flourish, must be abandoned. Nor must it be forgotten that the fruit-growing industry is over-capitalised. Most of the orchards were bought during the boom years, and the prices paid for land were ridiculously inflated.

But getting down to rock-bottom facts, the fault seems to lie most of all at the door of the intermediaries who market the fruit. If it costs \$1.33 to bring 17 cents' worth of fruit a distance of three or four hundred miles, and place it in the consumer's hands, something is radically wrong with the system of distribution. Granting the merchandising axiom that it always costs more to sell an article than to produce it, there is no equitable arrangement in a proportion of eight to one. In this instance, the legitimate charges for freight, picking, packing, and hauling (and the B.C. growers, it may be interpolated, usually pack their fruit in a more expensive manner

was able to obtain a large bribe, in the shape of double brokerage fees, in consideration of its giving preference to British Columbia fruit over imported American fruit.

Royal Commission is Needed.

The purchase of fruit is subject to a peculiar condition amongst the commodities of life—that in the average household the amount obtained depends not so much upon requirement as upon price. In other words, fruit is considered rather a luxury, but if it is cheap a generally inelastic sum of money is appropriated for its purchase. If it becomes cheaper, the same money is expended and more bought; if it goes up, less is bought. It is therefore not very easy to tax the ultimate consumer by increasing prices, because in that case the consumption of fruit will diminish to such an extent that the B.C. industry will practically vanish.

These are some of the reasons that at present discourage fruit-growing in British Columbia, in spite of the suitability of the country and the extent and nearness of a profitable market. Various solutions have been suggested, varying with the sources thereof—some want a higher duty on American fruit, others want wholesaling condition reformed. In view of the dangers that threaten this important industry, and that throw strong doubts upon its probable expansion, the convention at Calgary were quite justified in asking, as they did, for a Dominion Royal Commission to investigate the whole subject of the marketing of British Columbia fruit in Western Canada.

\$46,000,000 OF WAR ORDERS.

An official statement published at Ottawa gives the following details of the various goods and munitions supplied to the British Government, which amount in value to 230 million dollars. Orders placed in Canada by the Allies bring the total sum up to about 400 million dollars.

Some details of the purchases are as follows:—

Acetone, \$109,625; sulphuric (oleum), \$105,500; ammunition (small arms), \$879,500; bayonets, \$114,583; cartridges, complete rounds (200,000 rounds ordered, price not yet fixed); 4.5 howitzers, \$5,497,600; 18-pr. shrapnel, \$5,101,200; 18-pr., without fuse, \$3,325,000; 18-pr. H.E., \$2,100,000 and \$5,167,700; 18-pr. H.E., without fuse, \$2,700,000; 13-pr. H.E., without fuse (100,000 ordered, price not yet fixed); cartridge cases, 4.5 howitzer, \$61,640; 18-pr. Q.F., \$80,400; cordite, No. 8, \$780,000; fuses T. and P., No. 80, \$2,712,500; No. 100, \$750,000; rifles, M.L.E., for Mk. VII. and Mk. III. "Ross," Mk. VII., \$593,750; shields, 4.5 in. howitzer, empty lyddite, \$2,510,000; 60-pr. lyddite, \$1,020,000; 18-pr. H.E., \$198,438; 18-pr. shrapnel, \$863,500; 15-pr. shrapnel, \$166,000.

T.N.T.—Orders placed in Canada, but no quantities defined; harness, pole draught, 6-horse team, \$300,000; double wheel, \$394,500; head collars, \$16,000; traces, \$49,218; saddlery, complete sets, \$35,000; accoutrements, \$158,438; bandoliers, \$12,500; mess-tins, \$13,405; water-bottles, \$96,875; stock pots (aluminium), \$4,500; sleepers, \$7,660; crossing timbers, \$416; picketing posts, \$11,250; picketing posts, \$3,353; helvies (pick-axe), \$10,291; shovels, \$7,700.

Miscellaneous tools (prices not yet stated); field forces, \$1,717; ammunition boxes, \$24,305; barbed wire, \$150,000; brushes, \$9,948; candles, \$4,500; matches, \$8300; nails, \$943; tetanus antitoxin, \$6,142; bags (oat), \$81,649; boot laces, \$8,840; buttons (zinc), \$2,890; clothing, great coats, \$180,242; jackets, \$521,501; trousers, \$316,200; coats (sheep-lined), \$48,271; flannel (white), \$27,000; hosiery, cap comforters, \$29,472; cardigans, \$191,770; cholera belts, \$3,640; drawers, cotton, \$40,920; drawers, woollen, \$245,202; mitts, woollen, \$3,059; mitts, leather, \$15,020; socks, worsted, \$43,392; socks, lumbermen's, \$3,020; socks, long, warm, thick, \$6,040; undershirts, \$51,117; shirts, flannel, \$289,413; mess-tin covers, \$18,220; rubber boots, \$7,377; shoe packs, \$143; produce, bacon, \$639,954; cheese, \$573,879; flour, \$404,105; fowl (roast), \$5,789.

Hay, \$261,560, bought through H.C. of Canada, and \$549,276 (4,000 tons weekly for five months, cost only estimated); oats, \$292,360, portion bought through H.C. of Canada, and \$780,815 (4,000 tons weekly for five months, cost only estimated); jam, \$15,372; preserved meat, \$433,667; vegetables, dried, \$124,704; cables, D-3, \$2,655; kitchens, travelling, \$57,250; rod, metal, \$6,623; runners, \$3,750; waggon, horse (G. S. "Bain"), \$67,400; spares, \$6,290; G. S. timbered, \$41,250.

BUILDING IN CANADA.

The building permits issued in the principal cities and towns in July totalled \$2,632,025, as compared with \$11,089,610 in July, 1914; for the seven months ended July the respective grand totals were \$18,638,710 this year, and \$68,969,184 from January to July last year. There are no indications of an early general improvement in conditions, and while there is a certain amount of money available for mortgage investment, the lenders are exceedingly careful as to where they place it (says the *Financial Post*). One institution, with at present approximately \$20,000,000 invested in mortgages, stated that it had great difficulty in placing as much money as was desired in the form of mortgages on city property.



TEN-ACRE AND TWELVE-ACRE FRUIT-FARMS ON LONG LAKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FORMERLY A PORTION OF THE COLDSTREAM ESTATE.

than their competitors) are about 70 cents, leaving about 63 cents to be pocketed by various middle men. The retailer gets only 25 cents, and he is not overpaid, considering the risk of selling fruit; the wholesalers themselves concede that. Who gets the other 38 cents?

One Service Too Many.

The B.C. system is generally that of consigning to jobbers, who split a carload among various wholesalers. This is one service too many—it could be eliminated if the wholesalers could each handle individual carloads. But there are so many that they cannot—the wholesalers admit this as well—at least, the self-respecting ones do. There is enormous waste and duplication where too many organisations go after a limited trade, as marked in the fruit business as in the classic milk deliveries.

Only in the last two or three years has serious attention been paid to the marketing of their product by the British Columbia growers, whose energies before that were concentrated on bringing the orchards to bearing. The problem first presented itself in an acute way in 1912, when large quantities of peaches raised in the Okanagan Valley were dumped into the lake because no market could be found for them. In 1910 the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association was formed, and for a time promised better conditions. The Association is comprised of about thirty district associations, and the fruit grown by members is handled by central selling agencies, which largely relieve the grower of all marketing cares. The organisation was good, and the growers had for a time an inward vision of themselves in the enviable position of dictating, through the Association, the prices at which their products should be sold. And yet this co-operative effort has been practically futile, because the Association very early in its career "bucked" a jobbing organisation that was stronger than it was, and which

IMPROVED WESTERN CONDITIONS.

Interview with New London Manager of the Royal Bank.

Speaking to a representative of *Canada* on Tuesday at the London office of the Royal Bank, Mr. T. R. Whitley expressed confidence that, although still affected by world conditions, the local situation in Canada was decidedly improving. The effects of the real estate speculation which terminated three years ago are, he considered, steadily working off, and it is felt by those who are best informed that the situation is now thoroughly in hand, and that little, if any, further difficulties will occur through this cause.

The general commercial situation Mr. Whitley considered decidedly encouraging; the prospects are that North-Western Canada will harvest a record crop both in acreage and yield. Late advices are that the anticipation of this crop is already having its effect in increased business, while the liberation of the large amount of money which should be received for the crop when sold must undoubtedly have a very strengthening effect on the general financial situation in Canada.



MR. T. R. WHITLEY,
Who has been appointed Manager of the London
Branch of the Royal Bank of Canada.

Mr. Thos. R. Whitley was born in Ireland in 1867, but went to Canada in 1892 after receiving his early business training in Liverpool. He settled in British Columbia, where he was engaged in a private banking business. In 1903 Mr. Whitley joined the staff of the Royal Bank of Canada; in 1908 he was appointed Manager of the Winnipeg branch, and two years later promoted to the position of Supervisor of the North-Western branches of the Bank.

Following the recent retirement of Mr. W. M. Botsford from the managership of the London branch, at 2, Bank Buildings, Princess Street, E.C., Mr. Whitley has been appointed Manager in London, assuming his duties last week. The Royal Bank of Canada now has 385 branches and sub-branches in Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Demerara, and other British West Indian ports.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Reports from East to West.

ST. JOHN.—The Carson Real Estate Co., Ltd., has recently been organized with a capital of \$49,000. The Assessment Commission, which was appointed by the City Council to revise the city's assessment laws, has completed the work, and is now arranging for research work. Outside of a large retail business block, and a capacious public garage, which may be employed for a jitney service, and a number of pretty suburban villas, the builders are chiefly engaged in repair work. The finishing touches are being given to the new bridge across the Falls.

MONTREAL.—In the year 1914 up to August 1 the total building permits represented \$11,043,432; in the corresponding period of 1915 the total was \$3,851,599. For July, 1914, the total was \$2,521,520, and for July, 1915, only \$432,490. In the city there are five tenants to one owner of residential property; the number of dwellings is 33,445, and the number of proprietors 6,261. The Corley property at the south-east corner of St. Alexmder and Mayor Streets has been sold for \$210,000 to the Corner Realities Co., who afterwards re-sold it to American capitalists for \$350,000; they will build an hotel on the site. The Dunlop Tyre and Rubber Goods Co. have taken out a building permit for the erection of an addition to their factory on Booth Avenue, to cost \$30,000. The annual report of the city assessors shows that in 1880 the valuation, including exemptions, gave \$78,387,000 as the value of Montreal property. Ten years later these figures had increased to \$122,850,000; in 1900 the valuation was \$185,744,000; and in 1910 \$428,000,000. Last year it was \$850,000,000. Another table shows that the number of vacant lots in Montreal is 107,000, out of a grand total of 165,428.

TORONTO.—An analysis of the growth of the city in the last five years, compiled by the Bureau of Municipal Research, shows that since 1910 the assessment has increased over 84 per cent., while the population has increased 34 per cent, or less, indicating greatly increased per capita wealth, higher rate of assessment, or both. In 1911 the assessment was \$306,604,774, and the population 374,667; in 1915 it is returned as 500,000, and the property assessed at \$565,132,579. Since 1910 the population has increased by almost 33 per cent. and the general taxation by 125 per cent., irrespective of special war taxes.

REGINA.—A general reduction of 10 per cent. on all assessed property within the city limits has been announced by the Court on assessment appeals, after hearing over 500 applicants. In addition to this, special reductions of from 5 to 30 per cent. were allowed on a large number of business and warehouse properties.

WINNIPEG.—Property to the extent of 660 acres, four miles west of West Selkirk, at a point near Claudeboye, Man., has been exchanged for five houses in Elmwood. In addition to the Elmwood houses, the buyer gave an agreement to pay \$3,700 to the owner of the farm lands. The farm is valued at \$26,700, and the property exchanged here at \$23,000. The C.P.R. sold 20,000 acres of land last month, which is a pretty good evidence that the company is not slackening in its propaganda in the Western States. These lands are worth from \$15 to \$25 per acre. They are better than the lands in the Western States, which sell from \$100 to \$150 per acre. The farmers in these States know now the superior advantage of the Canadian West, and are coming in all the time. The C.P.R. has still over 10,000,000 acres of unsold land. Out of its original grant of 25,000,000 it has already sold about \$200,000,000 worth.

VICTORIA.—Settlers are thronging into Pemberton Valley, and there is likely to be a rush into the new territory opened up by the Pacific and Great Eastern Railway, according to Mr. G. D. McKay, Provincial Timber Inspector, who recently returned from an inspection trip along the new railway. At Squamish the Pacific and Great Eastern Railroad is busy building its sidings and wharves and making general preparations for the big trade and traffic expected to start through that route next spring.

VANCOUVER.—An indication of the bargains obtained by purchasers at the Point Grey tax sale, when the largest price paid for any lot was \$210, was given a few days later, when a number of properties purchased by the Alvenses from the Provincial Government in 1909 were put up by auction, subject to the Crown's right under its agreement of sale. Nobody bid on these properties, because to do so would have been to incur a liability to the Government of anywhere from \$1,000 to \$8,000, plus interest since 1909. These sums are incomplete payments due on the purchase price from the Government. The Alvenses' properties, which were knocked down to the municipality, were in D. L. 139, blocks 19, 20, and 21. The original purchase prices were \$7,811, \$12,161, \$10,914, and \$18,772, and similar amounts. Properties in the same blocks sold from \$44 to \$51.



Photo. Newton.

[Victoria, B.C.]

NEW PREMISES OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, VICTORIA, B.C.

That Canada has passed the worst of the business depression and that the depression, though acute, had only been kin to those which swept a country periodically, was the statement recently made by the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell at Calgary on his way to the coast. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell also said that the forthcoming bountiful harvest would tend to improve business conditions generally throughout the country from now on.

Charged on remand at Marlborough Street Police Court last week with having, between April, 1911, and March, 1912, improperly converted to his own use moneys and valuable securities to the value of £609 12s. 4d. received by him on account of Mrs. Gertrude Lydia Henrietta Roe, of Kingston-on-Thames, and Mr. Joseph Thomas White, of San Francisco, Ernest St. George Causton, aged 35, solicitor, was committed for trial in bail of £500. Accused was arrested and brought from Vancouver by a detective from Scotland Yard.

INVESTMENT NOTES AND OPPORTUNITIES. Hints to Investors.

The recent revival in the market in Canada for Canadian industrial securities is not only a good sign as to the healthiness of the enterprises concerned, but, inasmuch as it seems a good proportion of the buying orders have come from New York, the United States is in this way providing Canada with money to a large total amount. It may, from one point of view, be regretted that Americans have seized the opportunity to secure cheaply very heavy interests in strong Canadian industrial concerns at a time when their shares were depressed to a lower price than may be expected to recur; but the volume of money which will thus be placed in the hands of Canadians can hardly fail to have a stimulating effect upon business throughout the country. The influence that has already been exerted upon the value of securities is apparent from the statement that the total appreciation in the value of the stocks of 31 Canadian concerns since the commencement of 1915 now amounts to nearly \$100,000,000.

* * *

The Brazil Traction report for 1914 will doubtless be considered fairly satisfactory in view of the conditions which had to be contended against during the year. It is shown that after paying the regular 6 per cent. dividend there remained a balance of \$809,400, which brought the surplus in hand up to \$3,822,400. Since then, however, as shareholders are only too sorrowfully aware, the dividend rate has been reduced to a 4 per cent. per annum basis. This cut has been explained by the severe fall in the Brazilian Exchange, but further explanation is doubtless to be found in financial requirements in connection with the two telephone businesses which the big company acquired during 1914. Although the decrease in the dividend has caused disappointment, it is probable that shareholders will agree that conservation of financial strength is the wisest policy to adopt in the present situation, and is one of which they will feel the benefit when normal conditions recur.

* * *

A feature of tragic interest in the report is that it includes a draft report which was written by the late President, Dr. F. S. Pearson. This was dated "en route s.s. *Lusitania*, May, 1915," and was found on Dr. Pearson's body when it was recovered after the disaster.

* * *

It is stated that over 90 per cent. of the C.P.R.'s ocean fleet is in the service of the British Admiralty, and that the vessels thus engaged are much more remuneratively employed than in their normal passenger and freight traffic. It is mentioned also that the Government is pledged to return the ships in the same condition as when they were taken over by the Admiralty, and therefore there will be no depreciation as far as the companies are concerned.

* * *

Canada Steamships Ltd., is also stated to be doing good business just now. Thirty-four of the company's vessels are said to be very profitably engaged in ocean trade on the Atlantic. As high freight rates will doubtless continue, and as there will also be very heavy grain traffic on the Great Lakes, the company's outlook for the autumn is considered to be very encouraging.

* * *

The report of the Calgary Power Co. for July shows that the results of the operations of the company continue to be most favourable. The company's net earnings in July were 58.2 per cent. in excess of those for July, 1914. The company's net earnings for the first seven months of 1915 were \$43,086, or 51.2 per cent. more than for the similar period of the previous year.

* * *

The Cedars Rapids Manufacturing and Power Co., which has frequently been mentioned in this column, seems to be doing well. For the first six months of this year its surplus earnings, after allowing for all charges, were rather over \$60,000. The greatest increase took place in June, the last of the six months referred to, when a surplus of \$22,125, over and above charges, was earned.

* * *

Some of our Canadian contemporaries are much agitated because the Minister of Finance borrowed 45 million dollars in New York at 5 per cent. when the Canadian banks hold large amounts on deposit on which they only pay a maximum of 3 per cent. If it was known that Canada would require no more money, and that the war would be over in a very short time, there might be some point in this contention. As it is, under present conditions the Finance Minister has done well to get money from the States and to conserve local deposits, especially in view of the heavy calls that will be made upon the financial resources of the banks in connection with moving this year's huge crops.

LADY MAUD WARRENDER SINGS TO THE CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

On Friday, August 27, at the 26th Batt. East Sandling Camp, Mrs. Hatheway Turnbull gave the fifth of her free "Smoking Camp Concerts" to the men. Lady Maud Warrender, who had kindly volunteered to come and sing at one of Mrs. Turnbull's entertainments, received a great ovation from the packed audience of some two thousand men. Her beautiful voice was never heard to greater advantage, and after a bouquet of red roses had been presented to her by Mrs. Turnbull, "From the Canadian boys," she made a gracious little speech, saying that she had recently been singing to the sailors under her husband's command, "somewhere in the North Sea," and was glad to report that, like the splendid fellows she saw in front of her, they were all fit and cheerful, and only waiting for the Huns to come out to fight and beat them.

After the concert, Col. McAvity and his officers entertained Lady Maud Warrender, Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, and the artists at supper. The soldiers lined up at the finish and gave three rousing cheers for their entertainers, and the shouts of "Come five times next week and twice on Sunday," showed how much they had appreciated what had been done for them.

A LACROSSE MATCH ON THE FOLKESTONE CRICKET GROUND BETWEEN
TEAMS FROM THE 21ST (EASTERN ONTARIO) BATTALION AND THE
EATON MACHINE GUN BRIGADE.

Photos by Nicholas Ipekliian.



THE "FACE OFF."



IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE "FACE OFF": MANŒUVRING FOR POSITION.

Mr. Wyke Wickham, of Canadian Western Cavalry, son of Dr. Wickham, Ormskirk, Lancs, has received a commission in the Royal Lancs Regiment.

Lieut. James Marsland, 2nd Battalion Leinster Regiment, who has been killed at the front, spent many years with his regiment (in which he enlisted twenty years ago) in Canada.

As the result of a German threat to destroy the Canadian grain crop on the prairies by fire, the international boundary along Minnesota and North Dakota is guarded by armed sentries.

Lieut. Philip Lloyd Jermain, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, who was killed in action at the Dardanelles, was the youngest son of Mrs. Jermain, widow of Captain Edward J. Jermain, who has many friends in Halifax.

Captain Charles Young Baldwin, of the 6th Royal Munster Fusiliers, who has been reported wounded at the Dardanelles, carried on business as a chartered accountant in Edmonton, and was connected with the Canadian Militia Reserve. When the war began he was in London, and immediately applied for a commission.

One of the most successful recruiting sergeants in London is Sergeant C. W. Niemeyer, who went from Lancashire to Canada some years ago, and returned three months since as a member of the First Contingent. He believes that in three months he has secured about 3,000 recruits. Sergeant Niemeyer went from Alaska to Edmonton "on the trail" to enlist, accompanied by the other twelve of the prospecting party who first heard of the war among the solitudes around Chisana.

"CANADA" IN THE TRENCHES.

Our fine fellows at the front greatly appreciate the weekly arrival of CANADA. The proprietors of CANADA have borne the cost of sending many copies, but if all the various units and battalions now at the front are to be reached each week our readers must assist. For the sum of 4s. we will send a dozen copies to any battalions or to individuals as the donor selects, and the name of the sender will be indicated to the recipients.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1865.

Head Office—WINNIPEG.

Paid-up Capital - - \$5,000,000.

Rest and Undivided Profits - - \$3,600,000.

Total Assets Over - - \$80,000,000.

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J. T. GORDON, ESQ.

(President Gordon, Ironside & Fares Co., Ltd.)

Authorized Capital	\$1,000,000
Subscribed and Fully Paid	750,000
Reserve	450,000
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All business of a trust character transacted. Administration of Estates a speciality. Will forms supplied free. Consultations and correspondence invited. Trust funds invested in first mortgage securities to yield about 7% net.

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Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols, Wednesday, Sept. 1; Friday, Oct. 1, GENERAL CARRY-OVER.		
Continuation Days.	Ticket Days.	Pay Days.
Wed., Sept. 8	Thurs., Sept. 9	Fri., Sept. 10
Mon., Sept. 27	Tues., Sept. 28	Wed., Sept. 29

The volume of business is up to the recent average, and the general tone keeps steady, though specialties are now displaying irregularity, as the result of conflicting influences. The sense of tension regarding the Russian military situation has now passed, but the Balkan situation and the fresh coal strike in Wales have been causing anxiety, while Wall Street, after a spell of cheerfulness, bred of the conciliatory attitude of Germany regarding the *Arabic* outrage, is now unsettled again, fears being entertained of the sincerity of Germany's proposals. A factor, which has lately operated against Canadian and American specialties after their recent prominence, is that business has considerably contracted by reason of the fact that the supply of available stock has diminished in some cases to negligible proportions, while owing to the operation of the Emergency Rules, fresh stock cannot be imported. Argentine rails became top heavy after their prolonged display of strength, and are well under their best.

Among Canadian securities the gilt-edged stocks of the Dominion have again kept in the background. The Old Fours have marked time at 92, while the new 4½ per cents., after being lower, have recovered to their previous level of 96½. Canadian Pacifics, in the railroad group, have moved with occasional irregularity with Americans, but the predominant tendency has been a forward one, and after allowing for the deduction of the quarterly dividend the stock is about 4 higher at 161½, though the July revenue statement giving a contraction of \$978,000 in net earnings for the month was the reverse of encouraging. Grand Trunk stocks remain in a semi-stagnant condition, one or two mixed changes of ½ to ¼ being the extent of the week's net movement. The Grand Trunk July statement is satisfactory, net earnings being £48,050 heavier. The figures were better than anticipated. Hudson's Bays have developed decided strength mainly owing to the good crop news. The shares, at 5 3-16, though slightly under the best, record a net gain of ½, and have justified to the full our recently expressed view as to their superlative attractiveness in the neighbourhood of £4 5s. Those who bought on our advice last week are about £1 a share to the good already. Lower priced land descriptions have not shared in the improvement. Brazilian Tractions have fallen 1 to 4½, despite the publication of an encouraging annual report. Mexican securities generally are weak again.

Canadian Cars have fluctuated a good deal, but dealings have been narrower in these descriptions, for reasons mentioned above. The Common at 107 is about 7 up on balance, but the Preferred has shed a point at 121. Dominion Steels at 47 and Steel Company of Canada at 36 are now steady after moderate fluctuations. Lake Superiors, following upon a moderate setback, mended to 11½, but have now relapsed afresh to around 10.

It is stated that the Spanish River Co.'s plants are now being operated at their full capacity, and that the company's prospects are favourable.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, August 16.

The Stock Exchange activity which I reported in my last letter has been more than continued. Prices of practically all active stocks have risen to further high levels.

During the past week in Montreal Canadian Car Common and Preferred have both advanced 10 to 116 and 125 respectively; Canadian General Electric touched 110; Dominion Bridge advanced to 140½. The heaviest trading has been in Dominion Steel, of which over 22,000 shares changed hands, the quotation at the close being 45½. Nova Scotia Steel is quoted at 87. Ogilvie Milling moved from 120 to 129½. There has been a great deal of activity in Ames-Holden McCready stock, which closed at 15½. Steel Company of Canada is unchanged at 32, and Canada Steamships is up three at 13.

In Toronto there has been similar activity, trading, beside including most of the stocks already mentioned, being brisk in National Steel Car, which closed at 46½. New York buying of Ames-Holden stock is reported, due to a report of the company having secured an important French order.

Most of the industrial news turns upon war orders. It is stated that the Canadian Locomotive's weekly output of 15,000 shells is to be doubled, in addition to locomotive and car contracts for Russia. Steel Co. of Canada is understood to be turning out from 12,000 to 15,000 forgings per day, and from 500 to 1,000 shells. The Russell Motor Co. is stated to have secured a contract for shells. The biggest war order story of all is the report that the Russian Government is placing contracts for nearly 250 million dollars' worth of war munitions on this side, and that the main part of this contract has been distributed between four companies, of which the Canadian General Electric Co. and the Canadian Car and Foundry Co. are two.

An issue is now being publicly offered of \$165,000 7 per cent. cumulative Preferred shares of the Ontario Steel Products Co., Ltd. The Preferred stock, which is offered at \$72.50 per share, is at present on a 4 per cent. basis.

The Canadian Northern Railway is reported to have sold \$9,500,000 of two-year 5 per cent. notes to W. A. Read and Co., of New York.

Trading on the Mining market has been quiet, Hollinger being quoted at 24 and Dome at 22. Hollinger statement for July shows gross receipts of \$124,222, or \$1,700 less than those for June. The July statement of Dome Mines, on the other hand, makes the best showing for many months. The total value of gold produced during July was \$131,928, which is \$11,106 more than in June, and \$21,000 in excess of any other month since the beginning of 1914.

A new gold strike is reported at mileage 158 on the T. & N.O. Railway. There is said to have been a rush of prospectors, who have staked out a whole township.

44 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY. (Incorporated 1884.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2513,098
PAID UP	350,580
RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS ..	376,888
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital) 2,178,125	

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 44 per Cent. for One to Five Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACGEECHIE, Writers,
Chief Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

A plant for smelting zinc ore is to be established at Welland.

The terms of the new issue of \$1,000,000 Common stock of Montreal Tramways Company are now announced. The stock will be issued at par to present shareholders in proportion of one new share for each three at present held.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

The Canadian mail steamers direct from Liverpool to Quebec, carrying letters, parcels, magazines, and newspapers, usually leave every Friday or Saturday, and are operated by the Allan and C.P.R. lines as per appended list; post on day before sailing date.

Letters only for Canada are also taken via New York by the Cunard steamships leaving Liverpool on Saturdays, and by those of the White Star line sailing on Wednesdays; post the previous day. The Allan line also operates a direct service of passenger-carrying steamships from Glasgow and London to Quebec, Montreal, and to St. John's, N.F.

Freight services are also regularly maintained by the Cunard, Canadian Northern, and Manchester Liners. Certain of these vessels also carry passengers.

Friday, September 3.	R.M.S. <i>Hesperian</i> (Allan), Liverpool to Montreal.
Saturday, September 4.—S.S. <i>St. Louis</i> (American), Liverpool to New York.	
Wednesday, September 8.—R.M.S. <i>Baltic</i> (White Star), Liverpool to New York.	
S.S. <i>Sicilian</i> (Allan), London to Montreal.	
Friday, September 10.	R.M.S. <i>Coriscan</i> (Allan), Liverpool to Montreal.
Saturday, September 11.—S.S. <i>Philadelphia</i> (American), Liverpool to New York.	
R.M.S. <i>Ordona</i> (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.	
S.S. <i>Minnehaha</i> (Atlantic Transport), London to New York.	
Wednesday, September 15.	R.M.S. <i>Cymric</i> (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, September 17.—R.M.S. <i>Scandinavian</i> (Allan), Liverpool to Montreal.	
Wednesday, September 22.—S.S. <i>St. Paul</i> (American), Liverpool to New York.	
Friday, September 24.—R.M.S. <i>Missanabie</i> (C.P.R.), Liverpool to Montreal.	
Saturday, September 25.—S.S. <i>New York</i> (American), Liverpool to New York.	
R.M.S. <i>Saxonia</i> (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.	
Wednesday, September 29.—R.M.S. <i>Adriatic</i> (White Star), Liverpool to New York.	
Friday, October 1.—R.M.S. <i>Metagama</i> (C.P.R.), Liverpool to Montreal.	
Saturday, October 2.—R.M.S. <i>California</i> (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.	
S.S. <i>St. Louis</i> (American), Liverpool to New York.	

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Calgary Power.—July, net, \$21,052; inc., \$7,751.

Manchester Liners.—The ordinary share transfer register will be closed from September 1 to September 10, inclusive.

Granville Mining.—Cabled information gives the Canadian Klondyke Mining Company's output as follows: For the week ended 21st ult., 1,407oz.

Canadian Mining Corporation.—Returns for the four weeks ended July 15:—Gross profit, £35,342; operating cost, £19,278; special expenditure, £1,560; net profit at mines, £14,504.

British Dominions General Insurance Company.—This company, with Mr. Robert J. Dale, Montreal, as chief agent, has been licensed to transact fire insurance in Canada.

Santa Gertrudis.—July: milled, 6,500 tons; estimated profit, £465. Office note: "Milling was suspended for the want of lime about July 12, and was not resumed until the beginning of August." For the quarter ending June 30 the estimated profit was £17,258.

United Dominions Insurance Co.—Shareholders of this company have approved a provisional agreement for the sale and transfer of the business of the company to the British Dominions General Insurance Company, the basis of the agreement being an exchange of shares.

CASH DEALINGS IN CANADIAN SECURITIES.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

Government and Provincial Government.			Municipal—continued.			Electric Light and Power—continued.		
Canada 3½, 1914-19	105 ½		Victoria 4½, 1902	87 ½		Shawinigan Mortgage Debentures	89	
“ 4½, 1914-19	85 ½		“ 4½, 1902	81		Toronto Debentures, 1915	87	
“ 4½, 1914-19	85 ½		Winnipeg 4½, 1910	83		“ Consolidated Debentures	88	
“ 3½ Inc. Stock, 1900-34	87 ½		“ 4½, 1910-1900	87 ½		Vancouver Power 4½ Guar. Debentures	80	
“ 3½, 1914-19	87 ½		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Financial, Land and Investment.		
“ 4½, 1914-19	87 ½		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Amalgamated Land of Winnipeg Common	7 ½	
“ 5, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Preference	7 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		British Canadian and Gen. Invest.	7 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Canada Co.	7 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Canada & Wheat Lands	7 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Canada N.W. Land	7 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Can. Northern Prairie	7 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Calgary and Edmonton	7 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Hudson's Bay	7 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Investment Corporation of Canada	7 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ San Antonio Bonds	7 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Southern Alberta	7 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Trust and Loan Co. of Canada 4½ D. Debentures	7 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Western Canadian Land Debentures	7 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Western Canada Mortgage Bonds	7 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Tramways.		
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Brazil Traction Common	47 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Preference	47 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		B.C. Electric Preference	70 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Deferred	70 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Preferred	70 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ 1st Debentures	70 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Perpetual Debentures	70 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Vancouver Del.	70 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Montreal Street Railway Debentures	94	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ 1922	94	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Montreal Trams Common	94	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Toronto Street Railway Bonds	94	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Winnipeg Electric Debentures	94	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Mining.		
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Camp Bird Ord.	4/9	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Pref.	0/6	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Canadian Mining	7/9	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Cowey Gold	6/6	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Kirkland Lake Prop.	28 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Explor.	28 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Goldfields	2/9	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Lehigh No. 2	3/9	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Mond Nickel	63/0	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Cum. Preference	24/3	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Non. Cum. Pref. Old	21/8	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ 1st Debenture	21/8	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ 2nd Debenture	100	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ 3rd Debenture	100	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Tough Oakes	7/9	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Steel.		
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Algoma Steel Bonds	100	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Funding Scrip. Certs.	100	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Canada Steel Bonds	100	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Preference	100	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Dominion Steel Corp.	100	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ 6½ Notes	100	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	100	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Lake Superior	100	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Bonds	100	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Income Bonds	100	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Common	100	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Nova Scotia Steel Bonds	100	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Steel Co. of Canada Bonds	100	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Pref.	100	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Common	100	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Telegraph and Telephone.		
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Bell Telephone of Canada Bonds	100	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		B.C. Telephone Debentures	100	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Pref.	100	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Marconi of Canada	5/11	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Miscellaneous.		
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Asbestos Corporation of Canada 5½ Bonds	66 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Canada Cement Bonds	100	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Common	100	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ 6½ Gold Bonds	100	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Canada Car Bonds	100	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Preference	100	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Common	100	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Canadian Cottons Bonds	70	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Preferred	70	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Canadian Locomotive Common	40 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Canadian Western Lumber Debentures	40 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Canadian Western Natural Gas Debentures	70 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Canada Steamship Lines Debentures	70 ½	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Cockatoo Flour Preference	30	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Dominion Canners 6½ 1st Bonds	30	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Dominion Cotton 4½ 1st Mortgage	30	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Dominion Glass Preference	30	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Forest Mills of B.C. Debentures	30	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Imperial Tobacco of Canada Preferred	30	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ Ordinary	30	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Lake Superior Paper Bonds	30	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Montreal Water and Power Bonds	30	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Montreal Cottons Debentures	30	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Ogilvie Flour Mills Common	30	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		“ 6½ C. Debentures	30	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Price Bros. Bonds	30	
“ 5½, 1904	85		“ 4½, 1914-1900	87 ½		Price Jones (Canada) Preference	30	

THROUGH C.N.R. TRAIN REACHES PACIFIC COAST.

In last week's *Canada* the arrival of the first train from Toronto at Winnipeg over the tracks of the Canadian Northern Railway was announced, since then a cable has been received stating that the C.N.R. track between Winnipeg and the Pacific Coast is completed, a train, on which Sir William Mackenzie, the President, was a passenger having reached the coast on August 28.

The employees of the British Columbia Electric Railway Co. have subscribed an amount sufficient to purchase several machine guns, which will be presented to the B.C. Expeditionary Force.

All enquiries as to the whereabouts of wounded, sick, and missing Canadian officers and men on active service should be addressed to the Information Department of the Canadian Red Cross Association, 14, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL: \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

RESERVE FUND: \$13,500,000 (£2,773,972).

President—SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.Y.O., LL.D., D.C.L. HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.

General Manager ALEXANDER LAIRD.

Assistant General Manager—JOHN AIRD.

378 Branches of the Bank in Canada and elsewhere:

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON

Chilliwack	Female	Keremeos	New West-	Princeton	Vancouver
Courtenay	Golden	Lalysmith	minster	Revelstoke	(10 offices)
Crabbrook	Grand Forks	Mission City	Parksville	Rock Creek	Vernon
Creston	Greenwood	Nakusp	Penticton	Salmon Arm	Victoria
Cumbeerland	Kamloops	Nanaimo	Phoenix	South Hill	(4 offices)
Dawson	Kelowna	Nelson	Prince Rupert	Sumnerland	White Horse

WESTERN PROVINCES

Admiral	Delisle	Humboldt	Melfort	Portage la	Transcona
Athabaska	Drinkwater	Innisfail	Melville	Prarie	Treberna
Bassano	Edmonson	Innisfail	Milestone	Prince Albert	Tussock
Bawlf	Edmonson	Kamuck	Milk River	Provost	Vegreville
Bengough	Elbow	Kerolbert	Mirror	Radisson	Vermilion
Bigger	Elfron	Kincaid	Monarch	Radville	Virden
Blaine Lake	Elgin	Kindersley	Monitor	Readlyn	Vonda
Brandon	Elkhorn	Kitscoty	Moose Jaw	Red Deer	Vulcan
Briercrest	Gilbert Plains	Laird	Moosomin	Regina	Wadena
Broderick	Gilroy	Like, Saskatoon	Morse	Relia	Warner
Calgary	Gleichen	Langham	Nanton	Rivers	Watrous
(4 offices)	Grandview	Langham	Neepawa	Rocky Ford	Watson
Canora	Gratum	Lashburn	Nokemi	Saskatoon	Wetaskiwin
Carleton	Gromard	Le Pas	N. Battleford	Shanawson	Weyburn
Carmanagay	Hafford	Lethbridge	Nutana	Stavely	Wilcox
Central Butte	Hanna	Lewman	Olds	Stony Plain	Willow Bunch
Champion	Hardisty	Lloydminster	Outlook	Strathcona	Winnipeg
Charaholm	Hawarden	Loughed	Peace River	Sirhanore	(8 offices)
Coleman	Herbert	Macleod	Peace River	Swan River	Wistons
Crossfield	Highland	Marcelin	Pincher Creek	Swift Current	Yellowgrass
Codworth	High River	Medicine Hat	Ponoka	Taber	Yorkton
Danphlin					Youngstown

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Acton Vale	Belleville	Rlenheim	Chambly	Collingwood	Danville
Asbestos	Beloeil	Brantford	Chatham	Compton	Dixville
Ayer's Cliff	Berlin	Brookville	Chicoutimi	Cookshire	Dresden
Ayr Barrie	Bic	Brome	Clarenooke	Cornwall	Dundas
Bedford	Bishop's	Canisackie	Cootesville	Cowansville	Dunham
Beebe	Crossing	Cayuga	Cobalt	Credition	Dunnville

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC—continued.

East Angus	Lindsay	Port Arthur	St. George,	Sutton
East Hattley	London	Port Colborne	Beauce	Theford
Essex	Madoc	Port McNicoll	St. Hyacinthe	Theford
Exeter	Magog	Port Perry	St. John	Mines
Farnham	Manosville	Port Stanley	St. Joseph de	Theford
Forest	Marbleton	Quebec	Beauce	Mines West
Fort Frances	Marville	(2 offices)	St. Remy	Three Rivers
Fort William	Moganic	Rainy River	St. Thomas	Tillsonburg
Freighsburg	Montreal	Richmond	Sault Ste.	Toronto
Galt	(7 offices)	Rimouki	Sault Ste.	(18 offices)
Goderich	Niagara Falls	Rock Island	Marie	Valcourt
Granby	Nicolet	Roxton Falls	(3 offices)	Walkerton
Grimby	North Hattley	St. Armand, Stn	Scottowu	Walkerville
Guelph	Orangeville	St. Catharines	Shearforth	Waterloo, Ont.
Hamilton	Ormskown	(2 offices)	Sherbrooke	Waterloo, Que.
Hemmingford	Oshawa	(3 offices)	Simcoe	Waterville
Howick	Ottawa	St. Chrysos-	Smith's Falls	West Shefford
Huntingdon	(2 offices)	St. Felix de	Valois	Warton
Iberville	Parkhill	St. Ferdinand	Stanbridge E.	Windsor
Ingersoll	Perry Sound	d'Halliax	Stratford	Windsor Mills
Isbette	Kingston	Peterboro'	Stratford	Wingham
Kenora	Phillipsburg	St. Gabriel de	Sudbury	Woodstock
Lacolle	Point aux	Brandon		
Lennoxville	Tremblay			

MARITIME PROVINCES

Alberton	Campbellton	Moncton	St. John	Summerside
Amherst	Charlottetown	Montague	Shelburne	Sydney, C.B.
Antigonish	Fredericton	New Glasgow	Souris	Turo
Barrington	Halifax	Parrboro'	Springhill	Windsor
Bridgewater	Middleton			

IN NEWFOUNDLAND St. John's

IN THE UNITED STATES	Portland, Ore.	San Francisco, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.
IN MEXICO	Mexico City, D. F.		

LONDON OFFICE—2, Lombard Street, E.C.

H. V. F. JONES, Manager.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce buy and sell Sterling and Currency Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico, issue Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, and Travellers' Cheques payable in all parts of the world; collect Drafts, Coupons, etc., and conduct a general banking business with ALL PORTS IN NORTH AMERICA. Special banking facilities afforded settlers and others going out to the Western Provinces.

IN GREAT BRITAIN

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President.
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Capital, Paid Up \$6,000,000 — Reserve Fund \$7,000,000
Total Assets \$77,400,000

Branches and Agents at every point in Canada and the United States.

Information useful to investors or intending settlers cheerfully given on application to any branch of the Dominion Bank. Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Collections on Canada or the U.S. receive prompt attention. Exchange bought and sold.

London Bankers: Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

London Branch: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

J. HAYDN HORSEY, Manager.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up \$7,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits \$2,266,000

Head Office - - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President. E. HAY, General Manager.

127 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; SCOTLAND, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World. Special attention to Collections.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Interest allowed on Deposits at current rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up \$4,000,000. Rest \$4,750,000.
Total Assets over \$50,000,000.

Head Office - - - - - OTTAWA, CANADA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. George Bryson, President. John B. Fraser, Vice-President.
Sir Henry N. Tate. David MacLaren.
Russell Brookburn. Denis Murphy.
Sir Henry K. Egan. Hon. Sir George H. Fesley.

E. C. Whitney.

George Burn, General Manager. D. M. Finnie, Asst. General Manager.
W. Duthie, Chief Inspector.

Interest-bearing Deposits received at all of the Bank's 97 Branches in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

London Agents - PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$16,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,252,864.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. B. ANGUS, Esq.
HON. ROBT. MACKAY.
A. BAUMGARTEN, Esq.
D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.

H. V. NEEDHILL, Esq., President.
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SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD.
C. R. HOMER, Esq.
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HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

(SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D., General Manager.
A. D. BRAITHWAITE, Assistant General Manager.

Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland. Also at New York, Chicago, and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City.

LONDON OFFICES - 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., and 9, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee:—SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART., A. MACNIDER, Esq.

GEORGE CYRIL CARSELS, Manager.

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States, and issues Sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers.

Head Office:

107, ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL,
with BRANCHES in all the
PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "Royaltrust, Montreal."

Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle St., E.C., and 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W., for information about the Company.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

H. V. NEEDHILL, President.
SIR WILLIAM C. VAN HORNE, K.C.M.G., Vice-President.
SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN.
R. B. ANGUS.
A. BAUMGARTEN.
A. D. BRAITHWAITE.
H. R. DRUMMOND.
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HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G.
E. B. GREENSHIELDS.
C. R. HOMER.
SIR W. G. MACDONALD.
HON. R. MACKAY.
SIR T. G. SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D.

CAPITAL:

Fully Paid ...\$1,000,000
Reserve Fund ...\$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized, \$25,000,000 Capital Paid Up, \$11,560,000. Reserve Funds, \$13,174,000. Aggregate Assets, \$185,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President.

E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and General Manager.

Branches in Canada and Newfoundland.

27 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—Antigua: St. John's. Bahamas: NASSAU. Barbados: BRIDGETOWN. Dominica:

ROSEAU. Grenada: St. George's. Jamaica: KINGSTON. St. Kitts: BASSETTERRRE. Trinidad: PORT OF SPAIN; SAN FERNANDO.

BRITISH HONDURAS—BELIZE.

BRITISH GUIANA—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM, AND ROSE HALL (COLONYNE)

LONDON OFFICE:
Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C.
T. R. WHITFIELD, JAS. MACKIE, Joint Managers.

ESTABLISHED
1869.

NEW YORK AGENCY:
Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
R. E. JONES & L. R. FEELE, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000 (£1,438,356)

Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, \$7,245,140 (£1,488,727)

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President.

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President.

E. F. HEBDEN, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

209 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuable hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

Continuing our investigation of the merits of Canadian securities which have been allowed to fall to levels which cannot be regarded as in any way representative of their intrinsic merits, even on the new investment standard, we were struck this week with the attractiveness of the various issues of the Quebec Central Railway, which has, since the end of 1912, practically become a part of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The various issues are, indeed, to all intents and purposes, on all fours with the securities of the C.P.R., and should be so regarded. The Ordinary stock, which last "marked" at 95—at the end of July—only receives 4 per cent. until 1916, but thereafter 5 per cent., so that as and from next year this is a 5 per cent. security guaranteed by the C.P.R., and gives a net yield of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The 4 per cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock, which changed hands a few days ago on the basis of 78, is practically a perpetual issue, and at this price gives the yield of £5 3s. per cent., or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more than that on C.P.R. 4 per cent. Perpetual Consolidated Debentures, which are quoted about 8 points higher, although the two stocks are practically on all fours. It would, therefore, well pay holders of the latter to realise their security and change into the lower-priced stock. In present circumstances we have ignored the option of redemption at 110, as and from 1919, possessed by the C.P.R., as it is not, of course, likely to be exercised.

* * *

A Stock with a Valuable Reversion.

For a long shot the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Debenture is even more attractive. The last bargain in this stock—August 27—was at 68, on which basis the yield is £5 3s. per cent. There, also, the security is identical with that of the C.P.R. Debenture, the only difference being that it is redeemable in 1963, whilst the yield is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher. The attraction of this issue lies in the fact that the buyer at the present price will in 1963 receive £100 for what he pays £68 for now. Forty-eight years is a long way ahead, but with the changes which the next ten years will bring, this reversionary profit will be more appreciated than it is at present. Allowing for the profit on redemption, the net yield over the 48 years would work out at the high rate of within a 1s. or so of 6 per cent. The 5 per cent. 3rd Mortgage Bonds, guaranteed by the C.P.R., at 97 $\frac{1}{2}$, are less attractive than the other issues of this subsidiary of the vast Canadian undertaking, which has leased it for 999 years from 1912, as the yield is only $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but it should recover to par in normal times. For the guidance of our readers we append the end of July, 1914, quotations, the prices of last business done, and the yields of the various securities mentioned:—

	End of July, 1914.	Last "marking."	Yield at last "marking."	£ s. d.
C.P.R. 4 % Perp. Cons. Debs.	97	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 12 0	0
Quebec Central Capital Stock	106	95	5 5 0	0
" 1st Mort. 4 % Deb. ...	92	78	5 3 0	0
" 2nd Deb. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % ..	82	68	5 3 0	0
" 3rd Mort. Bonds 5 %	108	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 2 0	0

* On basis of 5 % as from 1916.

In such times as those we are now passing through, these anomalies constantly occur, but they are usually speedily rectified with the return of normal conditions. At the present time markets generally are content to ignore such remarkable discrepancies, but when the financial world has emerged from the unprecedented dislocation caused by the war, we shall see some astonishing price adjustments, and it is therefore advisable for those who have spare cash to invest to anticipate these rectifications so that they may derive the full benefit of their prescience.

* * *

The "Boil Over" in Canadian War Stocks.

The boomlet in Canadian "War" Industrials "boiled over" last week, owing to the set-back at Wall Street, whence came its origin. Prices in this section are well down from their recent exalted altitudes, and we hope that our readers followed our advice to take advantage of these extravagant prices to realise. We are glad to see that the financial editor of the *Daily Mail* sees eye to eye with *Canada* in connection with this wild movement. Commenting on the pyrotechnic display by Canadian Car and Foundry issues, it reminded its readers that the activity here has been a mere reflection of the wild excitement in New York, and uttered the following warning:—

Wise British holders of the stocks of any of these companies, Canadian or American, will surely be considering the advisability of selling them, for, in addition to the profit on exchange, prices are at a level exceedingly tempting to a seller. These companies will be temporarily making large profits, but these profits, and the imagination which they awaken, are no indication of the real

investment value of the securities, and the inevitable "slump" must occur sooner or later.

We need hardly add that we welcome this endorsement of the advice tendered in these columns during the past month or two. There can be no possible harm in selling at the inflated quotations recently current for a number of Canadian "War" Industrials. Those who desire to get them back again have had an opportunity this week, and will be able to do so even cheaper when sanity re-asserts itself in Wall Street. No doubt a number of companies will make huge war profits, and this should help them to tide over the bad times caused by the strife in Europe, so far as their legitimate business is concerned. But we do not seriously regard the fantastic stories in circulation as to the amount of these profits, and those who bought their shares well below the extravagant quotations still current should not hesitate to let those American financiers who are so anxious to purchase Canadian war stocks relieve them of their holdings. No one ever came to disaster by taking substantial profits, and the latter, where they exist as a result of the recent upward movement, will help to counterbalance the heavy losses on other securities.

* * *

Canadian Railway Earnings in July.

The C.P.R. has begun its new financial year badly, the gross receipts for July being \$2,587,000 behind those for the same month of 1914, which in turn were \$1,511,000 less than those for July, 1913. The redeeming feature of the situation is the ability of the management to keep pace with the continued decline in revenue, the saving in expenses for July of this year being \$1,609,000, or more than \$400,000 in excess of the reduction recorded in July, 1914, which brings down the net decline for 1915 to \$978,000, and compares with \$338,000 a year ago. The total gross earnings of the Canadian Northern Railway for July show a decrease of \$388,200, but as this company has been able to save nearly two-thirds in working expenditure—\$242,800—the net decline is limited to \$145,400—a result upon which the management of the C.N.R. are to be congratulated. In the case of this company, the mileage in operation was 295 more than in the corresponding month of 1914. The Grand Trunk Railway Company's figures were published too late for us to include our usual analysis of them in this week's issue. The result of the operations for July were very satisfactory, a gross decline of \$46,500 being converted into a net increase of \$48,050 owing to the remarkable saving in working expenses for the month, which amounted to more than double the gross decline, viz., \$94,550.

* * *

Securities in the "Arabic."—Clients of the Union Bank of Canada will no doubt be highly gratified at their prompt relief from anxiety on the score of securities lost in the *Arabic*, due to the bank's businesslike protection of their interests. A cheque for £199,490 has been handed to the bank by Messrs. Glanville, Enthoven and Co. on account of American and Canadian securities lost with the ship. This total represents a large number of comparatively small consignments, the largest individual shipment being about £20,000 in value. The total payment by the underwriters for securities sunk in the *Arabic* is approximately £500,000, though presumably all the bonds lost will be re-issued by the American and Canadian Corporations. A feature of the transaction alluded to above is the prompt settlement by the underwriters of the Union Bank's claim.

When inspecting the reinforcements for Princess Patricia's Light Infantry at Montreal last week, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught touched on the glory won by the regiment named after his daughter, which he said had gallantly upheld the traditions of the British Empire, and had completely fulfilled its duty as a unit.

The Government at Ottawa has decided to apply the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, which at present applies only to public utilities, to factories producing war munitions.

If "Canada" is not on the table of your club or reading-room draw the Secretary's attention to the omission. Canada's share in the great war should be known and appreciated in the Mother Country, and "Canada's" articles and photographs of the Canadian Military Contingents are fullest and best.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

H. H. (Canterbury).—(1) Seven per cent. per annum. (2) The company has no outstanding bond issue.

TAXES. The tax rate in the two places mentioned, taking them in the order in which they are stated in your letter, is (1) 18.57 mills; (2) 20 mills.

R. M. L. (Bournemouth).—We are informed that there is no demand at all at present for building land in the vicinity you mention. On the other hand, it is stated that most of the property is strongly held by people who believe that it will again be saleable at good prices in course of time.

H. M. N. (York).—The additional competition, which may be expected from the enterprises whose natural markets are now closed to them will doubtless react unfavourably upon the business of the concern you mention. How serious this effect may prove to be we have, at present, no means of estimating.

COMPETITION.—(1) We are aware of the proposal to which you allude, but believe it to be very much "in the air" as yet. At any rate, it has not yet been approved, and even if it is eventually completed we do not think it is at all likely to have the effect which you fear. (2) We cannot give the figures which you ask for, as they are not made public, and there are no means of ascertaining them.

RETIRED.—The stocks of the old company are now absolutely valueless. When the new company was formed holders of the old stock were offered an opportunity to subscribe for the new; if they did not do so they were shut out altogether. The value of the privilege alluded to was, in any case, very problematical, and it may be recalled that even prior to the war, the stocks of the new company could be purchased at prices well below that at which they were issued.

X. (Durham).—The Hawthorne Silver Mining Co., as has frequently been fully explained in *Canada*, never has deserved any confidence. We understand that an effort is at last about to be made to dispose of the company's properties, so that the shareholders may get what little they can of the money that they invested. At a meeting, held about a month ago, we understand that a committee was appointed to co-operate with the Directors in arranging for the sale of the whole or part of the company's properties.

B. J. T. (Glasgow).—(1) No transaction in the stock has been reported recently. It is still quoted at its official minimum, and probably you would have some difficulty in disposing of your holding. (2) We should not advise you to sacrifice your holding just now. We are inclined to think that the company's affairs are on the mend, and that the results of this year should be very much better than those of 1914. The stock now carries a year's accumulation of dividends, and, while there is no prospect of an early resumption of payments, the accumulation of arrears will have an influence on the market price of the stock as the results of improving business become apparent.

EMIGRATION AND GENERAL.

C. F. G. (Dumfries).—Mr. T. C. Norris, the new Premier of the Province of Manitoba, is 53 years old, a farmer and a bachelor. He went to Griswold from Ontario in 1887, and still farms there. In 1896 he was elected to the Provincial Legislature as M.L.A. for Lansdowne. In 1907 Mr. Norris was chosen leader of the Liberal party in Manitoba; his accession to the Premiership upon the collapse of the Roblin Ministry was followed by a victory at the General Election last month, which gave his party a record majority.

Quebec Government.—The financial statement issued by the Provincial Government of Quebec covering the year ended June 30 shows a surplus of \$194,416.

Dominion Iron and Steel Co.—The Bank of Montreal announces that the coupons falling due on September 1 on the Dominion Iron and Steel Company (Ltd.) 5 per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage bonds, should be presented between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted).

Canada North-West Land Co.—The farm land sales in July amounted to 4,313 acres for \$67,583, as compared with 1,145 acres for \$19,950 in that month last year. For the seven months to July 31 the sales have been 20,732 acres for \$321,776, as compared with 5,709 acres for \$80,372 in that period last year.

Steel and Radiation, Ltd.—The fourth annual report of this company shows that profits from operations for the year ended December 31, 1914, were \$70,692, which, after deducting interest, including bond interest of \$56,895, left a net profit of \$13,797, which, added to the undivided profits at January 1, 1914, made a total of \$104,041. Deducting from this a bond issue account of \$6,892, the sum of \$97,150 was carried forward on the balance-sheet. Net profits in 1913 were \$108,131, and gross \$1,148,728. The company suffered from lack of building operations in the country during 1914, but this year promises well because of war contracts which the management has undertaken.

GOING TO CANADA.

Among the departures for Canada have been Major Belson, Col. Denison, Capt. S. Hanson, Lieut. D. A. Laurie, Capt. R. D. Ponton, Lieut. R. H. Stapleford, Capt. R. B. Thomson, Mrs. and Miss Worthington, Capt. A. S. Wright, Lieut. R. T. Young, Capt. Edgar, Lieut. Laing, Capt. E. C. Hall, Capt. H. N. Smith, Lieuts. G. A. and W. D. Smith, and Lieut. Worthington, all per R.M.S. *Hesperian*. Mr. F. Barwick, Professor A. Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Secord and Lady Evelyn Ward, per R.M.S. *Merchaguna*.

Grain inspections at Winnipeg during the week ended August 25 covered 182 carloads of wheat, 80 of oats, 14 of barley, and 13 of flax. Mr. Meldrum, secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Montreal, is going to England to join the Canadian Pacific war purchasing staff.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Canadian Northern (week ending August 21), \$285,500; decrease, \$21,000.

Canadian Pacific.—Gross earnings for month of July, \$7,895,375, against \$10,482,000 for July, 1914. Expenses were \$5,095,000, as against \$6,704,000 for July last year. Net earnings for the month were \$2,800,000, as against \$3,778,000 for the same period in 1914.

Grand Trunk.—Gross earnings for July, \$742,300; decrease, \$57,400. Net earnings, \$227,100; increase, \$14,400. Grand Trunk Western.—Gross, \$130,700; increase, \$5,300. Net earnings, \$25,400; increase, \$21,650. Detroit Grand Haven and Milwaukee.—Gross, \$51,200; increase, \$5,600. Net earnings, \$12,500; increase, \$12,000.

G.T.P. Prairie Section.—Seven days ending August 21, \$11,489; decrease, \$6,934.

The second shipment from London this month, consisting of \$25,000,000 in securities and \$19,000,000 in gold, arrived at New York from Canada on Sunday.

Mrs. Rivers Bulkeley has returned to London and resumed her voluntary work in the Information Department of the Canadian Red Cross Association, 14, Cockspur Street, S.W., where she has the assistance of Miss M. Lowther.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

EDMONTON.—P. G. THOMSON (Scots Solicitor), Barrister, &c., 422, Tegner Building. Box 846.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—SWINBURNE & CO., Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Victoria Avenue, Fort William. P.O. Drawer 568.

OTTAWA, ONT.—ORDE POWELL & LYNN, Barristers, Solicitors &c. (John D. O'Leary, K.C.; Montreal G. Powell, Norman W. Lytle), Trust Building, 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Royal Bank Co., E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Canadian Lumbermen's Association, &c. Cable address: "Ordepowell, Ottawa." London Agents: Messrs. Bischoff & Co. McLAURIN & MILLAR, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. (Geo. McLaurin, LL.B., Halldane Millar), Bunge Chambers, Ottawa. Cable address: "Laurill." References: Bank of Ottawa, International Harvester Co.

REGINA, SASK.—ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Walter Scott Building.

SASKATOON, SASK.—RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Drinkie Building.

TORONTO, ONT.—RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants' Fire Chambers, Toronto.

Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Lindsay Building.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 504. Sept. 4, 1915

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

List of August 26.

Killed.

Markham, Capt. R. F., 16th Batt. (Canadian Scottish).
Gibson, Lieut. F. M., 15th Batt (48th Highlanders).

Died.

Duval, Maj. J. L., Canadian Army Medical Corps, 1st Field Ambulance.

List of August 27.

Previously Reported Killed, now Officially Reported Wounded and Prisoner of War.

Gordon, Lieut. G. N., 1st Batt. (Western Ontario).

List of August 30.

Previously Reported Wounded, now Reported not Wounded.

Morrison, Lieut.-Col. E. W. B., 1st Brigade (C.F.A.).

Major J. L. Duval, Canadian Army Medical Corps, was attached to the 1st Field Ambulance of the Canadian Contingent. When the corps was organised he was appointed to the bearer division with the rank of captain, and his promotion as major was only recently gazetted.

Major A. G. Bremner, Royal Engineers, mentioned in the British list as wounded, was a cadet of the Royal Military College, Kingston, afterwards serving in India, and with the Dongola Expedition, 1896, for which he received the Egyptian medal.

Captain R. F. Markham, of the 16th Battalion (Canadian Scottish), who has been killed in action, was a son of Col. Markham, Manager of the Estates Department of the C.P.R. at Vancouver. The deceased officer served as captain in the 72nd Canadian Highlanders during the South African War, and was present at the actions on the Vet and Zand Rivers in the Orange Free State, and near Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Diamond Hill in the Transvaal, also east of Pretoria, including the actions at Reit Vlei and Belfast. He was wounded in the course of later operations, and received the Queen's medal with six clasps.



LIEUT. PERCY A. GARRETT, LONDON PARTNER OF MESSRS. MARWICK, MITCHELL, PEAT AND CO., "SOMEWHERE"

AT THE FRONT.

Lieut. Garrett is well known in Canada, where his firm have several branches. They are honorary auditors for the Canadian War Contingent Association and the Canadian Red Cross Association.

Lieut. (temp. Capt.) A. S. C. Rogers, of the 61st Pioneers, Indian Army, attached to the 6th East Yorkshire Regiment, who is reported killed at the Dardanelles, graduated from the Royal Military College, Kingston, in 1910.

Lieut. Francis Malloch Gibson, 15th Battalion, graduated from the Royal Military College, Kingston, last year.

Lieut. Thos. Edwards Greenshields, R.N., who was killed at the Dardanelles, was a nephew of Mr. E. B. Greenshields, of Montreal, and had frequently visited that city.

Lieut. F. Alan Swale, information of whose death in action has just been received by his mother, was a motor despatch rider with the Canadian Divisional Signal Company, and was carrying out a particularly dangerous duty when he was killed instantaneously.

Lieut. George Hamilton Mee, 6th East Yorkshire Regiment, who was killed at the Dardanelles on August 26, was born in London, and before going to the front had followed the engineering profession in Australia and Canada.

Second Lieutenant F. C. M. Raymond, of the 8th Hampshire Territorials, who is officially reported as "missing and believed killed" at Gallipoli, came home from Canada to join the battalion.

Lieut. Jeffrey A. Blood, Royal Irish Fusiliers, who has been wounded at the Dardanelles, is the son of Mr. Alexander F. Blood, K.C., a Bench of King's Inn, Ireland. He was in Dublin on a vacation from the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in Canada, when the war broke out, and was gazetted second lieutenant on September 30 last year.

Private Lewis M'Kenzie Bean, 1st Canadian Contingent, who has been missing since April, and is now reported killed, was on the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg. He was a native of Aberdeen, where his mother resides.

CANADIAN COMMISSIONS.

Major H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Army Medical Corps, was on Monday invested by the King with the Insignia of the Distinguished Service Order.

The following officers have been gazetted to commissions in the Canadian Contingent:—

P.P.C.L.I. Lieut. R. O. Earl to be temp. capt.; Lieut. T. M. Pappineau (temp. capt.) relinquishes temporary rank. 42nd Batt.—Lieut. A. E. Ogilvie to be temp. capt. Can. Postal Corps.—Lieut. K. A. Murray to be temp. capt.; Lieut. H. E. Morrill to be temp. capt. whilst employed as musketry officer with Canadian Contingent. 18th Batt. Lieut. T. C. Lamb to be temp. paymaster and hon. capt.; A. H. Burton to be temp. lieut. 14th Batt. (Montreal).—Notification regarding Lieut. W. H. Draper in *Gazette* of July 21 is cancelled. Can. Cav. Depôt.—H. D. Cunningham, R. C. Lewis, G. A. Watson, to be temp. capt. 1st Batt.—A. E. Pickering and A. N. H. Churchill to be temp. lieuts. from 7th Batt. 3rd Batt. G. W. Bayly to be temp. 2nd lieut. 7th Batt.—S. Wharton and A. L. W. Saunders to be temp. lieuts., from 1st Batt. 16th Batt.—Pte. K. A. Creery to be temp. 2nd lieut. 8th Batt.—W. H. Mitchell to be temp. lieut. 12th Res. Batt.—Temp. 2nd Lieut. J. D. Sladen to be temp. lieut. A.S.C.—B. J. Dunlevy to be temp. qmr., with hon. rank of lieut.

With Regular Forces.

The following (were) gazetted to the Canadian Contingent to the Regular Forces:—

Headquarter Units.—Hon. Capt. B. C. Binks, Paymaster C.A.S.C., is gazetted staff captain. Hunts Regt.—L. Cpl. L. E. R. Fisher, from Divl. Cyclist Co., to be 2nd lieut. London Regt.—Pte. M. K. du Val to be 2nd lieut. Gunner J. R. Allan, from C.F.A., to be temp. 2nd lieut. with Royal Flying Column. Gunner Dawe McEwan, of 9th Batt. (Toronto), has been given a commission in the R.F.A., after returning from the front wounded.



MAJOR H. H. MATTHEWS, D.S.O., OF THE 31ST REGIMENT (B.C. HORSE), ATTACHED TO THE 8th CANADIAN INFANTRY BRIGADE (90th WINNIPEG RIFLES).

REST AND RECREATION.

The management of Birchfield's Private Hotel, Clifton Crescent, Folkestone, wish to make known as widely as possible their desire to devote the premises mentioned to the entertainment and convenience of both officers and men of the Canadian forces in Folkestone and Shorncliffe. The desire is expressed to give the premises something of the character of a club, for which the accommodation seems well adapted. There is a spacious lounge for officers and their friends, and another for men. For the latter a large room is to be set apart for games, another for reading and writing, and yet another where music and singing can be enjoyed. On the premises excellent meals can be obtained. The point is emphasised that there is ample and special accommodation for all ranks, and now that the long, damp evenings of autumn are beginning to close in, it is felt that the men particularly may be glad to avail themselves of the comforts that are offered in so convenient and central a situation.

—**—

ALBERTA HEADS RECRUITING LIST.

According to the latest available figures of total enlistment in Canada for Overseas service, approximately 106,000 men, or 1.325 per cent. of the total population, have enlisted. With the addition of probably some 10,000 men since June, the percentage is by now about 1.4, based on an estimated population of 8,000,000.

Alberta heads the list on the percentage basis, with a total of 14,200 recruits, or 3.73 per cent. of the population, according to the last census. Manitoba and Saskatchewan come next, with a total enlistment of 24,000, or 2.78 per cent. of the census population. British Columbia is third, with 2.55 per cent., and Ontario next, with 1.44 per cent. The Maritime Provinces have contributed .79 per cent., and Quebec .61 per cent.

SHORNCIFFE NOTES.

Captain H. L. Nelles (33rd Battalion, C.E.F.), recently attached to the 12th Reserve Battalion from Canada transferred to the 1st (Western Ontario) Batt., 1st Canadian Division.

Another detachment of officers and men from the 37th (Central Ontario) Batt. has arrived at Shorncliffe from Canada to reinforce the 17th (Nova Scotia) Reserve Batt. at Risborough Barracks.

Mrs. Burritt, wife of Lieut.-Colonel R. Burritt, of the C.E.F., who is now living at Folkestone, when out riding a few days ago near the Military Canal, was thrown from her horse and sustained injury to her shoulder.

Major C. Laviolette, Medical Officer of the 22nd (French-Canadian) Batt., has been transferred from East Sandling Camp to duty on the staff of the Canadian Military Hospital at Moore Barracks, and Captain Dalpe, M.O., with the 7th Brigade, has been appointed M.O. of the 22nd Batt. Both officers are well-known medical practitioners at Montreal.

Gunner F. Mulhall, of the 2nd Heavy Battery, C.E.F., stationed at Otterpool Camp, has sustained concussion of the brain through being thrown from a horse he was riding in Sandgate High Street. He was conveyed to the Bevan Hospital, Sandgate, in an unconscious state, and received immediate attention from Dr. Calverley.

On Thursday evening of last week, the pulpit of the Rev. J. C. Carle's Baptist Church at Folkestone was occupied by the Rev. Dr. T. T. Shields, of Jarvis Street Church, Toronto. Dr. Shields and the Rev. J. C. Carle accompanied a concert party to the Y.M.C.A. tent at Cusar's Camp North the previous evening, and assisted in entertaining the men, who crowded into the big marquee for the concert.

At a "beauty show" open to Canadian soldiers, and held in the Pavilion of the Victoria Pier, Folkestone, the large audience decided by votes that Drum-Major W. G. E. Morley (11th Reserve Battalion) was entitled to the 1st prize (£5); that Private Campbell Forsyth (6th Battalion) was worthy of the 2nd prize (a case of carvers); and that the winner of the 3rd prize was Private A. G. Cooper (5th Battalion).

Driver James Brown, of the C.A.S.C., 1st Canadian Division, who had partially recovered from wounds received at the front, and with a number of wounded comrades arrived at Westenhanger by train from Liverpool, all of them on their way to the Convalescent Home at Monks Horton, soon after alighting from the train was accidentally run over and killed by an express while, apparently, attempting to climb from the down line on to the platform. Deceased came from Montreal, and was about 27 years of age.

During their visit to Lydd for musketry practice the 39th (Eastern Ontario) Battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel J. A. V. Preston (Belleville, Ont.), deposited their colours in the parish church for safe keeping until they return from active service. A special parade was held for the occasion, and the colours were taken to the church under a guard of between 400 and 500 men, with fixed bayonets, the officers, non-commissioned officers and the remainder of the battalion accompanying them. The rector, the Rev. P. H. Collins, gave an eloquent address, the ceremony concluding with "God Save the King." The colours, which were worked and presented to the battalion by the members of the Belleville Women's Canadian Club, now hang in one of the window bays of the church.

In a recent cricket match on the Cheriton Cricket Ground, the 23rd Reserve Battalion, with a score of 99, beat P.P.C.L.I., who scored 49. For the winners, C. Q. M. S. Stewart scored 35, C. S. M. Robertson 20, and Sergt. Cooper 10; whilst for the losers Sergt.-Instructor Hobson made the top score of 15. For the occasion the Sergeants' Mess of "Princess Pat's" were "at home" to their friends, and dispensed royal Canadian hospitality to their many guests, among whom were Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Anson Dulmage, and several of the officers of the 11th and 23rd Reserve Battalions.

At the most recent boxing tournament at the Victoria Pier Pavilion, Folkestone, Private Mike Barry, 42nd Batt. (Montreal), in a special 10 rounds contest, knocked out Darkie Haines, of Montreal, and Trumper Teddy O'Hara, 3rd C.M.R. In 6-rounds competitions, Drummer Carter, 31st Batt. (Calgary), beat Private Kid Brooklyn, 21st Batt. (Eastern Ontario), on points; Kid Leroy (New York) beat on points Private Phelps (12th Reserve Batt.), Champion of the State of Maine; Private Billy Elliott, 42nd Batt. (Montreal), Amateur Champion of Canada, 1915, and Champion of Montreal, 1914-1915, beat Private Alfred Labelle, 14th Batt. (Royal Montreal); and Sergt. Batt (12th Reserve Batt.) beat Shoeing-Smith Barney South (3rd Hussars, Imperial Army). In a 10-round contest (5 rounds), Corp. Horsfield, C.E.F., beat Private Corbett, C.E.F., on points, but in the final heat the Corporal was beaten by Gunner Price (R.G.A.), the winner receiving an engraved gold medal. The Canadians take a great interest in these periodical tournaments. Major Harris (O.C. 2nd Divisional Supply Column) acting on the above occasion as timekeeper, while Corp. Saunders (C.M.P.) was one of the referees.

Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Rogers (O.C. 3rd Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons, Peterborough, Ontario), until recently Second in Command of the 2nd (Eastern Ontario) Batt., 1st Canadian Division, has been appointed to the command of the 20th (Central Ontario) Batt., 2nd Canadian Division.

Mrs. Holt, wife of Mr. David Holt, of the British North American Tobacco Co., has presented 2,000 cigarettes to the sick and convalescent men of the 12th Reserve Battalion, C.E.F.

Mrs. Turner, wife of Brig.-General R. E. W. Turner, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding the 2nd Canadian Division, C.E.F., with her three children arrived at Folkestone on Monday last from Canada.

Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Reid, D.A.A.G., Divisional Training Depot, C.E.F., Shorncliffe, sailed for Canada this week on special duty, and was accompanied by Mrs. Reid. During Colonel Reid's absence Captain T. T. Kirkby (100th Winnipeg Grenadiers), 11th (Western Canada) Reserve Batt., will be acting D.A.A.G.

Major B. Osborne (24th Grey's Horse, Berlin, Ontario), who was wounded at Festubert whilst serving with the 3rd (Toronto) Batt., after a few weeks' convalescence at Newham Park, has reported for duty with the 23rd Reserve Batt. at Shorncliffe, where he is acting as Quartermaster.

The 9th Reserve Battalion, C.E.F., at Shorncliffe, has been reinforced by a double company of officers and men from the 33rd and 34th (Western Ontario) Batts., mobilised at London, Ontario. With the company from the 33rd are the following officers:—Lieut. Coull, Lieut. T. Kirkham, Lieut. F. Duck, Lieut. J. Hill (all of Windsor), and Lieut. H. Coulter (St. Thomas). The following officers accompanied the company from the 34th Batt.:—Lieut. C. Moore (London), Lieut. J. C. Collins (Woodstock), Lieut. C. Stewart (Stratford), Lieut. J. Rutherford (Galt), and Lieut. K. D. McKay (Woodstock).

A REAL CANADIAN CONCERT AT THE FRONT.

On Thursday evening of last week, a certain town, "somewhere in France," was all aglow with excitement, born not of German shelling or air raids, but created by the fact that some of the members of the 1st Canadian Division were giving a grand concert in the "Soldiers' Club (somewhere in France). The entertainment began at 6.30 p.m. Lieut.-General E. A. H. Alderson, C.B., General Officer Commanding the Division, was present, and made a speech, which was received with three cheers and the customary "tiger." The concert hall was crowded with an enthusiastic audience, and the evening's relaxation a huge success in every way. The lengthy programme was as follows:—

PART I.
Grand overture, "Wonderland," Headquarters Orchestra; variety sketch, selected, Minster Troupe, No. 3 Field Ambulance; song, selected, Lieut. T. L. Lodge, Div. Cyclist Co.; dramatic sketches, "Charles Dickens," S. Sergt. Fenton, Div. Supply Col.; song, "Last night was the end of the world," Corp. Lintfield, C.M.P.; comic song, selected, Sergt. Leatham, Div. Cavalry; whistling solo, selected, Pte. Walpole, Div. Cyclist Co.; song, "Sands of the desert," Pte. Warner's comic song, "What's the news," Pte. E. Thomas, Div. Headquarters; quartette, selected, Quartette, No. 3 Field Ambulance.
Interval.—Selection, "Gaiety Echoes," Headquarters Orchestra.

PART II.
Song, "Two eyes of grey," Pte. Stafford, C.A.S.C.; clarinet solo, "Les Absconnes," Sergt. Carpenter, Signal Co.; comic song, "Leicester Square," Pte. Metcalf, Div. Headquarters; recitation, "11.69 Express," Pte. Alderson, Supply Col.; song, selected, Pte. Campbell, C.A.S.C.; a few strikes on the piano, Gunner Hogg, 5th Battery, C.F.A.; song, selected, Pte. Knight, Signal Co.; comic song, "Stowed prince and princess," Sergt. Carpenter, Signal Co.; quartette, selected, Quartette; song, "The Marchioness," M. Lotthe; grand finale, "Allies' National Anthem," Headquarters Orchestra.

The concert concluded with the National Anthem. It will be noticed that a resident vocalist of the town, "somewhere in France"—M. Lotthe—took part in the programme.

Private H. J. Stannard, 2nd London Regiment Royal Fusiliers, of the passenger staff of the London office of the C.P.R., has returned from the front with a wound in the right shoulder. He is now at the Edmonton (London) War Hospital, and underwent an operation on Monday.

The "Club of the Maple Leaf," 11, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W., is proving a boon to Canadian soldiers on furlough. For week-end visitors the residential accommodation is already proving insufficient.

6th C.M.R.s, continued from p. 274.

Lieut. Bate, who joined the Regiment after its arrival in England, is a son of Sir Henry Bate, of Ottawa, and a well-known Canadian horseman. Regimental Sergt.-Major L. W. Long was a Squadron Sergt.-Major of the 14th Hussars, of Middleton, N.S. Two troops at least of this fine, effective, mounted regiment are composed almost entirely of graduates and undergraduates of the Universities of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

CROP REPORTS.

Canada's Record Yield.

The High Commissioner's Office, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., has received the following information by cable gram from the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., M.P., Minister of the Interior at Ottawa:

Good harvesting weather has prevailed during the past week in Manitoba, and cutting is general throughout the Province. Threshing has begun in a number of places in Southern Manitoba, and will be general by the end of the week. Fifteen carloads of the new wheat have been inspected at Winnipeg, and all graded "No. 1 Northern." There is no shortage of labour.

In Saskatchewan cutting is proceeding in early fields all over the Province, and will be general before the end of week. In this Province also there is no shortage of harvest labour. In Alberta cutting is going on at most points in the early fields, but will not be general before the end of the week. The Fraser River Valley in British Columbia has a record grain crop.

The new Government grain elevator under construction at Calgary will be finished and ready for use by September 1. This will complete the chain of internal terminal elevators built by the Government between the Great Lakes and the Mountains, those at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon being already in operation. All of the elevators will be available for handling this year's crop. The new elevator at Vancouver is being completed at high speed, and will have a capacity of 1,250,000 bushels.

The latest estimate by the Department of Trade and Commerce of wheat that will be available for export this year, after supplying the demands of the Dominion, is 175,000,000 bushels. The export of wheat and flour last year was 94,000,000 bushels, and in 1913 it was 142,000,000 bushels.

The crops of Western Canada are now in the last stage of maturing under conditions so favourable that the outlook has given considerably greater impetus to general trade during the last two weeks than previously. Wholesale merchants in Winnipeg report a big increase in the volume of orders received from the country districts, while grain-growers on the prairies are producing the greatest wheat crop on record in Canada.

Union Trust Reports.

The following crop reports have been received by the Union Trust Company's London office from the company's agents in Western Canada:—

REGINA.—During all last week we had exceedingly hot weather, with sunshine from morning to night. This was just what was required to start the wheat maturing, but I would not be surprised if we hear of some wheat being burnt up, as it was last year. Cutting will be general in most districts in ten days to two weeks. I have not heard of any more hail in Saskatchewan.

KILLAM.—We are getting beautiful weather here now; crops of all kinds are looking the very best I ever saw them. The average yield will be very, very high this year if nothing happens to the crop within the next fifteen days. Harvest will be in full swing by the 20th of this month.

Weather Excellent.

Copy of telegram received by the London branch of the Union Bank of Canada, August 27, from the head office, Winnipeg:—

"Conditions to date favourable Manitoba crop three-quarters cut, Saskatchewan and Alberta probably one-third. Weather conditions excellent, so crop ripening rapidly. Yield and quality both good."

A publication, entitled the *Maple Leaf Magazine*, has been organised, and will be edited by Staff-Sergt. Crean, of the Canadian Pay and Record Office. The magazine, the first issue of which is to be published on September 17, is to be sold in aid of the Prisoners of War and Field Forces Tobacco Fund.

ONTARIO'S CROPS.

"While the damage is great, there is no cause for extravagant pessimism," says Hon. Jas. S. Duff, Ontario Minister for Agriculture. "Ontario will still, unless future conditions prove very disappointing, have a good average crop, and perhaps a little better. There is no doubt Ontario farmers have lost several million dollars as a result of the recent severe rains and winds." The Minister adds that the loss on oats through the storm and the prevalence of smut will be 25 per cent. The damage to barley will not be very great, and, while the first crop was a trifle light, the second crop is coming along splendidly, and will bring the average for the year well up, so that a little gain may be expected.

WORLD'S 1915 CROPS.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has received the following information from the International Agricultural Institute:—

The total production of crops in 1915 in the under-mentioned countries is estimated as follows:—Wheat in the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Russia in Europe, India, Japan, Tunis, United States, and Canada (winter wheat only), 1,383,889,000cwt., or 17.9 per cent. above last year's production. Barley in the same countries, except India and Canada, 414,411,000cwt., or 19 per cent. above last year's production. Oats in the same countries as barley except Japan, 755,136,000cwt., or 24.1 per cent. above last year's production. Rye in the same countries as for oats, except England, Scotland, and Tunis, 514,365,000cwt., or 18.7 per cent. above last year's production.

The estimated production of maize in the United States is 1,458,993,000cwt., and of potatoes 230,899,000cwt., of 9.2 and 6.2 per cent. respectively above last year's production.

THREE MILLION EMIGRANTS.

Since 1900 no fewer than 3,050,811 immigrants have entered Canada, the British Isles accounting for 1,159,628 of the total. Comparative immigration tables compiled by the Department of the Interior up to March 31, 1915, show that for the year then ended the total was 144,789, against 384,878 for the 1913-1914 period. In 1914-1915 there were 2,472 Germans and 7,150 Austro-Hungarian immigrants, as compared with 28,323 Austro-Hungarians and 5,537 Germans in 1913-1914. The head tax on Chinese has fallen from \$2,637,000 in 1913-1914 to \$577,500 in the later similar period.

QUEBEC'S TIMBER OPPORTUNITIES.

Enormous quantities of timber are now required in this country for a variety of war purposes. Many of the usual sources of supply have now been cut off, and although the Scandinavian timber merchant is able to supply spruce timber in very large quantities at favourable freightage, he cannot compete with Canada in the supply of timbers, railway sleepers, and pine. Quebec Province, with its 150,000 square miles of forest, and its great variety of hard-wood trees, is in a peculiarly favourable position for meeting the demand.

Trade between British Columbia and South America in potatoes and apples is progressing.

For July last Canadian trade totalled \$100,000,000, as compared with \$93,000,000 for the corresponding month of 1914.

Canadian Government TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

E. D. ARNAUD,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

FRED. DANE,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Report, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—

"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address

Files and Tool Steel—

THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

German Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England, German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers, Wires of every description. Cables, "German," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham, Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Equitable Trust of London.—Sir W. M.

Aitken, M.P., presiding on Tuesday at the meeting of the Equitable Trust of London, reminded the shareholders that when he last addressed them he predicted that the revenue for the period under review would be sufficient to pay the Preference dividends, and that had been the case. Since the close of the year some of their non-dividend bearing securities had been sold, realising about £20,000, but they still had considerable holdings of such securities.

Fishermen on both coasts of Canada are bringing in a great haul of fish. On the West Coast an important trade in halibut has been established at Prince Rupert, B.C., the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and the bulk of the halibut catch of the North Pacific Ocean is now coming to that port for transport across Canada to Boston, Mass.

CANADA

No. 505. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1915. Vol. XXXIX.

6^D. WEEKLY.

THE KING REVIEWS CANADIANS AT SHORNCLIFFE.



INSPECTION OF CANADIAN FORCES AT SHORNCLIFFE BY THE KING ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.
MOUNTED MEN PASSING HIS MAJESTY AND LORD KITCHENER.

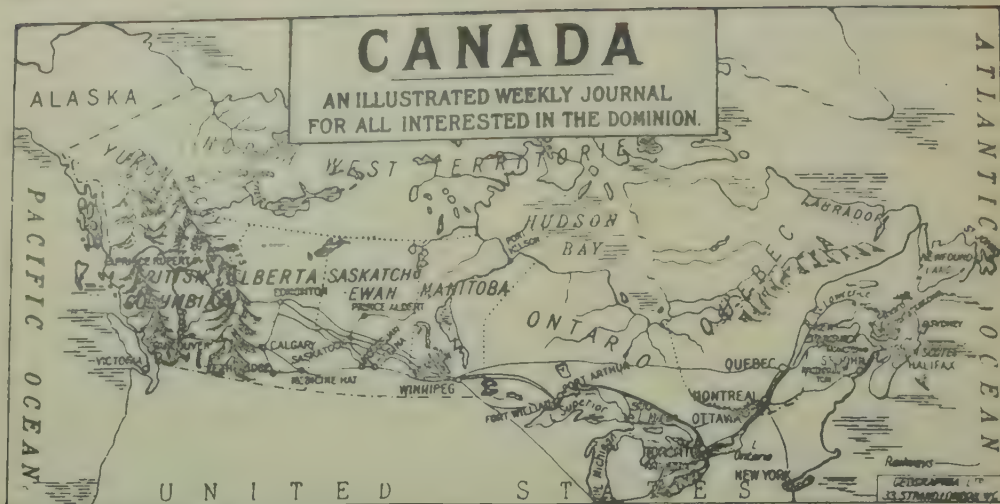


Photo

TROOPS ON FOOT MARCHING PAST THE KING TO THE MUSIC OF THE CANADIAN MASSES BANDS.

[Newspaper Illustrations]

1915



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CANADA AND THE NATIONAL SERVICE AGITATION.

As the Empire becomes more homogeneous, and as the part taken in Imperial affairs by the Oversea nations of the Empire becomes more directly responsible, it is apparent that the Dominions will not remain satisfied merely with approving the principles on which great questions which affect the whole Empire are settled, but will wish to take some part in the settlement of these questions themselves. Canada's anxiety on Imperial questions may well be quickened by the strange doctrine suggested recently by Lord Haldane, namely, that the British Government stands relieved of responsibility if it is not forced to act by popular demand for action.

With the question of National Service, which just now is being so vehemently discussed in British newspapers, Canada may not seem primarily to be concerned, but, inasmuch as that question concerns the safeguarding of the Empire, she is very directly interested in it. The adoption of the system in Great Britain will not, of course, imply its necessity in Canada. The Dominion, which, on account of the varied nationalities of its population, might not be expected to evince such national enthusiasm for any cause as would

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a nation composed of only one race, has shown how quickly she can organise what, for her population and in her circumstances, is a large army. Simultaneously with an immense stimulation of her agricultural industry, she has entirely re-organised her industrial resources for the output of munitions, and has raised, trained and equipped military forces to the number of about 150,000.

This accomplishment within one year is no small feat for a nation of only 8,000,000 population, far removed from any probable scene of war, and whose thoughts and aspirations have, for a century, been entirely concerned with the development of their natural resources. The recent official statement that no less than 80 per cent. of the Canadian troops at present on active service, or in training in Canada, are bachelors, proves that, so far, she has drawn only on the most readily available as well as the most suitable military material at her disposal, and the fact lends great force to the statement that, if required, she can, without difficulty, double or treble her present military forces.

The large proportion of bachelors not only attests the patriotic ardour of her young men, but it removes from her consideration one of the strongest arguments used by the advocates of National Service in Great Britain, namely, the wastefulness of incurring unnecessarily heavy military

pension charges. Should National Service in Great Britain eventually be deemed essential to the successful conclusion of the war, it is clearly evident that the daughter nations both can and will respond in proportion to any effort made by the Mother Country. In this matter it is not necessary to dilate upon the generous rivalry which has been exhibited by the Oversea Dominions, but it may be remarked that military assistance depends as much upon the example as upon the direct appeal of the Mother Country.

Canada's interest in this question of National Service, therefore, lies at present chiefly in whether the adoption of that system in Great Britain is necessary to the success of the cause for which the Empire is fighting. The cause being her own, her sense of responsibility towards the means adopted for its furtherance can hardly fail to be quickened by the curious new political principle to which we have alluded. The problem, therefore, is much more an Imperial than a domestic one, and, while both Canadians and residents in the Mother Country feel to the full their duty to place confidence in those who are in the direction of affairs, the minds of many Canadians would be relieved by an authoritative statement as to whether the adoption of National Service in Great Britain is necessary at present.

Of the advisability of National Service we have never doubted. Beyond question, it would increase the safety of the Empire and benefit the physique of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. We see no reason for believing that because a youth is trained and disciplined he will become brutalised, or that because a nation can defend itself it will necessarily be seized with a desire to attack another. The fear of militarism is a mere Halloween bogey in peace-loving Britain.

The continuation of the present discussion, however, is to be deprecated. The responsibility rests now squarely on the shoulders of those who have been entrusted with the Empire's safety. They alone have knowledge of the essential facts of the situation. Should it be found, presently, that from domestic motives of a political character the Home Government have failed to adopt any policy essential to the swift and successful prosecution of the war, Canadian respect for both the statesmen and the people of the Mother Country will not, to put it mildly, be enhanced.

—**—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Canada Financially Sound.

The financial and commercial burdens which are laid upon Canada by the war are matters which more especially affect residents in the Dominion. To the view of outsiders these more material considerations are naturally overshadowed by the admiration evoked by the gallantry of Canadian troops in the field and by grief for the loss of lives heroically laid down. But behind all this lurks the fact that it costs money to carry on effective war, and a few minutes may be well spent in considering the financial cost to Canada of the first year of war. The Canadian financial statement, issued early in August, shows that Canada's war expenditure up to July 31st amounted to \$81,500,000. The ratio of expenditure is, of course, increasing steadily as more troops are recruited and placed in the field. To pay the troops alone costs Canada now about \$100,000 per day. To meet this war expenditure Canada necessarily has had to borrow. Part of the increase of \$132,000,000 in her debt during the year is due to this cause, but not all, for at the outbreak of war there were important public works under way which it would have been neither economical nor expedient to discontinue. It must be remembered also that one effect of the war has been a marked decline in Canadian imports, and, though from one point of view it is eminently satisfactory that the balance of trade should be running in Canada's favour, the decline of import duties imposed upon the Government the necessity of raising revenue in other ways. That the problems thus imposed have been solved with marked ability is generally conceded and is attested, by the present eminently sound financial position of the Dominion. The July statement shows that the revenues are very buoyant. That a large Customs revenue increase is recorded for July is specially noteworthy in that July, 1914, with which the comparison is made, was a pre-war month. A big increase in Post Office revenue is a healthy symptom of the commercial situ-

ation. The total revenue for the month was \$133,434 in excess of that for July, 1914. It seems, therefore, that the additional tariff and direct taxation imposed by the Government is serving its purpose. Meanwhile, Government economy is apparent in the decrease in expenditure on consolidated account for July of over \$3,000,000, and in the decrease of over \$900,000 in capital expenditure for the month.

* * *

The Dominion Parliament.

At Ottawa, as at Westminster, a decision must be arrived at before next year regarding the question of extending the term of the existing Parliament. In Canada, the federal elections are quinquennial, and as the last general election, which placed the Conservatives in power for the first time since 1896, was held on September 21, 1911, it follows that, legally, another session may be held. Since Confederation, on July 1, 1867, the longest Parliament which has sat at Ottawa was the one elected in March, 1891, which lasted until June, 1896, a period of five years three months; the present Parliament has only been in existence four years this month. Rarely has an appeal to the electorate been delayed for a longer period.

The decision which the Borden Cabinet arrives at will, of course, depend upon the attitude of the Opposition. If Sir Wilfrid elects to oppose the resolution which must be passed at Ottawa in order that the Imperial Parliament may sanction a delay in the election beyond the 5 years' term fixed by the British North America Act (1867), Ministers may be compelled to go to the country while the war is in a critical stage. To neither party does the idea of a Coalition Government seem to appeal favourably, while there are many indications that there is a strong feeling in the country, which is likely to be reflected in the House of Commons, that the best interests of the Dominion, as well as of the Empire, would suffer by precipitating a general election, in which keen domestic party and side-issues would inevitably hamper a calm decision upon the one great issue at stake.

* * *

Sir Wilfrid's Appeal to French Canadians.

In the meantime it is very gratifying to read some of the eloquent speeches recently delivered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, especially the one made at St. Lin, his birthplace, in the Province of Quebec, when addressing an enormous audience mainly composed of French Canadians, to whom he said: "I have no hesitation in telling you that from the very first I was of the opinion that it was the duty of Canada to give to Great Britain in this war all the assistance that it is in the power of Canada to give." And again: "I speak to you as a Canadian of French origin, and I must say to you, fellow-countrymen of French blood, that if we are as free as we are at the present time, it is because we live under the shadow of the British flag, and under the ægis of British institutions." At the close of an eloquent peroration Sir Wilfrid, who is now in his 74th year, said: "If I were a young man and I had the health which I have to-day and which I did not have when I was young, I would not hesitate to take the musket, and to fight for freedom, as so many of our fellow-countrymen are doing. I cannot do that now. But there is one thing I can do—I can use my voice, such as it is, in the great cause in which we all have such a supreme interest."

The war has made it inevitable that there must be a great and far-reaching change in the political relations which at present exist between the Mother Country and the Self-Governing Dominions. As to the nature of these changes we already know that parties in Canada may differ even more widely than they do in the United Kingdom. It would therefore be all the more harmful that they should be the subject of discussion by parties in the heat of an election before the one vital issue—the triumph of British over German Imperial ideals—has been decided in the tented field.

* * *

War and Thrift.

The successful prosecution of the war depends largely on national thrift. If every person in Canada saved one shilling a week it would amount to £22,000,000 in a year. In the Mother Country the saving would be £120,000,000. In Canada the importance of thrift is being placed in the first

rank by every well-known speaker, both on public platforms and in the pulpits of every denomination. In an eloquent appeal for every man to "do his bit," Sir George Foster reminded an audience in New Brunswick that "no freedom was ever gained or maintained except through sacrifice, and the willingness of sacrifice was the measure of human love and life in an united nation."

The Hon. George Graham, a prominent ex-Minister, speaking in Ontario, said: "We should give preference to what is made and grown in Canada. Imported luxuries should be tabooed. Economy must be rigidly practised. Keeping in mind Canada's expenditures on the war we should forgo a present advantage for a future and greater gain. Drop drink and tobacco. Save money for the day of rehabilitation."

That the lesson has been seriously taken to heart throughout the Dominion is shown in the latest reports of the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Labour Department. Canadians are drinking more tea and less beer, wine or spirits; their imports of silks have fallen of by \$2,000,000, of furs by \$1,300,000, of imported fruits by \$2,500,000, of watches, jewellery and precious stones by over \$2,000,000, during the last year the imports of tea increased by over \$1,000,000, while that of beer alone decreased by more than half that sum.

* * *

Preferential Trade.

At a meeting of Australasians in London last week, an ex-Minister of New Zealand, in one of the speeches, made the pertinent query whether after the war the Mother Country would put the Oversea Dominions back in the matter of trade on the same basis as Germany. He also pointed out that the freedom of the Empire's markets had undoubtedly contributed to the creation and upkeep of the German navy and army.

This point might have been pressed further, for there can be little doubt that if ten years ago an import tariff of say 25 per cent. had been put upon all German goods entering our markets, Germany could not have made war last year.

The subject of preferential trade within the Empire can now be urged with greater force and point than ever before. The Mother Country has done without the German markets for a year, and even in chemical and scientific goods as well as in cheap toys the loss has not proved irredeemable. Mr. Chamberlain was unquestionably right when he urged that the federation of the Empire could be best assisted by trade preferences. This is a heaven-sent opportunity to consolidate the whole Empire on a firmer and broader basis to the advantage and welfare of each and every part, and at the same time to protect ourselves from the commercial tricks and dishonest intrigues of the infamous Hun.

* * *

German Treatment of Prisoners.

In the recent exchange of incapacitated German prisoners of war between England and Germany some Canadians have been delivered from the hands of the Huns. A very moving account of their sufferings appeared in Tuesday's *Daily Mail* by Mr. F. A. McKenzie. These are no hearsay stories of German brutalities, but the actual experiences of the sufferers themselves, taken down from their own lips by a responsible and experienced journalist. No one can read these stories of deliberate cruelty and brutal callousness without realising that against so ruthless and dishonourable a foe no effort must be spared to bring him to his knees as soon as ever it can possibly be accomplished, and thus save other wounded prisoners from suffering similar inhumanities.

—*—*—

PREMIER'S RETURN TO CANADA.

Sir Robert Borden Welcomed with Unprecedented Demonstration of Patriotism.

On his return to Canada last week Sir Robert Borden was welcomed with an unprecedented demonstration of patriotism. At Montreal it is estimated that over 100,000 people took part in the reception. The local garrison formed a guard of honour, and the Premier, escorted by a popular procession, proceeded to Fletcher's Field, where from a platform he addressed a

cheering assembly. In the course of his speech Sir Robert said:—

Unity of the Empire.

"I come back to Canada with a truer sense of the unity of the Empire than I ever had before. After seeing Canadians and men from every part of the Empire in the fighting line, I come back to you with this message:—

"They are determined that the great cause for which they are fighting, a cause which involves your liberties and the liberties of the whole British Empire and the Allied nations, as well as the future destinies of the civilised world, that this cause shall be made good on the field of battle and that this war shall never terminate until the cause of the Allies is crowned by complete victory."

"I told these men when I saw them doing their duty that I had a like message from the people of Canada that those at home were as true in their purpose to fight this battle through to a victorious conclusion as the men in the fighting line."

The speech was made in reply to a formal address of welcome by Acting-Mayor Ald. St. Pierre, who pointed out that the demonstration was absolutely non-political and that citizens of every creed and nationality joined heartily in the welcome.

Transportation of the Crops.

Interviewed at New York on his arrival on the *Adriatic*, Sir Robert said that arrangements had been made with the British Admiralty for the transportation of the heavy Western Canadian grain crop by both the Atlantic and the Pacific routes to overseas markets. He was convinced that these arrangements would prove highly satisfactory.

After expressing his unbounded confidence in the ultimate victory of the Allies the Premier also said that Britain and France had been fettered hitherto by lack of preparation for a war on so tremendous a scale. Conditions, however, had now improved. The purposes of his visit to England, namely, Anglo-Canadian co-operation in war preparations, including the transport of troops, had, he said, been fully accomplished.

Great Ottawa Welcome.

An enthusiastic welcome was also given to Sir Robert on his arrival at Ottawa, the Mayor of the city presenting him with an address of welcome, in which he referred to the "warm support which those for whom he spoke wished to extend to the efforts of Sir R. Borden to establish closer relations between the Dominion and the Motherland."

Sir R. Borden, in reply, conveyed a message of confidence in the ability and determination of the Allies to carry the war to a successful conclusion. This spirit, he declared, was shared to the fullest extent by the Canadian troops at the front, and preparations were now being made to fight the German armies on even terms. "Men and material are being furnished," he said, "and with the indomitable spirit which prevails I have no doubt that in the end the cause of liberty, democracy, and humanity will be victorious."

Accompanying the Premier were Mr. R. B. Bennett, M.P. for Calgary, and Sir Sam Hughes, the latter, on his arrival at Ottawa, at once resuming his duties as Minister of Militia. Acknowledging his welcome at the railway station by Cabinet Ministers, prominent military men and civilians, he assured his hearers, amid cheers, that the Canadians at the front were doing their duty nobly and well.

**

"CANADA" FOR CANADIANS IN HOSPITAL.

Day after day testimony reaches us of the great interest wounded Canadians take in the weekly issues of *Canada*. Only last week a Canadian in No. 1 General Hospital who had bemoaned his loneliness to a visitor, saying that his pals were at the front and he knew no one in England, was given a copy of *Canada*. He called to the visitor before she had left the ward to point with joy to a photograph in that week's issue of one of his oldest friends, whom he recognised among the staff of the Pay and Record Office. Cases like this are constantly occurring. It would be a great boon to put a copy of *Canada* every week into the 158 hospitals in this country in which Canadian soldiers now are.

The proprietors of *Canada* have already made such heavy pecuniary sacrifices in connection with the war that this matter must be left to the generosity of our readers.

To any companies or individuals who may be willing to supply some of these hospitals we shall be glad to furnish copies at reduced cost and undertake the arrangements for distribution.

Letters should be addressed to the Publisher of *Canada* and marked "Hospitals."

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT: GRAPHIC STORIES OF —THE FIGHTING.—



Photo (Private Peter Kidd, C.E.F.)
A MOUNTED PIPER OF THE 19TH BATT.
C.E.F.

pected sightseers, and immediately started shelling the vicinity of the aeroplane with shrapnel. Chappie was very graphic in his details of what happened. We all wear gas helmets and respirators now, and look for all the world like a Black Hand League when we don the whole thing."

An Ineffaceable Memory.

Pte. J. F. Cadenhead, of the 16th Battalion (Canadian Scottish), Vancouver, who was previously private secretary to Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P. for Vancouver, says:—

"It is so easy to give bare facts and figures—so easy to read these facts, but so difficult to bring home or to realise to the full what these two battlefields were like. Ypres was a veritable inferno, but nothing could stop the firm determination of these lads to crush and scatter the enemy. The two Canadian battalions were a mere handful compared to the Germans. To those who came through, the memory of that night and succeeding days will never be effaced.

"At Festubert, although on a smaller scale, the deeds of valour were no less heroic. One is almost afraid to dwell too much on the deeds of self-sacrifice lest unconsciously you descend into bathos. But let me give one instance and only one.

Perfecting of Character.

"One young lad was badly wounded; two of his comrades went to bind his wounds. But he knew he was hit in a vital part and that it was only a question of time. He pleaded with them not to waste time but to help the wounded likely to recover. And his last request was to distribute any parcel that came for him among the boys. Tales like these, and they are many, thrill you with pride, and you sometimes wonder if all this tribulation had not a secret purpose. To many it has been the perfecting of character."

Held Germans at Bay.

A previous Inspector of Dominion Hatcheries writes as follows from "Somewhere in France" to one of his late colleagues in Canada:—

"The 22nd of April in this year of war 1915 deserves to be for ever commemorable by the people of Canada in some fitting manner. On the night of that day 8,000 Canadians held at bay 64,000 Germans. They did this, too, under circumstances extremely disadvantageous from a military standpoint.

"We had just settled down in our new bivouac and were having supper. Suddenly on our left a tremendous bombardment was begun. We asked each other in expectant tones whether it was our attack or the Germans'. We knew that something extraordinary was on, because only at Neuve Chapelle had we heard such an awful roar. In a short time a dense yellow cloud began to obliterate the horizon. This, too, was a surprise. Perhaps it was the fumes from our lyddite shells. Perhaps! In short, we did not know what to make of it.

Choking for Breath.

"How plain it all seems now. That cloud was German gas, then used for the first time. That terrible roar came from German guns, and in that anxious half-hour was ushered in the greatest battle in the long history of the human race. Soon

Signaller George H. Estabrooks, a New Brunswicker, in a letter home, says:—

"Am writing at one o'clock in the morning as usual. Chapman is grinning like an apo and making himself comfortable for the night. Poor old Chappie, he got mixed up with a bunch of German shells to-day and has been acting queerly ever since. He went out sight-seeing at the wrong time.

"One of our aeroplanes was disabled and came down well inside our lines. The Germans immediately started shelling it like blue blazes, and Mr. Chappie hikes it over to see what its fate would be. The Germans immediately expected sightseers, and immediately started shelling the vicinity of the aeroplane with shrapnel. Chappie was very graphic in his details of what happened. We all wear gas helmets and respirators now, and look for all the world like a Black Hand League when we don the whole thing."

from all the roads and across the fields there came pouring a stream of French infantry, artillery and supply wagons. The infantry were panting and choking for breath. The horses galloped down the road in a maddening way. Shells began to drop all around us.

"General Alderson rode into the farmyard and shouted to the Major to get the company out of that. It did not take us long to hook up and move, but in that few minutes several were wounded. The horses plunged in a most furious mass. The shells fell like snowballs in a schoolboy fight. Picture it to yourselves. Picture that road along which we retired. All the while in the gathering gloom we saw a German aviator high overhead sending forth bright flashes—the signal for his artillery to lengthen the fuse. Old women of eighty and tiny bare-footed girls and boys sobbed and cried as they struggled amid plunging horses to make their way along the road. It was a pathway of desolation. Hell was loose and galloping. It raged on every side."

Cutting Fine Wheat Crop.

Writing from France to one of the officials of the Canadian Emigration Offices, Charing Cross, London, a member of the Emigration staff who volunteered says:—

"We had quite an easy time trench digging, but it seemed a pity to have to dig them through a field of sugar beets, which were in fine condition. Another thing that I must tell you and which doesn't seem, I suppose, true to those at home, is that, although only two miles from the firing line, the harvesting was in full swing, and they were cutting a fine crop of wheat close to where we were digging."

Canada's Destiny Being Fought Out.

Writing to his mother in St. John, N.B., Capt. Lloyd Bentley says:—

"We, as a nation, have enjoyed the highest form of freedom. That freedom has been passed on to us by our forefathers at a cost of heart pangs, suffering, and many lives. If we, as a people, have so far degenerated in Canada as to be willing to give up this heritage without striking a blow in its defence, we are unfit to be called Britons, but I am sure the spirit of Canada will no more bow to the rule of the Kaiser than did our forebears continue to bow to the tyrannical rule of King John. The destiny of Canada is being fought out to-day on the fields of Flanders just as surely as if the shells and gas were falling on Canadian soil."

Tunics are Getting Tight.

Another member of the Canadian Emigration Office staff in London, writing to Mr. J. Obed Smith from the front in France, says:—

"Our brigade was inspected by General Sir John French, and I think I am safe in saying that no brigade since the beginning of the war was more highly complimented for their work by the Commander-in-Chief than we were. I have been very fit since I came out, and it was purely lack of time that kept me from answering your letter. We are fed so well I find rather a difficulty in making my tunic button, which is rather sad, and certainly uncomfortable."

—**—

At the Canadian Press Association's annual meeting in Toronto, Major Chambers, Chief Press Censor, read a message to the Association from the Duke of Connaught acknowledging the loyalty of the Canadian newspapers and commending their policy in assisting the prosecution of the war.

The Rev. Andrew Gillison, Chaplain to the 14th Battalion of the Australian Imperial Force, who has been killed at the Dardanelles, was for some time in Canada, afterwards accepting the ministry of the Northumberland Square Presbyterian Church, North Shields, and later going to Maryhill United Free Church, Glasgow. He then proceeded to Australia, where he was minister of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church at Melbourne.

Flight Sub-Lieut. Rex H. Muloch, of the Royal Naval Air Service, who has been sent to the Dardanelles, is a son of Mr. W. Redford Muloch, K.C., of Winnipeg.

"CANADA" IN THE TRENCHES.

Our fine fellows at the front greatly appreciate the weekly arrival of CANADA. The proprietors of CANADA have borne the cost of sending many copies, but if all the various units and battalions now at the front are to be reached each week our readers must assist. For the sum of 4s. we will send a dozen copies to any battalions or to individuals as the donor selects, and the name of the sender will be indicated to the recipients.

FEARLESS RECONNAISSANCE WORK BY CANADIANS.

Last of Original Officers of Regiment Tells Story of Colonel's Death.

It is very difficult to get wounded Canadian officers to tell of their own achievements. They will, with great pride, tell you of the heroism of fellow-officers, and will dilate with admiration on the capacity and resourcefulness of those officers. But of what they themselves have done they will not say a word. "Nothing for publication" is always the polite refusal when asked to talk about themselves.

Lieut. Col. V. W. Odium, Vancouver, of the 7th (B.C.) Batt., is a case in point. The 7th Battalion has lost 42 officers. Lieut. Col. Odium is the last of the original officers. On August 8 he was wounded, both in the right arm and on the ribs of the right side. Neither of the wounds was serious, but the authorities ordered Lieut. Col. Odium to take three weeks' leave. He did so grudgingly, came to London, was received for treatment at Sussex Lodge, Regent's Park, the beautiful house of Colonel W. Hall Walker, M.P.—which Mrs. Hall Walker has personally superintended as a nursing home for wounded officers since October last—has stayed for a few days with Admiral Markham at Escher, and is now returning to the front.

A Fatal Reconnaissance.

To a representative of *Canada* last week Lieut. Col. Odium told details of the death of Lieut. Col. Hart McHarg, whom he succeeded in the 7th (B.C.) Battalion. It was Lieut. Col. Odium who accompanied Lieut. Col. McHarg when the latter went out on the fatal reconnaissance at Ypres which ended in his death. Three years ago Lieut. Col. McHarg (who was a Vancouver

said Lieut. Col. Odium, "But he volunteered to go, and he did go. Capt. Gibson has all along been doing great things, but nothing finer than what he did that day. The courage he showed going down that hill towards the enemy was the most striking instance I have seen of cool personal courage and presence of mind during the campaign. It was not like being in the heat of action. Dr. Gibson knew the danger, and took the chance. He got through, dressed Col. McHarg's wound, and stayed with him until night arrived and the stretcher-bearers came. Poor McHarg died next day at Poperinghe."

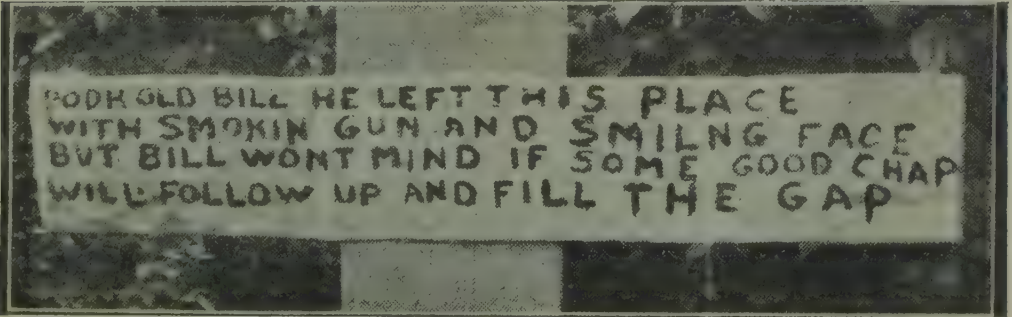
Both before and after this event Lieut. Col. Odium has displayed a remarkable devotion to duty, frequently going from front trenches to conduct a reconnaissance. It was while engaged on one of these duties that he was wounded on the night of the Hooze attack.

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RECRUITING IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Recruiting figures to hand from Nova Scotia show that 1,540 men have joined the 40th Battalion, the last contingent having left Halifax for Valcartier on the 14th instant. Recruiting is now going on throughout the Province for the 64th Battalion, and although the past record of 330 men per week is good, it is felt that this number will be considerably increased later on, when many men will be released from work they are at present engaged in.

A CANADIAN'S EPITAPH.



BILL WAS A CANADIAN WHO DIED FIGHTING FOR HIS COUNTRY. HE WAS BURIED IN FRANCE, AND HIS COMRADES HAVE ERECTED THIS WOODEN CROSS ABOVE HIS GRAVE, BEARING THE EPITAPH SHOWN. Reproduced from the *Daily Mirror*.

barrister) won the Palma Trophy in the United States, and had previously been in the Bisley team. He was one of the best rifle shots in the world.

Heavily shelled all day while holding the crest of a hill from St. Julian to Keenselaere, the 7th Battalion, under the command of Lieut. Col. McHarg, were ordered to "dig in." Lieut. Col. McHarg felt it necessary for the better safety of his men to reconnoitre the ground before this was begun. He went out to do so, and Lieut. Col. Odium went with him, the two others creeping down for 300 yards towards the foot of the hill, where a few ruined houses were standing.

Reaching them, they entered one of these houses, and, looking out at the back windows, saw hundreds of Germans lying and standing behind a hedge only 100 yards away. The Germans were amazed to see the two Canadian officers, who, on discovering the close proximity of the enemy, lost no time in starting back up the hill. "It was no place for us," said Col. Odium. For 50 yards they were protected by the houses, but as soon as they got clear of them the Germans opened fire, whereupon the two officers dropped and rolled into a shell hole. As they did so Lieut. Col. McHarg said, "I have got it." "Got what?" enquired Lieut. Col. Odium. "They've shot me through the stomach," replied Col. McHarg.

Made Break for Top of Hill.

Lieut. Col. Odium offered to dress the wound, but Col. McHarg refused. Then Lieut. Col. Odium decided to fetch assistance. He had still about 250 yards to go to get to his own line of trenches. He made a break for the top of the hill. "I was so busy running I had no time to think of German bullets," he said. To Capt. George Gibson, of Vancouver, the medical officer, he told what had happened.

"I need not ask Capt. Gibson to go, for it was not his duty to do so, and it would not have been right of me to send him,"

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Writing to the Canadian Red Cross Society, a wounded Canadian soldier in King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, London, says:

"I do not know how to begin to thank you for parcels received since being in hospital. It is impossible for me to thank you all as I ought, as I cannot word it as I should like. Never before have I realised what the Red Cross Society is doing. I trust you will accept my humble way of thanking the Society for all that is being done by the good ladies connected with it. I shall conclude in saying that my prayers are that God may bless you and enable you to continue this great work which has meant so much to all our wounded brothers."

Canadian Red Cross Nurses at Malta.

The English War Office paid a tribute to the efficiency of Canadian nursing by selecting fifteen of the first detachment of nurses sent to England by the Canadian Red Cross. These nurses are now actively at work in the military hospitals of Malta, which are full of wounded from the sanguinary struggle at the Dardanelles. The Canadian nurses are taking their duties very seriously, and are devoting themselves with conscientious enthusiasm to the work of mercy, which they have travelled thousands of miles to perform.

Vancouver Lady Nurse in Russia.

Miss Gertrude Nicol, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Nicol, Vancouver, who has been doing Red Cross work in Russia, has been moved to Alexandriople in the Caucasus Mountains, a point between Batumi and Kars, very close to the Turkish frontier. Miss Nicol, who was travelling in Russia at the beginning of the war, at once entered a hospital where she took a course of training.

REVIEW BY THE KING.

Inspection of the Canadian Forces

at Shorncliffe by His Majesty.

On Thursday morning of last week the King reviewed the troops of the 2nd Canadian Division and the Canadian Training Division. His Majesty was accompanied by Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Stamfordham, and Commander Sir Charles Cust, Bart., R.N.

On the arrival of the Royal train at Lyminge, on the Elham Valley branch of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway, His Majesty was received by Major-General S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O., Commanding the Shorncliffe District, and Brig-General R. E. W. Turner, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding the 2nd Canadian Division, who were accompanied by their respective staffs. The King, mounted on a black charger, accompanied by Lord Kitchener on his famous white horse, and followed by an imposing retinue, rode from Lyminge to Beachborough Park, the residence of Sir Arthur Markham, M.P., and the home of the Queen's Canadian Hospital, for the review of the 2nd Canadian Division.

The troops of this Division were drawn up in review order, as on two previous occasions, in the meadows on each side of the road near to the entrance to Beachborough Park Hall, the Divisional Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers and Infantry on the east side of the road, and the Army Service Corps, Army Medical Corps, and other details on the west side. Among those who had the privilege of watching the proceedings from a couple of enclosures near to the Saluting Base were the Hon. Sir George Perley, M.P., High Commissioner for Canada, and Lady Perley, Lady Markham, Mr. J. Haydn Horsey and Mrs. Horsey, Brig-General John Carson, Dr. Wallace (of the Queen's Canadian Hospital), Sir H. Montagu Allan, Lieut. C. M. Horsey, several of the nursing sisters from the Queen's Canadian Hospital, the Canadian officers' wives resident in the district, Miss Plummer (of the Canadian Field Comforts Association), Mr. John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, Col. Hodgetts, Miss Caverhill, and other representatives of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

The King's Congratulations.

As his Majesty rode through the entrance to the main review ground a single "G" on a bugle called the troops to the salute, and the massed bands of the 2nd Division played the National Anthem immediately on the arrival of the King at the Saluting Base. This over, his Majesty, accompanied by his entire staff, rode slowly along the line of all the assembled troops, his escort being provided by a squad of Canadian Mounted Rifles. In riding through the grounds of Beachborough Park after his inspection the King spoke to several of the wounded Canadians gathered on the lawn to witness the proceedings.

On returning to the saluting point, his Majesty entered into conversation with Sir George Perley, Brig-General Carson, and Sir Montagu Allan, and congratulated the High Commissioner on the "wonderful" supply of men being contributed by Canada in the great cause. At this point Lady Markham was presented to the King, who chatted with her for a little while. In the meantime preparations for the march past had been completed, and the King resumed his position in front of the flag-staff, Lord Kitchener being on his immediate left. The massed bands struck up, and down the long stretch towards the Saluting Base came the 2nd Divisional Mounted Troops, in command of Lieut.-Colonel Leonard, unmounted for this occasion owing to want of sufficient space.

They were followed by the 2nd Divisional Artillery, in command of Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Thacker, and the 2nd Divisional Engineers, in command of Lieut.-Colonel J. Houlston, both units being unmounted—the latter in so far as their transport is concerned. The Engineers were followed by the main body of the Division the infantry. First came the 4th Brigade, led by Brig-General Lord Brooke and his headquarters staff, and comprising the 18th (Western Ontario) Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Wigle; the 19th (Central Ontario) Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel J. I. McLaren; the 20th (Central Ontario) Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Rogers; and the 21st (Eastern Ontario) Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Pierre Hughes. Then the 5th Brigade, led by Lieut.-Colonel David Watson (recently appointed to the command) and his staff, and comprising the 22nd (French-Canadian) Battalion, Colonel F. M. Gaudet; the 24th (Montreal) Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Gunn; the 25th (Nova Scotia) Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Le Cain, and the 26th (New Brunswick) Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel J. L. McAvity. And, finally, the 6th Brigade, led by Colonel H. D. B. Kitchener and his staff, and comprising the 27th (Winnipeg) Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel L. R. Snider; the 28th (North-West) Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel J. F. L. Embury; the 29th (Vancouver) Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Tobin; and the 31st (Calgary) Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Bell. The units of the Division paraded on the west side of the road were not included in the march past owing to the limited area of the review ground.

Cheering His Majesty.

Prior to the march past, at the call of Brig-General Turner, V.C., Commanding the Division, three cheers, and the inevitable "tiger," were given for the King. During the march past both his Majesty and Lord Kitchener kept an intent and critical eye on the men, nothing escaping their notice, not even the small boy "mascot" of the 29th Battalion marching like an old soldier in the middle of one of the columns. At the termination of the review the King, accompanied by his

staff and mounted escort, rode from Beachborough Park to Shorncliffe Station, the road being thickly lined on each side by the thousands of men of the Canadian Training Division in command of Brig-General J. C. MacDonnell, who, as the King passed them, presented arms. The Military Police arrangements for the Beachborough Park review, which were of the exacting nature demanded by the unusual occasion, were in the capable and energetic hands of Major A. M. Jarvis, C.M.G., Assistant Provost-Marshal, 2nd Canadian Division.

SHORNCLIFFE NOTES.

Major T. F. Homer Dixon, D.A.A. and Q.M.G., 2nd Canadian Division, is now in France.

Lieut. E. W. Farrow has resigned from the Eaton Machine Gun Bgd. to join the Royal Flying Corps.

Regt. Sergt.-Major Appleton, of the 17th (Nova Scotia) Reserve Batt., C.E.F., has been given a commission as lieutenant.

Lieut. G. A. Porterfield, of the Eaton Machine Gun Bgd., has accepted a commission in the Royal Field Artillery.

Captain H. Ridout (C.A.S.C.) has been appointed officer in charge of the Ry. Supp. Depot, Shorncliffe, in place of Captain W. H. Robinson (C.A.S.C.), who has been transferred to the 2nd Divisional Train.

Captain W. H. Robinson (C.A.S.C.) has been transferred from the Ry. Supp. Depot, Shorncliffe, to the 2nd Divisional Train, to take the place of Lieut. A. G. Rainnie (C.A.S.C.), who has been placed in charge of the 2nd Divisional Train Base details.

Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Macdonell, D.S.O., who recently arrived at Shorncliffe from the Headquarters Staff of the 1st C.D., has taken over the command of his old regiment, the Royal Canadian Regt., Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Carpenter, who brought the regiment to England, and commanded it in Bermuda, becoming Second in Command.

Captain H. F. McDonald (79th Cameron Highlanders, Winnipeg), 16th (Canadian Scottish) Batt., 1st Can. Div., has been taken on the strength of the 2nd Can. Div. as Act. Gen. Staff Officer, 3rd Grade. Captain McDonald has now recovered from the wounds he received at Ypres in April. He was the "severely wounded" officer whom Captain F. A. C. Strimmer (C.A.M.C.), Med. Off. of the 14th (Royal Montreal) Batt., carried out of a heavily shelled stable, and remained with, under fire, till help could be obtained to carry him to a place of safety, for which he was awarded the V.C.

At last week's Boxing Tournament in the Pavilion of Victoria Pier, Farnstone, a 10-round contest between Corp. Parker (Canadian Mounted Police) and H. Lombe Magnee (of Belgium) was stopped after one or two rounds on account of Parker's being much the better man. In 6-round contests, Private Mike Barry (42nd Canadian Highlanders) drew after a spirited fight with Seaman Platt, of H.M.S. *Strathmore*; Seaman Garner, of Lightship 51, was knocked out in the third round by Sergt. Hutt (12th Reserve Batt., C.E.F.); and Private Kid Brooklyn (21st Eastern Ontario Batt.) fought a draw with Drummer Edwards (31st Calgary Batt.). In a 3-rounds competition, Private Billy Elliott (42nd Canadian Highlanders) fought a draw with Private Bob Carr (42nd Canadian Highlanders). Captain Barnes (11th Reserve Batt., C.E.F.) acted as timekeeper, and Sergt. Hutt (12th Reserve Batt.) was one of the referees.

CANADIANS PLAY "BALL."

The baseball match at Lord's on Saturday between the Canadian Contingent and London Americans, the proceeds of which are for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Canadian soldiers who have fallen in the war, will be under the patronage of the Duchess of Argyll.

COMMISSIONS FOR CANADIANS.

Major Sir Pieter Stewart-Bam, whose good work in connection with various Imperial movements has been frequently noted by *Canada*, has now, with the permission of the authorities, formulated a scheme for the nomination of gentlemen from the Dominions for commissions in the 37th Battalion, London Regiment, which has enlisted 2,300 recruits since April. The High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa have been asked to nominate as follows:—Two each from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and four from South Africa. Thus ten gentlemen from the Dominions will become members of a regiment formed in the City of London.

TO READERS OF "CANADA."

The Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, London, S.W., will be glad to receive copies of "Canada" when finished with for distribution by visitors among Canadian patients in the various hospitals.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

Monday's List.
Killed.

2ND BATT. (EASTERN ONTARIO).—Owen, 19270 E. R.; Tidnam, 21983 J. W.
3RD BATT. (TORONTO).—Cope, 63214 F.; Keyzer, 63517 R.; Young, 10186 Sgt. W. J.
4TH BATT. (CENTRAL ONTARIO).—Conder, 10531 J.; Thomson, 13289 W.; Williams, 13048 T. G.
10TH BATT. (WESTERN CANADA).—McLaughlan, 22608 C.

Previously Reported Wounded, now Reported Killed.

13TH BATT. (51H R. HIGHLANDERS).—Hollamby, 47187 A. E.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, believed Killed, now Reported Killed.

3RD BATT.—Armstrong, 63046 L.-Cpl. E. F.; Potter, 9478 F. W.; Stanton, 9724 Cpl. G. J.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, now Reported Killed.

4TH BATT.—Leviston, 11253, J.

Previously Reported Missing, believed Killed, now Reported Killed.

3RD BATT.—Dart, 19353. Sgt. J.; Lloyd, 63561 C. H.; Smith, 18639 W.; Williams, 18718 R.
3RD BATT.—Blackett, 18159 Sgt. C.; Dolhenty, 19253 F.; Ingram, 63467 J.; Nugent, 9943 L.-Cpl. A. G.; Officer, 63694 A.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Killed.

15TH BATT. (48TH HIGHLANDERS).—Yates, 27844 Cpl. C. F.

Died of Wounds.

1ST CANADIAN DIVL. ENGINEERS.—Main, 45357 C.-Sgt.-Maj. W.
3RD BATT.—Blain, 18812 J.
4TH BATT.—O'Handley, 63698 P.
7TH BATT. (BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT).—Knox, 77047 W. C. G.
16TH BATT. (CANADIAN SCOTTISH).—Mills, A20424 S.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Died of Wounds.

3RD BATT.—Watson, 10177 J.

Died of Gas Poisoning.

8TH BATT. (90TH WINNIPEG RIFLES).—Torrance, 123 G

Died.

2ND BATT.—Cross, 81195 D.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Died.

16TH BATT.—A James, 29179 C. J.

Wounded.

R. CANADIAN DRAGOONS.—Cook, 30 W.
R. CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY. Hardy, 6153 Drvr. J.
CANADIAN DIVL. CAVALRY.—Gammel, 30552 A. A.
1ST CANADIAN MOUNTED BRIGADE.—Norman, 51 L.-Sgt. S. G.
CANADIAN DIVL. CYCLISTS Co.—Gillet, 24033 J. M.
2ND BRIGADE (CANADIAN P.A.).—Lutis, 85977 Rmdr. E. P.
2ND BATT. Forsyth, 81259 J.; Thomas, 8043 H.
5TH BATT.—Wilson, 9322 J.; Yates, A2427 J. P.
4TH BATT.—Brader, 19108 H.; Ferguson, 16306 F. J.; Large, 11009 Cpl. A.; Peterson, 15609 R. T.; Wells, 13376 A. J.
5TH BATT.—Johnstone, A24161 J. R.; King, 81484 H. F.
7TH BATT. Hamilton, 16650 C.; Redford, 7062 J. D.
8TH BATT.—Homes, 81402 W. F.; Jones, A36223 Sgt. G. C.
10TH BATT.—Hood, 81405 C. A.; Hunt, 20030 E.; Huxtable, 10903 H. J.
Leverton, 19806 J.; Nicholls, 20654 C.
13TH BATT.—Craghton, 24899 Co. Sgt.-Maj. J.; Holland, 47011 J. J.
16TH BATT.—Bennett, 29181 A. V.; Strubbsall, 17174 H.

Wounded and Missing.

7TH BATT.—McArthur, 12523 J.; Pettigrew, 17158 T. P

Previously Reported Wounded, now Reported Wounded and Missing.

7TH BATT.—Graham, 17127 D. J.

Missing.

4TH BATT.—Dancraue, 23650 T.

16TH BATT.—Long, 29112 P.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

2ND BATT. McKenzie, 18664 P.

Previously Reported Missing, now Officially Reported Prisoners of War.

2ND BATT. Cook, 9429 A. A.

16TH BATT. Smith, 29383 F.

Previously Unofficially, now Officially Reported Prisoners of War.

3RD BATT. Jeffries, 9328 Cpl. V. A.

7TH BATT. Walmesley, 17179 A. E.

8TH BATT. McQuinn, 72 C.; Palmer, 92 A. J.; Wolfe, 807 H. C

Previously Officially Reported Missing, now Unofficially Reported Prisoner of War.

14TH BATT (H. MONTREAL REGT.).—Eustace, 22994 G.

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CANADIAN COMMISSIONS.

The following have been gazetted to commissions in the Canadian Contingent:—

16th BATT. (Canadian Scottish). Major J. E. Leckie, D.S.O., to be temp. lieutenant-col., and command batt., vice R. G. E. Leckie C.M.G., vacated.

Canadian Art. Capt. L. C. Goodlove to be temp. maj. Capt. J. D. Armour to be adjt. A. W. Kerr, J. E. Eastlake, and C. A. Gordon to be temp. lieuts.

Canadian A.S.C. Capt. H. O. Lawson to be adjt.

1st BATT. Lieut. W. J. A. Lulor to be temp. capt. while holding appt. of brig. mach. gun officer.

8th BATT.—Lieut. G. C. de Dombasie to be temp. capt., while holding appt. of brig. mach. gun officer.

4th BATT.—Lieut. R. V. E. Conover to be temp. capt. Capt. J. Handley to be temp. maj. Lieut. D. W. Megaffin to be temp. capt. Lieut. F. W. Miller to be temp. capt.

15th BATT.—Temp. Lieut. Everett Bristol to be temp. capt. while holding appt. of brig. mach. gun officer.

R. C. D.S.—Lieut. A. B. Irving to take rank and precedence, as if appt. to lieut. bore date of Jan. 1. E. A. Steer to be temp. lieut.

Cav. Reserve R. (Fort Garry's).—R. S. Hooton to be temp. lieut.

12th Res. Canad. Inf.—J. J. Good to be temp. qmrmr., with hon. rank of lieut.

With Regular Forces.

Personal Staff.—Capt. C. F. C. Porteous, from 14th Canadian BATT., appointed A.-de-C.

Camps. R.—Sgt. T. W. Scott, from Canad. Infantry, to be 2nd lieut. M'sez Regt.—Sgt. J. A. L. Reed, from Canad. A.M.C., to be 2nd lieut. Pte. J. Gunn, from Canad. Field Amb., to be 2nd lieut. London R.—Pte. J. B. Mitchell, from Canad. A.S.C., to be 2nd lieut.

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CANADIAN MUNITION WORKERS PRAISED.

At Toronto, Mr. D. A. Thomas, the special commissioner sent out to Canada and the United States by the British Government to investigate facilities for making munitions of war, paid high tribute to Canadian factories now engaged in manufacturing munitions.

"The conditions are much better than I expected to find," he said, "and Canadian manufacturers are doing everything in their power to meet the conditions imposed by the war." Mr. Thomas said he was astonished at the manner in which manufacturers had adapted themselves to the new conditions, and thought that the spirit they displayed was magnificent. The Canadians were now even speeding up their work more than was being done in England.

At Hamilton, Ontario, Mr. D. A. Thomas said that one of the most reliable manufacturers of Hamilton had offered to equip a plant and give the Government his entire shell output at cost price. When they met manufacturers like that, who were willing to sacrifice everything for the Motherland, they got some idea of the depth of Canadian loyalty.

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At the request of the Provincial Government of British Columbia, a Royal Commission will enquire into the proposal to purchase two submarines on behalf of the Dominion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 2s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

BEAZLEY.—On September 3, at Vancouver, the wife of Ernest H. Beazley, of a daughter.

KEY.—On August 30, at Vancouver, B.C., the wife of Edmund A. Key, of a daughter. LONGBOURNE.—On August 15, to Muriel and James Longbourne, of Riverside, Kamloops, B.C.—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOTSFORD-ARKELL.—On September 2, at Highworth, Wilts, by the Rev. Canon Stephens, Archie G. Botsford, Lieut. R.F.A., son of Charles S. Botsford of Toronto, Canada, to Laura, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Arkell, of Redlands Court, Highworth.

CONNOR-SMITH.—On August 24, Major Jocelyn Connor, R.E., son of Mr. and Mrs. Jocelyn Connor, to Mabel, daughter of the late Mr. J. L. Smith and Mrs. Smith, of Durnford House, St. George's, Bermuda.

DICKSON-LONDON.—On August 28, at St. Andrew's Church, Bathmore, Sussex, by the Rev. James Reid, M.A., Ivan Wandless Dickson, son of Mr. A. Dickson, of Toronto, Canada, to Helen London, daughter of J. W. London, of London, England.

KENNEY-COOK.—On September 7, at St. Mary's, Bryanton Square, by special licence, Frederick Stuart, 2nd Lieut. Royal Irish Regt., son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Kennedy, of Lacombe, Alta, to Lilian Beatrice Kingsmill, daughter of the late Surgeon-General Henry Cook, I.M.S., and Mrs. Cook, late of Elmhurst, Southborough, Hants.

MCDONALD-KIRKMAN.—On September 2, in London, Elsie Canliffe, daughter of John Kirkman, Miklaw Orchards, Vernon, British Columbia, to Michael Vincent, Lieut. 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, Shorncliffe, son of Capt. M. McGuire, late Sherwood Foresters.

PORTER-KEY.—On September 2, at Corpus Christi Church, London, by the Rev. Fr. Kearney, Capt. C. F. C. Porteous, Royal Montreal Regt., son of C. F. L. Porteous, Esq., Island of Orleans, Quebec, to Marguerite de Lathuille Harwell, daughter of L. de L. Harwell, M.D., Montreal.

REID-STRICKLAND.—On September 2, at St. Clement, Danes Church, the Strand, London, England, by the Rev. W. Pennington Bleckford, Capt. Noel Oswald Reid, of Ottawa, Canada, to Amy Grant Cook, second daughter of A. B. Cook, Esq., K.C., Quebec, Canada.

SILVER WEDDING

WEAVER-BRIDGMAN-TYRWITT-DRAKE.—On September 3, 1890, Victoria, B.C., Arthur John Weaver-Bridgman, of Chester, England, to Maud Lilian, second daughter of the Hon. Montague W. Tyrwitt-Drake, Judge of the Supreme Court, Victoria, B.C.

DEATHS.

THOMPSON.—On August 13, at sea, Lieut. R. H. B. Thompson, 9th Somerset Light Infantry, and formerly 3rd Royal Irish Regt., eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. E. T. Thompson, Southfield, Bolgrave Road, Bath, and husband of Florence Thompson, Stonelach, Alberta. Aged 35 years.

THE CANADIANS AT SHORNCLIFFE.

The Borden Motor Machine Gun Battery. *By William Blayney.*



CAP BADGE OF THE BORDEN MOTOR MACHINE GUN BATTERY.

The next proposal was an offer of such a battery, the machine guns to be mounted on the Dundonald horse-drawn carriage, but this offer was also found unacceptable by the Government. Next an armoured car was built according to approved plans as a specimen, but this also proved unacceptable on the score that there was very little use in trench warfare for additional cars of this nature.

In the meantime the officers and men for a complete machine gun battery had been recruited, and its establishment had been approved by the Government. Finally, it was decided that the unit should be sent to England to complete its training in machine gun work, in the supposition that it would be a useful addition, as a battery, to the Canadian Forces in the trenches. Last month, however, the Borden Battery became part of a new establishment; it is now the Divisional Motor

More than a year ago Colonel C. A. Smart, of Montreal, who now commands at Shorncliffe the 2nd Brigade of Canadian Mounted Rifles, offered to raise and organise a complete regiment of cavalry, to be known as "Borden's Horse."

The Canadian Government were of opinion that there would be very little use for additional cavalry in the present war, and intimated to Col. Smart and his friends that a machine gun battery would be more effective, and therefore more acceptable.

E. D. Currier, Sergt. G. G. Lawson, Corporal W. J. Hillyer, Corporal W. A. Montgomery, Corporal L. T. Rogers, Corporal F. E. Knapp, and Lance-Corporal W. G. Seamen; and the men are Privates C. de B. Aumond, H. H. Bruce, J. A. Brennan, R. E. Binns, B. A. Brady, P. H. Bruneau, R. E. G. Burroughs, F. R. W. Carrington, W. H. Clark, L. Coyne, G. W. Dowley, C. W. Doherty, M. W. Doyle, L. Fraser, W. Fry, R. C. Godwin, P. E. Guimond, C. P. Gillman, J. R. Kennedy, E. J. Logan, H. W. Maude, H. W. Meldrum, P. R. Moore, I. E. Moore, D. W. Moore, J. P. Morgan, W. A. Manley, W. G. Masson, J. R. Mackenzie, D. A. MacRae, S. McIntyre, A. E. MacEachern, C. D. Salkeld, G. G. Scott, J. E. Sullivan, L. J. Singleton, F. H. Smith, J. S. Taylor, F. W. Thompson, W. H. Zalzo, S. P. Galley, and G. Holland.

Commands the Battery.

Major Holland, V.C., commanding the battery, was born at Ottawa. He served through the South African War with "Gat." Howard's Scouts, and the 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles, and was awarded the Victoria Cross for saving a machine gun and a 13-pounder at Lilliefontein. In civil life he is interested in mining machinery and the equipment of mining enterprises. Three of Major Holland's brothers and one brother-in-law are serving under him in the Borden Battery. The brothers are Lieut. E. H. Holland, Quartermaster-Sergt. L. H. Holland, and Private George Holland. I know of one battalion in which three brothers were serving, and of more than one battalion in which a father and his son were serving, but I do not know of another battalion where four brothers are included on its strength, to say nothing of a brother-in-law. Moreover, the Borden Battery is simply



"Canada" Photo.]

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OFFICERS OF THE BORDEN MOTOR MACHINE GUN BATTERY, 2ND CANADIAN DIVISION, C.E.F.

Left to right: Lieut. E. H. Holland, Commanding No. 3 Section; Captain P. A. G. McCarthy (5th Princess Louise's Dragoon Guards, Ottawa), Adjutant; Major E. J. Holland, V.C., Officer Commanding; Lieut. W. F. Battersby, Commanding No. 1 Section; Lieut. J. H. Battray, Commanding No. 2 Section.



"Canada" Photo.]

[Copyright,

FOUR BROTHERS AND A BROTHER-IN-LAW WHO ARE SERVING WITH THE BORDEN MOTOR MACHINE GUN BATTERY.

Left to right: Lieut. E. H. Holland, Commanding No. 3 Section; Major E. J. Holland, V.C., Officer Commanding the Battery; Quartermaster-Sergt. L. H. Holland, Private George Holland, and Corporal F. E. Knapp (brother-in-law).

Machine Gun Battery of the 2nd Canadian Division, Lieut.-Colonel Brutinel's Auto Machine Gun Battery, which arrived on Salisbury Plain with the 1st Canadian Contingent last October, having been converted into a similar establishment, and attached in a similar capacity to the 1st Canadian Division.

Named After Canada's Premier.

Such is the outcome of Colonel Smart's offer of a regiment of cavalry to the Canadian Overseas Force, and so it comes about that the name of the Canadian Premier, which was to be applied to this regiment of horse has been transferred to a battery of machine guns mounted on motor-cycles. In the early stages of its organisation, as well as in its initiation, four prominent Montreal men were responsible for the funds required to bring the Borden Battery into being. These were Mr. H. V. Meredith, President of the Bank of Montreal; Mr. C. B. Gordon, of the Canada Textile Co.; Mr. Arthur Drummond, and Mr. Huntley Drummond, of the Canada Sugar Refinery Co. Together they found the sum of \$100,000 for the

The Borden Motor Machine Gun Battery consists of three sections, each in charge of a lieutenant. Each section consists of 12 non-commissioned officers and men and six motor-cycles, and each cycle carries one machine gun and two men—the driver and the gunner. Major E. J. Holland, V.C., is in command of the Battery; Captain P. A. G. McCarthy, Adjutant, Lieut. W. F. Battersby commands No. 1 Section; Lieut. J. H. Battray No. 2, and Lieut. E. H. Holland No. 3. The non-commissioned officers are Battery Sergt.-Major L. J. Marler, Quartermaster-Sergt. L. H. Holland, Orderly Room Sergt. A. F. Kenning, Sergt. W. A. Allen, Sergt. W. G. Bland, Sergt.

a unit, and, numerically, equal to the strength of only a platoon of infantry.

Captain McCarthy, the Adjutant, was born in London, and taken to Canada when only a year old. His father is Hamilton McCarthy, of Ottawa, a sculptor whose work is well known on both sides of the Atlantic. He comes of old military stock. Captain McCarthy himself has much military experience to his credit. He fought through the South African War with the Royal Canadian Dragoons, and wears the Queen's Medal with five clasps. In civil life Captain McCarthy, who, when at home, lives in Ottawa, is interested in mining.

Includes Many Mining Men.

It seems that all the officers of the Borden Battery and many of the non-commissioned officers and men are connected with the mining industry in one or other of its phases. One will talk to you for hours about the prospects in Gowganda, another about those of Porcupine, still another knows the Cobalt area "like a book," yet another has prospected in Baffin's Land and Ungava, and a fifth knows the Athabasca country. These splendid types of men forming the Borden Battery are now tuning up their motor-cycles, practising with their machine guns at the ranges, and generally putting their whole heart and soul into preparing to give the best possible account of themselves when their time comes to give the Germans a taste of the Borden Battery in action.

Lieut. Battersby comes of the well-known Battersby family, and is a relative of H. Prevost Battersby, one of the *Daily Chronicle's* best-known correspondents. He was born at Tavistock, Ontario, and educated at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., of which he is a graduate. By profession he is a

mining engineer, and prior to the outbreak of war was superintendent of the Big Dome Mine, Porcupine, Northern Ontario. Lieut. Rattray is the son of the Rev. James Rattray, of Tweed, Ontario, and was educated at Queen's University, Kingston, for the profession of a mining engineer.

Will "Prospect" for Germans.

Lieut. E. H. Holland, a brother of Major Holland, V.C., like the Major, was born at Ottawa. He served through the South African War with the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, and wears the Queen's Medal with three clasps. He is by choice a "prospector," and as such has lived and "prospected" from time to time in most of the mineral-bearing



LABEL BADGE OF THE BORDEN MOTOR MACHINE GUN BATTERY.

areas of Eastern Canada and as far north as the Arctic Circle. Quartermaster-Sergeant L. H. Holland, another brother of Major Holland, is also a "prospector," and accompanied Lieut. Holland to Baffin's Land as a member of the "Lucky Scott" Expedition. He accompanied the expedition under Captain Bernier, and spent a winter in latitude 71 N., considerably north of the Arctic Circle. Sergt. Currier, who is a graduate of Cornell University (1902), joined the Borden Battery from Athabasca Landing, Northern Alberta, where he was engaged in breeding and rearing black foxes. He fought through the South African War with French's Scouts, and was awarded the Queen's Medal with four clasps. Sergt. Bland wears four medals for various campaigns, including South Africa and Egypt, while a member of the Imperial Army.



"Canada" Photo.

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN OF THE BORDEN MOTOR MACHINE GUN BATTERY, 2ND DIVISION, CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

For names of officers see photograph of group of officers.

Among the rank and file of the Borden Battery are seven or eight fully qualified civil engineers. Five or six men joined from the Northern Ontario section of the new Transcontinental Railway, where they had been railroad building. Private Masson is a graduate in science of McGill University of the year 1914, and Private Binns is a graduate—also in science—of Toronto University of the year 1913. Private Taylor is the son of Judge Taylor, of White Horse, Yukon, and a civil engineer. Private Maude is a cousin of Brig.-General Stanley Maude, A.D.C. to Lord Minto when he was Governor-General of Canada.

HOSPITALS IN CANADA FOR CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS.

A Hospital Commission was recently appointed by the Canadian Government to make necessary arrangements for the care of convalescent soldiers on their arrival in this country. The Commission met for the first time on July 20 at the Militia headquarters, Ottawa, the Hon. Senator Loughheed presiding. The members in attendance were Colonel Sir H. M. Pellatt, Toronto; Mr. Smeaton White, Montreal; Mr. John S. McLennan, Sydney; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Walker, St. John, N.B.; Mr. F. W. Avery, Ottawa; Mr. C. B. Smith, Montreal; and Major Potter, Acting Director-General of Medical Services. The Deputy Minister of Militia, Surgeon-General Fiset, Lieutenant-Colonel Maunsell, of Ottawa, and Lieutenant Colonel Delaney, of Quebec, were also present.

A large number of private homes and other buildings have been offered for convalescent homes, but the uncertainty as to the number of invalided soldiers who will require such accommodation makes it impossible for the Commission to accept all the offers at present. Arrangements are being made to utilise part of the immigration building at Quebec as a distributing hospital. This building, which was recently erected by the Government, lends it self admirably to the purpose. The headquarters of the Commission are at 22, Victoria Street, Ottawa. The office in England of the Director of Medical Service, Canadian Contingent, is in Cecil Chambers, 39, Strand, London, W.C.

SHORNCIFFE NOTES.

Lieut.-Col. David Watson (O.C. 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec), lately commanding the 2nd (Eastern Ontario) Battalion of the 1st Division, has now taken over command of the 5th Infantry Brigade of the 2nd Canadian Division.

Major A. E. Swift (Inspector of Arms and Ammunition, Department of Canadian Militia and Defence), formerly second in command of the 12th Reserve Batt., has been appointed to the command of the 2nd (Eastern Ontario) Batt. of the 1st Division, of which battalion he has lately been second-in-command.

Captain J. K. Cronyn (R.M.C.), 3rd (Toronto) Batt. of the 1st Canadian Division, is now doing duty as A.D.C. to Major-General Sam Steele, C.B., M.V.O., commanding the Shorncliffe Military District.

Under the patronage of Major-General Sam Steele, the Canadian troops in the Shorncliffe Command are to give a great military entertainment of a very varied nature in Radnor Park, Folkestone, next Saturday, 18th inst., in aid of the Sir John Moore Memorial Fund.

Private J. Jollet, 22nd (French-Canadian) Batt., and Lance-Corporal Pace, 24th (Montreal) Batt., received injuries from being knocked down by motor-cars in Guildhall Street on successive days last week. Both were conveyed to the Canadian Military Hospital.

Major-General Sam Steele, commanding the Shorncliffe District, and Brig.-General Lord Brooke, M.V.O., commanding the 4th Infantry Brigade of the 2nd Canadian Division, have given their patronage to a fête being held on behalf of the War Fund for the Waifs and Strays Society to-day (Saturday), at Sandling Park, the residence of the Right Hon. Laurence Hardy, M.P.

TOBACCO FOR "THE BOYS."

The *Maple Leaf Magazine*, edited by Staff-Sergeant Charles Crean, of the Canadian Pay and



"Canada" Photo.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE BORDEN MOTOR MACHINE GUN BATTERY.

Sitting, left to right: Sergt. W. G. Bland, Sergt. G. G. Lawson, Orderly Room Sergt. A. F. Keuning, Sergt. W. A. Allen, Back row: Corp. W. J. Hillyer, Corp. W. A. Moulganery, Battery Sergt.-Major L. J. Macle, Corp. L. T. Rogers, Corp. F. E. Knapp. Sitting on the ground: Lance-Corp. W. G. Seaman.

Record Office, of Millbank, London, S.W., and published therefrom, makes an appeal for funds to purchase tobacco and cigarettes on behalf of the "Canadian Pay and Record Office Prisoners of War and Field Forces Tobacco and Cigarette Fund." Arrangements have been made with the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., to supply the goods and to pack and ship same, and nothing is deducted for management or other administration expenses.

FOLKESTONE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES RECOMMENDED BY "CANADA."

"Birchfields," CLIFTON CRESCENT, THE LEAS. Centrally situated in the most fashionable part of Folkestone. Comfortable and inexpensive. Popular with Canadian visitors. Tennis and croquet lawns.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught has left Ottawa to inspect the military training camps throughout Western Canada. The trip is to be purely a military one, and devoid of any social functions. The Duke is accompanied by his Military Secretary, Col. Stanton.

During their visit to Quebec their Highnesses the Maharajah of Kapurthala and the Maharane and suite were guests at a reception given in their honour at Spencer Wood by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province and Mme. LeBlanc. Mme. Perodau assisted in receiving.

The term of office of three Lieutenant-Governors expires in October, viz., his Honour James McGregor, of Nova Scotia; Hon. G. W. Brown, Saskatchewan; and Hon. G. V. Bulyea, of Alberta. On the expiration of their term of office there will only be one Lieutenant-Governor in Canada, who was appointed during the late Liberal Administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, viz., Sir Douglas Cameron, Manitoba, whose term of office expires in August, 1916.

Sir George E. Foster, upon his return to Ottawa after addressing recruiting meetings in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, declared that "recruiting is good, fishing is good, and crops are good."

Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., has accepted the position of President of the Pensions and Claims Board, and will have his headquarters at Shorncliffe Camp. Lady Allan is taking a residence in the neighbourhood of Folkestone.

The Hon. L. P. Pelletier, until recently Postmaster-General and representative of the French-Canadian race in the Dominion Cabinet, has been promoted from the Superior Court of Quebec to the King's Bench, where he succeeds the late Justice Honore Gervais. Judge Pelletier had been Acting-Judge of the King's Bench for some time during the illness of Judge Gervais.

Sir William Van Horne, who underwent an operation in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, recently, is, we are glad to learn, progressing favourably; the operation was performed by Dr. G. E. Armstrong, assisted by Dr. W. F. Hamilton. The ex-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. is now in his 73rd year.

It is understood that Sir Harry Drayton, Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners, and Mr. Darcy Scott, the Assistant Chief Commissioner, will leave Ottawa for England shortly in connection with transportation arrangements.

Col. and Mrs. Albert Gooderham, of Toronto, are leaving for England, where Mrs. Gooderham will represent the women of Canada at the dedication of the Naval hospital which was the gift of the Canadian women to the Imperial Government when the war broke out.

When, in consequence of the growing importance of the relations of the Dominion with other countries, the Department of External Affairs was created in 1909, no surprise was caused by the appointment of Sir Joseph Pope as deputy head with the title of Under-Secretary of State, the head of the department being the Premier for the time being. Sir Joseph, who is a native of Prince Edward Island, entered the Civil Service of Canada in 1878, when in his 25th year, and was private secretary to the late Sir John Macdonald from 1882 to the day of



SIR JOSEPH POPE, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O.,
Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.

his death in 1891. His father, the Hon. W. H. Pope, was one of the Fathers of Confederation. By his marriage in 1884 with a daughter of the late Chief Justice Sir Henri Taschereau he became connected with one of the most prominent French-Canadian families in the Dominion. Sir Joseph, owing to his diplomatic experience and tact, has frequently been selected to assist at various international conferences, such as that relating to the Behring Sea in 1893, the Alaska Boundary question in 1903, and the Pelagic Sealing Conference in 1911. The reception of distinguished foreign visitors to the Dominion has also been one of the spheres of his official duties, and he made the arrangements for the tour of the present King and Queen when they visited the Dominion in 1901. Appointed C.M.G. in 1901 and I.S.O., in 1906. C.V.O. in 1908, he was knighted in 1912. Among his literary efforts, the *Memoirs of Sir John Macdonald* and the *Flag of Canada* rank as standard works.

Miss Montizambert, of Paris, who was in London last week, is a Canadian who is doing good war service. She is helping in the useful work of meeting and feeding the wounded men coming from the front to the base hospitals in France.

Mr. H. W. J. G. after an absence of months, has resumed his duties as Premier of Ontario; his health improved during his recent tour to the Pacific coast.

On August 23, his 68th birthday, Mr. George Ham, who is so well known in connection with the C.P.R., was the guest at a largely attended dinner at the Place Viger Hotel, Montreal. Mr. Murray Gibson, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Hearst and Captain Walsh joined in expressing the esteem which every member of the railway organisation felt toward Mr. Ham.

Captain Noel Osmond Reiffenstein, Royal Canadian Artillery, youngest son of Mr. James Reiffenstein, of Ottawa, who was married on September 2 to Miss Amy Grant Cook, of Quebec, at St. Clement Danes Church, Strand, London, W.C., is a member of a family doing good service in the war. His two brothers are also in the Army. One has gone to Bermuda, and the other is preparing to go to the front. Captain Reiffenstein's cousins, the three sons of Colonel Macpherson, of Ottawa, whose wife was a Miss Reiffenstein, are in the Army, and another cousin, the young son of Mr. Charles Reiffenstein, of Montreal, is in training at Valcartier.

Mr. W. C. Ward, Chairman of the London Board of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, sailed by the *R.M.S. Baltic* on Wednesday to take up his permanent residence in British Columbia.

Mrs. John Wallace Carson and Miss Gwendoline Carson, of Montreal, have arrived from New York by the *s.s. Nieuw Amsterdam* to join Brigadier-General John Carson and Captain Kelynn Carson.

Mr. Richard Reid, Agent-General for Ontario, and Mrs. Reid gave a dinner on Wednesday evening at their residence, Marn House, Highbury New Park, at which the guests of honour were Col. the Hon. R. A. Pyne, M.D., C.A.M.C., Minister of Education in the Ontario Cabinet, and Mrs. Pyne.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

At New York, on August 23, Miss Anna E. King, daughter of the late James K. King, of Hampstead, London, Eng., was married in the Biltmore Hotel to Mr. Elias Rogers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wm. P. Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church. Mr. Rogers is Vice-President of the Imperial Bank of Canada and of the National Trust Company of Canada and a Director of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, the National Life Insurance Company, and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company.

On August 19, in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, Miss Gladys Adams, of New York, a niece of Lady Ross, wife of Sir Charles Ross, of Balmagown Castle, Ross-shire, was married to Mr. Charles Lee Crutchfield, of New York. Miss Adams was engaged in relief work for the British Army for a time last winter, in Scotland. She is a descendant of General Charles Scott, who was one of the first Governors of Kentucky and served on the staff of General George Washington.

The marriage of Miss Marjorie Meredith Holden Trenholme, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Trenholme, of Montreal West, to Lieutenant Basil Price, of the 14th Battalion, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. B. Price, of Hamilton, took place at Swanage on August 23. Lieutenant Price, who is convalescing from serious wounds, expects to return shortly to his regiment in France.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

At a special meeting of the Council, held on Friday, August 27, 1915, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Bearing in mind that the fundamental object of the Royal Colonial Institute is the unity of the Empire, and in the conviction that they are expressing, and that it is their duty to express, the feeling of the vast majority of their members, both at home and overseas, the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute desire to place on record their unanimous opinion that at this time of crisis it is the duty of every efficient person, male or female, between the ages of 16 and 65, to place themselves at the disposal of the Crown for the performance of such service, whether military or civil, as at the discretion of His Majesty's Government may be required from them in the interests of the State. They therefore resolve to support by all means in their power whatever measures His Majesty's Government may think fit to take in regard to National Service.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CANADIAN PAY AND RECORD OFFICE.



WESTMINSTER HOUSE, MILLBANK, LONDON, S.W.

This building, which is one of the finest in London owned by a British firm, belongs to The British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, the entire fifth, sixth, and seventh floors of which the Company have kindly placed, free of charge, at the disposal of the Canadian Pay and Record Office.

EX-MINISTERS ARRESTED.

The *Times* correspondent at Toronto cables that Sir R. P. Roblin, former Premier of Manitoba, with Mr. W. H. Montague, Mr. J. H. Howden, and Mr. G. R. Coldwell, all members of the late Government of Manitoba, have been arrested on a charge of conspiring to defraud in permitting the contractors for the new Parliament buildings to draw large sums of money for work not performed, and collusion to increase the prices under contract. The arrests are only technical, as the accused consented to appear in court without compulsion. All four were released on £10,000 bail each. No statements were made, and accused were remanded until September 8.

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GERMAN SOUP WAS PUTRID.

Sergeant F. F. Wells, of the 7th Canadian Battalion, is among the 320 maimed or crippled British soldiers who have been prisoners in Germany, and who have arrived in England. Sergeant Wells, who has come back with one arm, having lost the other following his wound at Ypres on April 24, said that the soup served in hospital was often putrid. At least 80 per cent. of the week's soup allowance was untouched, he said, because it was not fit to drink.

CANADIAN ARMY DENTAL CORPS.

The Canadian Army Dental Corps, stationed at Shorncliffe, is in command of Lieut.-Col. Dr. J. A. Armstrong, of Ottawa, formerly Captain in the 43rd D.C.O.R., with Major O. K. Gibson, also of Ottawa, second in command. The corps at full strength numbers 150.

Other officers are as follows:—Captains W. B. Clayton, V. C. Mulvey, W. R. Greene, A. E. Mullin, F. R. Mallory, E. Kelly, G. V. Morton, C. E. McLaughlin, H. P. Thompson, H. Jackson, J. W. Hagey, E. W. Honsinger, H. Ross, H. F. Alford, G. S. Atkinson, A. L. Chappell, H. Clarke, A. R. Currie, R. Jamieson, J. W. Kappel, O. N. Leslie, W. G. McNevin, P. E. Picotte, H. P. Travers, D. D. Wilson, J. B. Morison, E. C. Hutchinson, W. Stuart.

In a three days' collecting campaign in Montreal an energetic army of workers recently raised over \$100,000 for Canadian Red Cross work.

It is stated that at one Tyne shipyard two hundred Canadians are employed, and that all, or nearly all, are dissatisfied with their rate of remuneration. They are mostly married, and complain that when they have sent a reasonable sum to their wives in Canada they have hardly any money left.

The Railway Mail Service, Winnipeg district, has offered the Postmaster-General one machine gun with eight men to man the same, the cost to be deducted monthly from the salaries.

President Falconer, of Toronto University, has been gazetted as an honorary Lieut.-Colonel in connection with the University Training Corps.

Dr. H. S. Beland, M.P. for Beauce County, Quebec, who is a captive in a German fortress, writes his family stating that he hopes soon to be freed.

With the 77th Battalion now being recruited by Lieut.-Colonel Street, stationed at Rockcliffe, Ottawa is to become a garrison city during the war, and a regiment of infantry, with the necessary equipment, will be kept permanently there.

Dr. M. A. MacAuley, of Halifax, N.S., and Dr. Smith Walker, of Truro, N.S., have been appointed Army surgeons, and will shortly leave Canada for the front.

Queen's University Stationary Hospital has arrived at Cairo, Egypt, from Kingston, Ontario.

In connection with the application of the Prohibition League for prohibition until after the war the decision of the B.C. Government is stated to be a negative one, as far as the request that prohibition should be made immediately effective is concerned, but a referendum will be favoured so that public opinion may be thoroughly tested on the issue.

Mme. Melba, who has arrived in Vancouver by the R.M.S. *Malura*, received an enthusiastic welcome in acknowledgment of the patriotism which prompted her to raise £40,000 by her concerts in aid of the Australian Fund for Wounded Soldiers.

Mr. Thomas Cape, Financial Secretary of the Cumberland Miners' Association, has been appointed, with Mr. Baird, of Scotland, representing the colliery owners, to visit British Columbia to make arrangements for bringing over miners to England.

The Canadian Government has asked the War Office to arrange for the payment of Canadian prisoners of war in Germany of a shilling a week, the sum which the British prisoners receive.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER AND D.C.M.'s.

More Awards for Dominion Soldiers.

INCLUDED in the list of awards for gallant conduct issued from the War Office on Monday appear the names of the following Canadians to whom has been given the D.S.O. and Distinguished Conduct Medals:—

Distinguished Service Order.

MAJOR JAMES ARTHUR HESKETH, Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians).

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on August 1, 1915, near Messines, when a magazine in a farm containing much small arm ammunition and many bombs and grenades was set on fire by the enemy's shells. One box of ammunition began to burn, and the cartridges were exploding in all directions. Major Hesketh left his dug-out, entered the farm still under heavy shell fire, put out the fire, and removed all the ammunition. The risk was very great, and but for his gallant action the reserve ammunition would have been destroyed.

Distinguished Conduct Medal.

PTE. H. T. CAMERON, No. 3 Field Ambulance, 1st Division.

For great bravery and devotion to duty on the night of May 20-21, 1915, at Festubert. He was the first to volunteer to assist in collecting the wounded at the orchard captured from the enemy, and which was still under a very heavy fire. The task was one of great difficulty and danger, and of the party of eight men who undertook it four were severely wounded.

SQUADRON SGT.-MAJ. G. S. COLLINS, Lord Strathcona's Horse.

For conspicuous gallantry on August 1, 1915, near Messines. A building in occupation of our troops, and containing a large supply of ammunition, was set on fire by an enemy shell. Several of the bombs and hand grenades caught fire, and one of the ammunition boxes began to burn, the cartridges exploding in all directions. Sergeant-Major Collins, together with an officer of his regiment, in spite of continuous shell fire directed upon the building, entered it with the greatest coolness and bravery, and assisted to put out the fire, and to remove the ammunition and bombs outside the building.

PTE. E. GLEDHILL, 1st Batt.

For conspicuous bravery on June 15, 1915, at Givenchy. Finding himself alone in a captured German trench and attacked by a bombing party, he continued firing until his rifle was destroyed by a bomb. In withdrawing he found a man with both legs broken. He bound up his legs and carried him into safety through a very heavy rifle and machine-gun fire. His display of bravery and devotion to duty were most marked.

L.-SGT. W. E. HART, 4th Batt.

For conspicuous gallantry, ability, and devotion to duty on April 23, 1915, at Langemarck, when he carried many messages for the commanding officer under a very heavy rifle, machine-gun, and shell fire. From May 28 to 31, at Festubert, he repaired on no less than eleven occasions in broad daylight under a heavy shell fire and while being constantly sniped at, breaks in the telephone wires. He was also every night engaged on this hazardous work. At Givenchy his cool bravery and excellent work, in the face of severe and constant fire, was mainly instrumental in keeping communication intact.

CLR.-SGT. J. HAY, 8th Batt.

For conspicuous gallantry on May 23, 1915, at Festubert. After all the company officers had been killed or wounded, Colour-Sergeant Hay took command of the company, which was occupying a trench separated from the battalion, and by his coolness and gallant behaviour under heavy fire set a fine example to all ranks, and greatly assisted to keep them steady throughout the day.

PTE. E. H. HESTER, 5th Batt.

For conspicuous gallantry and resource on the night of May 20, 1915, at Festubert, in the neighbourhood of "K 4." As a bomb-thrower he did exceptionally good work, showing the greatest bravery and skill. This was repeated on the following night when attacking with the 10th Canadian Battalion, and again all day on May 22 in assisting to hold a post and to repulse a German attack about noon. Private Hester was continually on duty throughout this period, and showed the greatest powers of endurance and devotion to duty. On May 24 he again did splendid work with the van of the attacking party, entering the bomb-proof of the enemy and cutting all the wires connecting their mines, thus undoubtedly saving great loss of life. His daring skill and initiative throughout the operations were most marked.

CPL. S. G. HOBDAY, 3rd Batt.

For conspicuous gallantry on June 15, 1915, at Givenchy. After two men had been killed and one wounded in their efforts to dig out of a trench an officer and six men who had been buried by the bursting of a high explosive shell, Corporal Hobday took up the work under a heavy fire, and succeeded in extricating the entire party, who must otherwise have perished. On the following day he participated in the attack on the German trenches, being one of the first in the advance. In the subsequent retreat he rendered assistance to four men who were badly wounded and who were brought in later. On all occasions throughout the operations his coolness and great bravery have proved a splendid example and given encouragement to all ranks.

L.-CPL. H. W. KING, 10th Batt.

For conspicuous gallantry on the night of April 22-23, 1915, at Ypres, when he followed the battalion during the charge of the woods with his telephone, until his wires had been cut several times. He then reported to the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade Headquarters and acted under their orders on the following night he brought a telephone to the captured German trench. Lance-Corporal King also displayed great bravery on May 20 at Festubert when the line from the 6th City of London Battalion to the fire trenches of his battalion having been destroyed, he laid, in broad daylight and under an exceptionally heavy fire, a new line, so that communication was not lost for more than a short time.

SGT. J. MACDONALD, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

For conspicuous gallantry near Hoogle Chateau on May 8, 1915. When a front line trench had been obliterated by shell fire, he dug out, under very heavy shell fire, two wounded men who had been buried. On the same day he carried a badly wounded man on his back, and at the same time assisted another wounded man into safety, under both shell and rifle fire.

PTE. J. W. MCKIE, 5th Batt.

For conspicuous gallantry and resource on May 24, 1915, at Festubert, when he accompanied the men over the parapet in the charge of "K 5," and immediately began attending the wounded and rendering first aid under very heavy fire. He continued doing so all day, located the wounded in the open during daylight, and when darkness came on assisted to remove them to a place of safety. His bravery and devotion to duty were very marked.

SGT. G. A. MOTE, 3rd Batt.

For conspicuous gallantry on May 24, 1915, at Festubert. In company with another non-commissioned officer, Sergeant Mote volunteered to attempt the rescue of an officer of his battalion, who, after being seriously wounded, had been left in a place of cover within a few yards of the German trenches. They proceeded by different routes under a very heavy shell fire, Sergeant Mote reaching the spot indicated, only to find that the officer was not there. The other non-commissioned officer lost his life in gallantly making the attempt to rescue this officer.

ACTG. CO. SGT.-MAJOR C. OWEN, 1st Batt.

For conspicuous gallantry and ability on June 15, 1915, at Givenchy. When all the officers of his company had been killed or wounded, he took the command and displayed great courage and powers of leadership, and rendered valuable service at a critical period. After the withdrawal of our front line, he returned through a heavy rifle and machine-gun fire and rescued a wounded officer, whom he carried into safety.

CPL. J. E. PALMER, 10th Batt.

For conspicuous gallantry and ability on May 22, 1915, at Festubert, when he took his machine-gun to an advanced position, covering the attack on "K 5," and completely checking the enemy's counter-attack by breaking up their bombing parties, and cutting a rope attached to a bag of bombs which the enemy were endeavouring to drag across from one trench to another. His devotion to duty and courage were most conspicuous.

PTE. H. VINCENT, 1st Batt.

For conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty on June 15, 1915, at Givenchy. In a position where a machine-gun tripod could not be used Private Vincent held the gun on his back under a heavy fire while an officer fired over 1,000 rounds. Afterwards he dragged the heated gun through a fire-swept zone and saved it from capture.

ONTARIO'S HOSPITAL IN ENGLAND FOR CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS.

Colonel the Hon. R. A. Pyne, M.D., accompanied by Major James, C.A.M.C., has returned from a visit to the front, during which he visited many

Canadians in the various hospitals. Colonel Pyne is now staying at Orpington to supervise the arrangements for the large Ontario Government Hospital which is to be erected there.

Mr. W. H. Price, M.P.P. for Parkdale, Ontario, who also accompanied Colonel Pyne to France, states that during the visit of Sir Robert Borden to London he discussed

with Dr. Pyne the question of segregating Canadian wounded in Canadian-staffed hospitals. The fact that there are already over 150 hospitals (apart from nursing homes, etc.) to which wounded from the base hospitals at the front are drafted, was recognised as making the segregation of the Canadians an impossibility, and the new Ontario Government Hospital, like the Canadian Red Cross and other hospitals provided by Canadians, and other Canadian organisations, will therefore be available for the wounded of any nationality. At the Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital at Cliveden there are now over 100 Australians among a contingent of wounded received there from the Dardanelles.

Lieut.-Col. W. G. Ross, acting officer commanding, and an old member of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, has sailed for London, where he will join the staff of Brigadier-General John Carson, who is supervising the transport of Canadian troops to and from the front. The command of the Highland regiment at Montreal falls to the senior surviving officer, Major C. N. Monsarratt.

If "Canada" is not on the table of your club or reading-room draw the Secretary's attention to the omission. Canada's share in the great war should be known and appreciated in the Mother Country, and "Canada's" articles and photographs of the Canadian Military Contingents are fullest and best.

The 2nd Canadian Division

The evolutions lasted for a period of four days and bivouacking for the night wherever they happened.



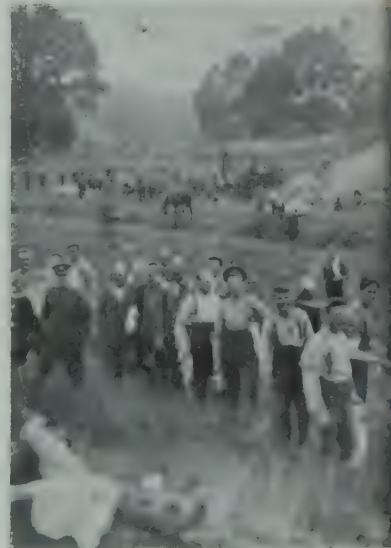
SECTION OF THE 4TH FIELD COMPANY, 2ND DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.



THE 21ST (EASTERN ONTARIO) BATTALION ON THE MARCH.



THE 19TH (CENTRAL ONTARIO) BATTALION TAKING UP THEIR ISSUE OF BREAD.



THE BIVOUAC OF THE 4TH INFANTRY.



THE 23RD (CENTRAL ONTARIO) BATTALION PREPARING TO BIVOUAC FOR THE NIGHT.



THE 18TH (WESTERN ONTARIO) BATTALION MARCHING.



THE 20TH (CENTRAL ONTARIO) BATTALION ON THE MARCH. MAJOR A. EARCHMAN LEADING.



THE 4TH FIELD CO., 2ND DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS.

Manceuvres at Shorncliffe.

which time the troops remained in the "field,"
s. lve. All units and details were employed.



THE 24TH (MONTREAL) BATTALION ON THE MARCH



THE 21ST (EASTERN ONTARIO) BATTALION TAKING UP THEIR POSITION.



THE 21ST (EASTERN ONTARIO) BATTALION RESTING, AND AWAITING ORDERS.



THE FIELD BUTCHERS OF THE 21ST (EASTERN ONTARIO) BATTALION CUTTING UP BACON.



THE 21ST (EASTERN ONTARIO) BATTALION RESTING, AND AWAITING ORDERS.



THE 21ST (EASTERN ONTARIO) BATTALION ON THE MARCH.



MAJOR G. A. INKSETTER ON RIGHT.



THE 21ST (EASTERN ONTARIO) BATTALION ON THE MARCH.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE

OTTAWA.—The Ottawa Home Guard presented colours to the 38th Ottawa Battalion at an impressive service on Parliament Hill. The presentation was made to Lieut.-Colonel Edwards and the officers of the battalion by Sir Joseph Pope, K.C., M.G., Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, who is a member of the Home Guard.

TORONTO.—The city railway receipts for the first seven months of the year decreased from \$3,550,684 to \$3,236,331. The city's share decreased from \$665,545 to \$506,941. For July earnings decreased from \$515,883 in 1914 to \$449,108.

On August 19 the 83rd Battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Rez, Pellatt, and recruited from the Queen's Own Rifles, the Royal Grenadiers, and the 12th York Rangers, went into camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake, where there are now close upon 12,000 men in training.

The officers and staff of the Canada Life Assurance Co.'s head office here have subscribed \$2,000 to purchase equipment for the Overseas Forces.

LONDON.—Of the men who enlisted here recently for active service 68 per cent. were Canadian born.

BRANTFORD.—The clerks in the local post office are sending a machine gun squad with the next Canadian Contingent. Of the postal staff Messrs. A. Goodhew, W. G. Raymond (son of the Postmaster), Fred Davies, A. Bowtle, J. A. McIllobb, Leonard Mears, R. T. Sloan, and P. Gee volunteered.

KINGSTON.—Dr. W. T. Connell, bacteriologist of Queen's University, who left here with the Queen's Stationary Hospital, now in the Dardanelles, with the rank of Major, has been promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Colonel Hemming announces that three batteries of artillery will be mobilised at Barriefield Camp for training. There will be 600 men and 300 horses in the batteries.

GANANIQUE.—The Cowan and Britton, Ltd., plant here, manufacturing butts, hinges, and other shelf hardware, established 54 years ago, has been purchased by the Canada Steel Goods Co., which has a plant at Hamilton.

—The local tax rate has been fixed at 30 mills; one more than last rate.

WINDSOR.—The Atomizer Co. has been granted a fixed assessment of \$10,000 on its new factory.

PENETANGUISHENE.—On August 12, on the identical spot on which the first Mass was celebrated in Ontario in 1615, by Father Le Caron, the tercentenary of the ceremony was celebrated at Lafontaine, near here. Archbishop McNeill, of Toronto, officiated.

KENORA.—It seems probable that the Mikado Mine will be re-opened by U.S. capitalists. Recently several bars of gold have been received from the Olympia Mine. The Homestake Mine may also resume operations.

COLLINGWOOD.—The elder son of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Westcott, aged 19, was drowned at Victoria Beach on August 16. He was a grandson of the late Bishop of Durham.

NORTH BAY.—The new Government trunk road between here and Sturgeon Falls is now open for traffic. The new road extends a distance of 23 miles, and has taken over a year and a half to complete.

—Commissioner Lee is authority for the statement that a gold strike has been discovered at Mileage 153 on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. The township of Pecaud has been staked by prospectors.

FORT ARTHUR. At the anniversary war celebration Mayor Oliver, Chairman of the Board of Trade, stated that 29 officers and 1,222 men have enlisted for war service from the Great Lake ports.

The public school population here at the close of the last term was 1,788. This is 159 more than a year ago.

Mr. E. W. Holton, local Manager of the Northern Navigation Co., reports passenger traffic receipts equal to those of last season.

On August 14 the first new grain to reach here came in over the Canadian Northern Railway in the shape of three cars of barley from Marquette, Man. It graded No. 4 Canadian West.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE

QUEBEC.—The City Council has passed a resolution calling upon the Street Railway Co. to extend its system to the city limits on La Canardine and Charlesbourg roads.

The convalescent home for temporarily invalided soldiers established by Mrs. R. R. Dobell, at Beauvoir, her beautiful residence, is proving a great boon. Miss Jean Buchanan is the Superintendent.

MONTREAL.—Figures completed at the City Hall show that the one-cent tax on amusement and theatre admissions yielded \$2,697 during the second week of its operation. The amount is distributed among local charities.

—The sinking of the third and most successful well of the Canadian Natural Gas Co. at St. Barnabi County of St. Hyacinthe has been completed at a depth of 3,455 feet, the first two being down to 1,865 and 2,900 feet, respectively; the pressure is said to be 265 lbs. to the square inch. A fourth well will be located and sinking operations begun.

—Probate has been granted of the will of the late Mr. Justice Maciennan, who died here on June 9, 1915. The estate is valued at \$370,908, of which \$127,300 is real estate.

—Mr. A. W. Chapman, Winnipeg, was elected Supreme Grand Master of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada at the 32nd assembly held here. Mr. H. A. Porter, St. John, N.B., and Mr. W. H. Soper, Halifax, were elected Provincial Grand Priors.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The Provincial Government of New Brunswick has taken over the stock of the St. John and Quebec Railway Co., and has named as new officers of the company: President, Mr. Irving R. Todd, St. Stephen; Secretary, Mr. Edouard Girouard, Moncton; Treasurer, Mr. John D. Palmer, Fredericton. Other Directors are: Messrs. W. S. Fisher, St. John, and Richard O'Leary, Richibucto.

ST. JOHN.—The lawyers of this city who have volunteered for active service are Messrs. H. H. McLean, K.C., B. R. Armstrong, C. F. Inches, C. H. McLean, W. H. Harrison, H. J. Smith, E. C. Weyman.

MONTTON.—Messrs. Paul Lea Co., of this city, have been awarded the contract for the erection of the new high school building here.

CHATHAM.—On August 17 Major Norman Edgar, of the 5th Battalion, returned from England. About 2,500 people gathered in Elm Park recently to give Major Edgar a royal welcome. The speakers were Mayor Hickey, Major Edgar, Colonel S. U. McCulley, Alderman Snowball, Alderman Stewart, and Alderman Moran.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—It is officially announced that Colonel H. Montgomery Campbell, of the 16th Infantry Brigade, will command the 64th Battalion now being recruited in the Maritime Provinces. Lieut.-Colonel Harry Flowers, of the reserve officers, lately in command of the First Canadian Artillery, Halifax, will be second in command. Colonel Campbell is a resident of Apapaqui, N.B.

—Mr. J. Carmichael, of New Glasgow, has subscribed \$1,000 to the Overseas Aeroplane Fund. This enables the Overseas Club to close the subscription list of \$11,000 for an aeroplane from Nova Scotia.

AMHERST. Mr. Joseph H. Douglas, the Mayor, died suddenly at Halifax on August 16. He was one of the best-known and esteemed men of Cumberland County.

Mr. J. Layton Ralston, M.P.P. for this place, and a member of the well known firm of solicitors, Maclean, Burchall and Ralston, of Halifax, has volunteered for service at the front with the Canadian Overseas Force.

FROM EAST TO WEST

PRINCE EDWARD



ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—The Provincial General Election will be held on September 16. This announcement was made by Premier Matheson at a convention in Georgetown when he was chosen as candidate for the fifth district of King's.

Nearly 90 per cent. of the total land area of Prince Edward Island is under cultivation and the crop outlook is good.

SUMMERSIDE.—On August 18 the Maritime Board of Trade. at a meeting here, unanimously passed a resolution in favour of sending a memorial to the Dominion Government with a view to overtures being made to Newfoundland to join the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada. The newly-elected officers are: President, Mr. E. A. McCurdy, Newcastle; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Robt. Murray, New Glasgow, Nelson Rattenbury, Charlottetown; Secretary, Mr. T. Williams, Moncton.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Over 100 train loads of Tyndall limestone are being shipped from Garson, near Selkirk, to Toronto, for use in the new North Union Station. Thus Manitoba enters on a new export industry. By making use of cheap power from the city's hydraulic plant, the stone is quarried and fabricated cheaply.

An Order in Council has been passed granting an annuity of \$50 a month to the widow of the ex-Premier, Hon. Thomas Greenway, who served the Province for 24 years.

"Now that the elections are over and the Government has been sustained, my first duty will be to order the resumption of work on the new Parliament Buildings," is the statement of the Hon. T. H. Johnston, Minister of Public Works.

RED DEER.—In order to handle more economically the large quantity of hogs being produced in this district, local men are giving financial support towards the erection here of a modern meat-packing plant.

WASKADA.—The fourth annual fair of the Waskada Agricultural Society was brought to a successful conclusion on July 28, beating all previous records in entries and attendance.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—The citizens have contributed over \$55,000 to the Patriotic Fund up to August. Over 400 women and children here are dependent upon this fund. The amount paid to these in July was 4,458. As enlisting goes on, this amount, of course, increases.

—The Provincial rural telephone system has developed rapidly during the past year. During the year 152 rural and private telephone systems, with an increase of 4,783 of mileage, were placed in operation, and there was an increase of 4,743 rural and private telephones in operation.

—Dr. D. B. Neely, M.P. for Humboldt, has been appointed captain in the A.M.C., and is attached to the 10th Canadian Mounted Rifles training for the front. If the City Council adopts the suggestions of Messrs. McIntosh and Hyde in their report on the city's finances for the past six years, approximately another four mills will be added to this year's tax levy, making it 27 mills.

—The vacant lot gardening movement has been exceedingly popular, and it is estimated that over 2,000 more lots are under cultivation than in 1914.

MOOSE JAW.—Mr. C. E. Austin, former Manager of the Moose Jaw plant of the Robin Hood Mills, and latterly General Manager of the Moose Jaw Mills, Ltd., has been appointed Manager of the Dominion Government Interior Storage Elevators between Fort William and Vancouver, with headquarters at Fort William.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The Hon. Secretary reports that 42 Red Cross branches have been organised in the Province up to August 10, and that \$25,397 had been forwarded to the Canadian Red Cross Society.

—The Government Agricultural School at Olds, Alta., will be fitted up for the accommodation of 60 more students. There are similar schools at Vermilion, in the north, and at Claresholm, in the south.

Asphalte from the vicinity of Fort McMurray, Alberta, will be laid here and in Calgary as an experiment.

"The Peace River country will support several branch railways in the not far distant future," said Mr. Edward Michener, the Opposition leader in the Provincial Assembly, after his return from a trip to Peace River Crossing and the farming district beyond.

CALGARY.—During July 2,357 horses, 2,791 cattle, 1,592 sheep, and 7,718 hogs were handled and disposed of through the stock yards here for approximately \$520,000. Nearly all the horses were sold owing to the war demand.

Archdeacon Hugbin, lately Senior Chaplain at the Sarcee Camp, has resigned all his positions in the diocese, which have been accepted by the bishop.

Men who apply to enlist here and are refused for physical defects are to be given certificates to show that they were willing to fight in the Empire's defence.

BROOKS.—If nothing unforeseen occurs the Duke of Sutherland's colony farm here will have a record crop of 4,000 acres. 3,000 acres are in Red Fife and Marquis wheat, the yield estimates at 35 bushels; 400 acres in oats, with a probable yield of 75 bushels; 40 acres in flax, 36 acres in irrigated alfalfa, and an equal area in hog feed. The second crop of alfalfa is now being harvested, the first yielding two tons per acre. About 500 head of fine cattle are on the farm.

NOBLEFORD.—Mr. C. S. Noble, who farms 4,512 acres near this place, which is in the Lethbridge district, reports prospects on the whole very encouraging.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—There are now six internment camps in British Columbia and over 1,000 enemy aliens in custody. Nanaimo, the district contiguous to Vernon, Fernie, Monashee, Revelstoke, and Edgewood are the sites of the camps. All with the exception of Nanaimo and Fernie are "working camps." At Revelstoke, for instance, they are engaged in the building of a thoroughfare up the mountain side.

—Professor O. J. Lee, Astronomer at the Yerkes Observatory, Chicago, during a visit here, expressed his great appreciation of the value which will attach to the Observatory being erected here on Little Saanich Mountain, and complimented Dr. J. S. Plaskett upon the suitability of the site and the nature of the equipment to be installed, which will include the largest reflecting telescope in the world.

VANCOUVER.—British Columbia up to July 1 had contributed \$215,477 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, of which sum this city has given \$136,615.

—Since January 1, 1914, over 80 boys have taken out badges from the City Licence Department so that they may have the privilege of selling newspapers on the streets.

With a silver key Sir Richard McBride, on August 11, unlocked the gate which had been erected across the eastern end of the West Vancouver Marine Drive, and declared the new highway opened.

On August 18 an earthquake shock was noticeably felt in the Okanagan district, and all over Northern British Columbia. Kelowna, 200 miles east of Vancouver, Penticton and Summerland also felt it, while here a slight jar was noticed.

PRINCE RUPERT.—The Rocher de Boule Mines are steadily shipping to the Granby smelter at Anxox at the rate of 100 tons a day.

SIGHT RESTORED TO CANADIAN SOLDIER

When "Hesperian" was Torpedoed.

Among the passengers on the torpedoed *Hesperian*, of the Allan Line, the latest victim of the German pirates, was Major H. Barrow, of the 14th Battalion, who, with 12 other wounded officers and 38 men, was returning to Canada to recuperate after being wounded at the front. One of those 38 men was Private Stanley W. Chambers, who lost his sight through shock following the bursting of a shell at Ypres on April 26, since when he had been a patient at Ilford Emergency Hospital.

The eye specialist at the hospital was of opinion that another shock would probably restore Chambers' sight. When one of the firemen of the *Hesperian* saw the blind soldier groping on the deck of the stricken vessel he decided to take to the water with him. He got a lifebelt, fastened it on his companion—who stands 6 feet in height—and then dived with him into the sea. When they came to the surface Chambers exclaimed, "I see the ship." The second shock had given him back his sight.

The *Hesperian* was a steel twin-screw steamer built at Glasgow in 1908 for the Allan Line Steamship Co. She was of 10,920 gross tonnage, her length being 485½ feet, and her breadth 60 feet.

The "Hesperian" Mails.

The *Hesperian* only took letters posted in London on Wednesday and Thursday, September 1 and 2. She left the Liverpool landing stage at 3.40 p.m. on Friday, September 3, and proceeded direct to sea; she did not call at Queenstown, and was torpedoed 130 miles S.W. of that port.

The Information Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, S.W., lost a large number of letters on the ship, mainly replies (which unfortunately cannot be duplicated) to enquiries regarding sick and wounded relatives and friends.



PRIVATE S. W. CHAMBERS, OF THE CANADIAN 10TH BATTALION, WHO RECOVERED HIS SIGHT—WHICH HE LOST THROUGH SHOCK OF A BURSTING SHELL—WHEN THROWN INTO THE WATER AFTER THE "HESPERIAN" WAS TORPEDOED.

The photograph was taken at Queenstown. Private Chambers is on the left, on the right being Sergt. Campbell, of the Canadian Medical Corps, who was also on board.

OBITUARY.

At Halifax, N.S. on August 25, Mrs. Charlotte Worrell, wife of Archbishop Worrell, of Nova Scotia, died after an illness of several months. She was 61 years of age, and is survived by her husband and four children.

Mr. John A. Carrick, father of Lieut.-Colonel J. J. Carrick, M.P., who left England with Sir Robert Borden on a visit to Canada, died on August 24 at the Western Hospital, Toronto. Mr. Carrick was born in Kent, England, in 1849, and went as a boy to Canada. For a number of years he resided in Kincardine, Ontario, where he married. His other son is Mr. C. S. Carrick, of Sault Ste. Marie—also one daughter, Mrs. F. E. Hare, of Toronto.

On August 18 Mrs. Amy Gertrude Cox, widow of the late Hon. George A. Cox, died suddenly at 437, Sherbourne Street, Toronto. She was married to the late Senator in 1909, and was his second wife.

On August 19, in Montreal, the death took place of Mrs. J. Edgar Hill, widow of the late Rev. Edgar Hill, D.D., of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, in that city. Mrs. Hill is survived by three sons and two daughters: Mr. James Hill, of Montreal, Dr. W. H. D. Hill, now with the McGill Hospital Corps at the front as Major, and Mr. Norman Hill, of the Bank of Montreal, Ottawa; Mrs. J. M. C. Muir, and Mrs. Judah, both of Montreal.

The death is announced at the age of 60 of Mr. Roger

CANADIAN PAY AND PENSIONS.

From figures issued by the Militia Department at Ottawa it is shown that the rates of pay and pension granted to the Canadian soldier are higher than those of any other country except Australia, and are about equal to those of that country.

The Australian rate is six shillings a day (\$1.46), of which one shilling is withheld till the soldier returns home. The rate of separation allowance is 30c. a day for the wife and 15c. for each child. This allowance is not paid to any above the rank of lance-corporal. The Canadian rate of pay is \$1.10 a day, and \$20 a month separation allowance for the wife or widowed mother. For a married soldier and his wife the total monthly rate for a private is, therefore, Canadian, \$50; Australian, \$52.80. If there are children the Australian is allowed \$4.50 a month for each child.

♦♦

THE RED CROSS TRAIN.

The following verses were sent, through his brother, Lieut. E. G. Waller, by Lieut. R. de W. Waller, 2nd Battalion. They were found in a deserted farmhouse in Flanders and were revised by Lieut. Neilson, of the 2nd Battalion. It may be pointed out that "Blighty" is a word of Indian derivation common among soldiers, and meaning "England." The soldiers' prayer in Flanders is "Roll on, Blighty."

"I have travelled many journeys in my one score years and ten,
And oft enjoyed the company of jovial fellow-men,
But of all the happy journeys none can compare to me,
With the Red Cross Special Night Express from the trenches to the sea.

CHORUS.

"It's Balloo Boulogne and Blighty, is the burden of my song,
Balloo Boulogne and Blighty, oh speed the train along,
If you're only half a stomach and haven't got a knee,
You'll choke your groans and try to shout this chorus out with me,
Balloo Boulogne and Blighty, dear old Blighty by the Sea.

"Now some of us are mighty bad and some are wounded slight,
And some will see their three-score years and some won't last the night,
But the Red Cross Train takes up the strain all in a minor key,
And sings Boulogne and Blighty as she rumbles to the sea.

"Oh, it's better than the trenches, it's better than the rain,
It's better than the mud and stink, we're going home again,
We're going home to Blighty just as jolly as can be,
Tho' some of us have lost some friends the wrong side of the sea,
But they gave their lives for Blighty, dear old Blighty by the sea."

♦♦ —

ALL SIR C. HIBBERT TUPPER'S SONS SERVING.

With the fact that Lieut. Chas. Tupper, son of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, is at Rockliffe Ranges attending the school of musketry prior to going to the front with his regiment, a British Columbia battalion, all four sons of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper are in service. Lieut. Reginald H. Tupper was wounded at St. Julien. He stuck to his machine-gun until twice wounded. He is convalescing in England. Lieut. Gordon F. Tupper, an officer of the 2nd Contingent, is reported to have joined one of the regiments in Flanders. He has been kept out of action for some time through an attack of pneumonia. Mr. James Tupper is an Inspector in the Royal North-West Mounted Police, and has been refused permission to go to the front, as officers in the Mounted Police are required in the West. Capt. Cecil Merritt, son-in-law of Sir Charles, died at St. Julien while leading his men of 16th Battalion (Canadian Scottish) in an attack on the German trenches.

♦♦

CANADIAN HOSPITAL FOR FRENCH SOLDIERS.

Arising out of the recent visit of Sir Robert Borden to France, the Dominion Government have offered to provide a hospital near Paris for wounded French soldiers.

The offer has been gratefully accepted by President Poincaré, and, thanks to the exertions of Major-General Carleton Jones, Director of the Canadian Army Medical Service, the co-operation of the Hon. Philippe Roy, Commissaire General du Canada at Paris, and the Canadian Commission in France, and the interest of M. G. Hanotaux, the promise of the Canadian Prime Minister is about to be fulfilled. The gift will be of especial interest to French-Canadians, as among the medical unit to be sent will be descendants of Jacques-Cartier, Champlain, and Montcalm. There will be accommodation for 500 patients, and will be in charge of Lieut.-Colonel A. Mignault, of Montreal.

INVESTMENT NOTES AND OPPORTUNITIES.
Hints to Investors.

Toward the end of August *Canada* stated frankly its opinion that the decline of Hudson's Bay shares to within a small fraction of £4 per share was ridiculous in view both of the strength of the company and the actual break-up value of the stock. The reaction has come even more quickly than might have been anticipated, and, in view of the recent rapid recovery of the stock, it is to be hoped that many readers profited by *Canada's* advice and did not allow themselves to be frightened out of their holdings at the bottom of the slump.

* * *

Some of the figures disclosed in the financial statement of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada are very interesting. It is stated, for instance, that since 1911 this large insurance company has been investing more extensively in land mortgages, the interest on which averages over 8 per cent., and in most cases the loan is less than one-third of the value of the property. This high rate of interest on money has, of course, a tendency to keep up the price of living in Canada, but it is undoubtedly highly profitable for insurance and mortgage companies.

* * *

Another interesting point about the investments of the Sun Life is the fact that the company has accumulated among its unlisted assets twenty securities of a total par value exceeding \$13,000,000. Most of these securities were obtained as bonuses on the purchase of bonds, and the company has, therefore, been able to carry these bonuses of Common stock on its books at a purely nominal price.

* * *

A good many investors in Canadian securities have been attracted by the offering of bonds with a bonus of Common stock, but unfortunately in many cases the bonus for which they paid nothing has proved of little or no value, so the Sun Life of Canada is to be congratulated and envied for its selection and choice.

* * *

The circular issued by the committee appointed to represent the bondholders of the Algoma Central and Hudson's Bay Railway Co. makes it quite clear that the position in regard to that company and others of the same group is one of considerable difficulty. There seems to be considerable opposition to the committee's request that the bonds shall be deposited with them in order that they may have power to negotiate. It is suggested that before bondholders do this the committee should more clearly define the policy it proposes to adopt. On the other hand, it may be remarked that the committee is composed of responsible men who seem to be thoroughly seized with all the bearings of what is a very involved situation. Having elected representatives, the bondholders will probably be well advised to place confidence in them.

* * *

The announcement that the Huron and Erie Mortgage Co. has offered a number of prizes for the best crops raised this year in Middlesex County, Ontario, reveals in an interesting manner the attitude of the present-day loan company towards its clients. Mortgage companies nowadays are very far from seeking to obtain property by foreclosure. Their best business lies in prosperous communities where property values justify the loan of money at reasonable rates, and whose progressive nature enables borrowers to use capital to good advantage. Thus it follows that the companies' best policy is to encourage and promote the best interests of the borrowers, so that capital investments may be safe, interest payments regular, and that when loans mature they will be replaced by fresh loans profitable alike to lender and borrower. The policy of the Huron and Erie Co. is symptomatic of a movement which should enable loan companies to exercise more beneficial influence than ever in regard to the development of Canada, and, as another natural consequence, their securities should enjoy the increasing confidence of investors.

* *

NEWSPAPERS FOR CANADIANS.

Canadian newspapers sent to the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, London, S.W., for distribution, instead of being put up in bulk, should be sent in wrappers containing not more than three of the same paper in each, with title outside. This will enable a greater number of their own local papers to reach Canadians, and at the same time save the Society postage.

* *

MANITOBA CHILDREN'S GIFTS.

The school children of Manitoba have contributed the sum of £711 to the Canadian Red Cross Fund. The children were permitted to contribute any amount from a halfpenny to a shilling, but no contribution exceeding the latter amount was taken.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor welcomes expressions of opinion from correspondents upon all subjects of Canadian or Imperial interest. Letters should be written upon one side of the paper only, and should be as short as possible.
The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

HELP FOR SAILORS' HOMES.

To the Editor of *CANADA*.

SIR,—The further outrage on humanity in the sinking of the non-combatant liner *Arabia* is yet another reminder of the dangers to which our brave seamen are subjected. Since the declaration of the blockade by Germany, the crews, and in many instances the passengers also (including men, women, and children), from no fewer than forty-two ships have been received into the various Sailors' Homes and Institutes of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. The rescued seamen have received food and shelter and medical attention at the hands of our missionaries, and in not a few cases an entire outfit of clothing has been provided. This work has been undertaken in our Homes at Aberdeen, Barrow, Falmouth, Milford Haven (where the victims of the *Falaba* were received), Weymouth, Havre, Las Palmas, and Buenos Aires.

In addition to this practical ministry the Society has distributed nearly 50,000 warm woollens to the men of the British Navy and Mercantile Marine, the mine-sweepers, lighthouse and lightships' keepers, etc. At least two tons of bright, readable literature have also been despatched. In view of the coming autumn and winter, may I venture to enlist the sympathy and practical support of your readers in this great work? In addition to funds, the Society would be very grateful for gifts of clothing—suits of clothes as well as underwear—woollen garments, magazines, books, games, etc., to be sent to our headquarters, The Sailors' Palace, Commercial Road, London, E.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

RADSTOCK, President,

British and Foreign Sailors' Society,
The Sailors' Palace, Commercial Road, London, E.
September 1, 1915.

—**

BRITISH OFFICER'S PRAISE.

"I had the pleasure the other day in London of handing to Major Edgar, of the 13th Light Horse of Canada, a shield on behalf of the 16th Lancers, with which they are affiliated, and I can assure you that the admiration of the British Army for the Canadian troops is no surface thing—it is deep and sincere, and no words can give adequate expression to the splendid, magnificent work they have been doing."

The above statement was made in Montreal a fortnight ago by Colonel C. J. Eccles, D.S.O., commanding officer of the 16th Lancers, who, after becoming convalescent from wounds at Mrs. Arnold's hospital in Roland Gardens, recently went to Canada for a short trip before returning to the front.

—**

INVESTED WITH D.S.O.

Lieut. W. D. Sprinks, of the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade, was last week invested by the King, at Windsor Castle, with the Insignia of the Distinguished Service Order. A similar investiture in reference to Major W. B. M. King, of the 3rd Artillery Brigade, took place on Monday last.

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J. H. TURNER, Agent-General for B.C.,
Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, LTD. (OF CANADA)

Toronto: Winnipeg; London. Capital, \$1,000,000. Reserve, \$250,000.

Undertakes the Management of Properties and Estates throughout the Dominion, obtains Probate and Letters of Administration in Canada on the instructions of English Solicitors, Acts as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Attorney for non-residents, Transfer Agents, &c. Accepts Funds for investment and guarantees re-payment of principal and interest at from 1 to 5%. Inquiries invited.

LONDON OFFICE - 75, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.
G. LOCKHART, Manager. Bankers Messrs. Hoare

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

Incorporated 1865.

Head Office - WINNIPEG.

Paid-up Capital - - - - \$5,000,000

Rest and Undivided Profits - - - \$3,600,000

Total Assets Over - - - - \$80,000,000

The Bank has over 300 Branches in Canada and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.

MONIES TRANSFERRED

to and from Canada and the United States by LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED

for fixed periods at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to:—

LONDON OFFICES:

6, PRINCES ST., E.C., & 26, HAYMARKET, S.W.

London Committee:

J. LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G.; HON. SIDNEY PEEL;
F. W. ASHE, Esq.

Scotch Agents—Royal Bank of Scotland and Branches.

CANADA.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Established 1836. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1840

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,000,000 | RESERVE FUND ... £200,000

Head Office:—5, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors.

F. R. S. BALFOUR. E. GEOFFREY HOARE.
J. H. BRODIE. F. LUBBOCK.
J. H. MAYNE CAMPBELL. C. W. TOMKINSON.
E. A. HOARE. G. D. WHATMAN.

Deposits received at rates which may be obtained on application.

Drafts, Letters of Credit, Telegraphic Transfers, are issued by the London Office upon the Chief Cities and Towns throughout Canada and the United States.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

FIRST-CLASS Coal Proposition in ALBERTA for SALE at a bargain price.

Particulars on application to

BISSET & DREVER,

Investment Brokers, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

London Agent: 16, Water Lane, Great Tower Street, London, E.C., England.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital, £5,000,000.

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000.

Reserve Fund, £300,000.

Head Office: EDINBURGH.

London Office: 37, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET.

JOHN STIRLING COCKBURN, General Manager; GEORGE BURNIE HART, Secretary.

JOHN FRASERSON, Manager; DONALD SMITH, Assistant Manager.

The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:

Consols: Friday, October 1.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Mon., Sept. 27	Tues., Sept. 28	Wed., Sept. 29

Conditions on the Stock Exchange during the past week have been cheerful, and while business has not been large, there has been a fair turnover in specialties, which have often displayed strength. The influence of war news has been negligible, but the starker tendency of the money market, following the turn of the month, and the departure of the Anglo-French Commission for New York to deal with the American exchange problem, have co-operated to consolidate underlying steadiness. Domestic securities have held firm, and Wall Street advices have been cheerful in the main, notwithstanding an extended week-end recess at that centre in celebration of Labour Day, and some renewed irritation in the States over the fresh acts of piracy by German submarines against liners in the face of the guarantees by the German Government to Washington.

Canadian securities have shown notably to advantage. The excellent crop news has moderately stimulated the demand for numerous securities in this part of the House, and the enquiry has revealed a limited supply of stock in many directions. Among the gilt-edged securities of the Dominion the Old Fours have marked time, but the new 4½ per Cents. advanced to 98 at one time, being now under the best at 97½. In the Railroad group, Canadian Pacific has fluctuated moderately, but buying has predominated, and the stock at 163½ is nearly 3 dollars to the good. The company's traffic for the concluding period of August showed a decrease in gross receipts of \$124,000, which was a better result than had been looked for. The Grand Trunk traffic for the same period was \$9,558 less. Grand Trunk senior issues are 2 to 3 points higher on the week, the latter advance being chronicled by the 1st Pref. Junior stocks have added fractions. The supply of available stock is small. Hudson's Bays in the land group have been again directly stimulated by the good harvest reports, and the shares have spurted to 6½, or about £2 above the price at which we strongly urged they should be purchased for a sharp recovery. There is, however, still little response among the lower-priced shares, which are quite nominal. Canadian Cars in the industrial section have tended forward, though activity has been rather spasmodic. The Common at 111 and the Preferred at 124, are each

about 3 up. Dominion Steels, on the other hand, have fallen back to 44½, a decline of 2½. Lake Superiors have met less attention, and Steel of Canada Common are below their best. Cockshutt Plow Preference, to whose position we refer elsewhere, have "marked" at 68. South American Tractions have lacked feature. Brazilian Tractions remain around 47½.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, August 25, 1915.

The news of the sinking of the *Arabic* naturally had a bad effect upon the stock markets, which were already slowing down from their previous activity. Under the influence of New York the Canadian markets were heavy, and a good many stocks declined to lower prices at the end of last week. Since then there have been marked fluctuations; appearances at times have warranted the belief that a renewed forward movement was in progress, but generally the quick change of sentiment has swung the pendulum back again. There has, however, been a fair volume of trading both in Montreal and Toronto, and markets in the leading stocks are firm, though most are now quoted somewhat lower than when I last wrote to you.

Thus Canada Car Common is at 105, and Preferred at 117. Dominion Bridge 136, Dominion Steel Corporation 40½; Nova Scotia Steel 79½; Montreal Power 215½; Steel Company of Canada 28½; Canadian General Electric is quoted at 96-98; Canadian Locomotives 49½; trading has continued in Ames-Holden-McCreedy stock, which closed at 14½, a transaction in Preferred stock being recorded at 56. On reports of continued improvement in the company's financial position, the Crows Nest Pass coal stock has risen to 59 on the Toronto market, after having stood at 50 for some time. Brazil Traction also, after having been inactive for a long time, was traded in at 53 in Toronto last Tuesday. It is expected that, now that the company's position and policy are more fully understood, more interest will be shown in the stock. Canada Steamships are quoted at 12½; Spanish River at 4½; several transactions are also recorded in Canadian Cottons, the Preferred changing hands at 74 and the Common at 29.

4½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN

COMPANY (Incorporated 1886.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..	£205,479
RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS ..	194,385
TOTAL ASSETS ..	700,462

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 4½ per Cent. for One to Five Years.

FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers,
Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Canadian Klondyke Mining Output for week ending August 28, 1,394½oz.

Shawinigan Water and Power Co. Gross earnings for July are \$150,000, an increase over July, 1914, of \$8,000.

Winnipeg Electric. Net earnings for the month of July, \$79,553; decrease, \$72,721. Aggregate from January 1, \$701,197; decrease, \$328,927.

Toronto Railway and Power. Net earnings for month of July, \$398,376; decrease, \$37,651. Aggregate from January 1, \$2,668,122; decrease, \$179,572.

Brazilian Traction, Light, and Power. Quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the fully-paid Cumulative Preference shares is payable on October 1, 1915.

Bell Telephone Co.—The Bank of Montreal announces that the coupons falling due on October 1 on the Bell Telephone Company of Canada 5 per Cent. bonds may be presented on and after the 20th inst. at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

Molson's Bank, Montreal.—A dividend of 2½ per cent. (being at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum) upon the capital stock has been declared for the current quarter, and same will be payable by Parr's Bank, London, on and after 1st prox.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS. PROVINCE OF MANITOBA 4½ PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK 1915. The Union Bank of Canada, 6, Princes Street, London, E.C., hereby give notice that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Stock will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 30th September, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the warrants for the half-yearly interest due 1st October.

DIVIDENDS AND COUPONS (DATES OF PAYMENT).

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED. THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE GIVE NOTICE that the Directors of the above-named Company in Toronto have DECLARED a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of 1½ per cent. for the three months ending 30th September, 1915, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on the Common Stock of the Company.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. for the six months ending 30th September, 1915, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, has also been DECLARED on the Preference Stock of the Company.

The above Dividends are PAYABLE on the 1st day of October, 1915, to Shareholders of record 15th day of September, 1915. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

For the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Registrars of the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited.

H. V. F. JONES, Manager.

2, Lombard Street,
2nd September, 1915.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter. The Court of Directors hereby give notice that an Interim Dividend for the half-year ended 31st May last of forty shillings per share, being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, will be paid, less Income Tax, on the 8th day of October next, to the proprietors of shares registered in this country.

No Transfers can be made between the 24th inst. and the 7th proximo inclusive, as the books must be closed during that period.

By Order of the Court,

JACKSON DOMBS,
Secretary.

5, Gracechurch Street,
London, E.C.
7th September, 1915.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Municipal Debentures can be secured to yield from 5% to 6%, at prices considerably lower than Ontario municipalities, without sacrificing the security of your investment. May we not send you a list?

MURRAY, MATHER & Co.

Investment Bankers,

TORONTO, CANADA.

CASH DEALINGS IN CANADIAN SECURITIES.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

Government and Provincial Government.		Municipal—continued.		Electric Light and Power—continued.	
Canada 3½, 1914-19	86½	Victoria 4½	87½	Shawinigan Mortgage Debentures	87
" 4, 1914-19	88½	" 4, 1902	81	Toronto Debentures, 1918	87
" C.P.R. 3½, 1938	97	Winnipeg 4½, 1910	87	" Consolidated Debentures	88
" 4, 1914-19	97	" 4½, 1910-1900	87	Vancouver Power 4½, 1914 Debentures	88
" 4, 1914-19	97	" 4, 1910-36	87		
" 4, 1914-19	97	" 4½, 1914-36	87½	Financial, Land and Investment.	
Alberta 4, 1914-19	90	" 4½, 1914-36	87½	Amalgamated Land of Winnipeg Common	100
" 4, 1914-19	90			" Preference	100
" 4, 1914-19	90	Alberta and G.W. 5½ 1st Bonds	99	British Canadian and Gen. Invest.	100
" 4, 1914-19	90	Algonquin Central & H. 5½ Bonds	99	Canada Co.	100
" 4, 1914-19	90	" Central Term. 5½ Bonds	99	Canada's Wheat Lands	100
" 4, 1914-19	90	" Script	99	Canada N.W. Land	100
" 4, 1914-19	90	" Eastern 5½ Bonds	99	Can. Northern Pacific	100
British Columbia 4½, 1914-19	99½	Atlantic and N.W. 5½ Bonds	112½	Calgary and Edmonton	100
" 4, 1914-19	99½	Atlantic and St. Lawrence 5½	112½	Hudson's Bay	100
" 4, 1914-19	99½	Calgary and Edmonton 4½ Debentures	87	Investment Corporation of Canada	100
" 4, 1914-19	99½	Canada Atlantic 1st Bonds	87	San Antonio Bonds	100
" 4, 1914-19	99½	Can. N. Alberta 3½ Debentures	87	Southern Alberta	100
" 4, 1914-19	99½	Can. N. Ontario 4½ Debentures	87	Trust and Loan Co. of Canada 4½ Debentures	100
" 4, 1914-19	99½	" 1910	87	Western Canada Land Debentures	100
" 4, 1914-19	99½	" 1913	87	Western Canada Mortgage Bonds	100
" 4, 1914-19	99½	Quebec 4½	87		
New Brunswick 4, 1914-19	83	Can. N. Pacific 4½	87	Tramways.	
Newfoundland 3½	83	" Terminal Debentures	87	Brazil Traction Common	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	Can. Northern 4½ Perpetual Debentures	87	" Preference	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Debenture Bonds	87	B.C. Electric Preference	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 1st Mort. Debenture Bonds	87	" Deferred	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Unmatured Debenture	87	" Preferred	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 3½ Debentures	87	" 1st Debentures	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Land Grant Bonds	87	" Perpetual Debentures	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Alberta Debentures	87	Vancouver Del.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Saskatchewan Debentures	87	Montreal Street Railway Debentures	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Manitoba Debentures	87	Montreal Trams Common	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Ontario Div. Debentures	87	Toronto Street Railway Bonds	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 5½ Land Mortgage Debentures	87	Winnipeg Electric Debentures	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" Income Debentures	87		
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 5½ Secured Notes, 1910	87	Mining.	
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 5½, 1918	87	Camp Bird Ord.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	Can. Northern Western 4½ Debentures	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	Can. Pacific Com.	87	Canadian Mining	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" Preference	87	Casey Cobalt	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Debentures	87	Kirkland Lake Prop.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 5½	101	" Explor.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 5½ Alberta Bonds	87	" Goldfields	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 6½ Notes	87	Le Roi No. 2	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	Central Ontario 5½ Bonds	87	Mond Nickel	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	Dominion Atlantic 1st Debentures	87	" Cum. Preference	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 2nd	87	" Non. Cum. Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	Duluth, Winnipeg & Pac. 4½ Debentures	87	" 1st Debentures	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	Edmonton, Dun. & B.C. 4½	87	" 6½ Debentures	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	Grand Trunk Pacific 3½ Bonds	87	Tough Oakes	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds A	87		
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds B	87	Steel.	
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds C	87	Algonia Steel Bonds	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds D	87	" Funding Scrip. Certs.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds E	87	Canada Steel Bonds	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds F	87	Dominion Steel Corp.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds G	87	" Preference	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds H	87	" 6½ Notes	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds I	87	Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds J	87	Lake Superior	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds K	87	" Bonds	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds L	87	" Income Bonds	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds M	87	Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Common	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds N	87	Nova Scotia Steel Bonds	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds O	87	Steel Co. of Canada Bonds	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds P	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds Q	87	" Common	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds R	87		
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds S	87	Telegraph and Telephone.	
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds T	87	Bell Telephone of Canada Bonds	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds U	87	B.C. Telephone Debentures	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds V	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds W	87	Marconi of Canada	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds X	87		
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds Y	87	Miscellaneous.	
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds Z	87	Asbestos Corporation of Canada 5½ Bonds	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds AA	87	Canada Cement Bonds	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds AB	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds AC	87	" Common	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds AD	87	Canada Paint 5½ Gold Bonds	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds AE	87	Canadian Car Bonds	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds AF	87	" Preference	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds AG	87	" Common	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds AH	87	Canadian Cottons Bonds	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds AI	87	" Preferred	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds AJ	87	Canadian Locomotive Common	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds AK	87	Canadian Western Lumber Debentures	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds AL	87	Canadian Western Natural Gas Debentures	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds AM	87	Canada Steamship Lines Debentures	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds AN	87	Cockshutt Plow Preference	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds AO	87	Dominion Canners 5½ 1st Bonds	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds AP	87	Dominion Cotton 4½ 1st Mortgage	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds AQ	87	Dominion Glass Preference	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds AR	87	Forest Mills of B.C. Debentures	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds AS	87	Imperial Tobacco of Canada Preferred	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds AT	87	" Ordinary	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds AU	87	Lake Superior Paper Bonds	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds AV	87	Montreal Water and Power Bonds	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds AW	87	Montreal Cottons Debentures	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds AX	87	Ogilvie Flour Mills Common	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds AY	87	" 6½ Debentures	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds AZ	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds BA	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds BB	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds BC	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds BD	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds BE	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds BF	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds BG	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds BH	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds BI	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds BJ	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds BK	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds BL	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds BM	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds BN	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds BO	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds BP	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds BQ	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds BR	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds BS	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds BT	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds BU	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds BV	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds BW	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds BX	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds BY	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds BZ	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds CA	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds CB	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds CC	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds CD	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds CE	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds CF	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds CG	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds CH	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds CI	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds CJ	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds CK	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds CL	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds CM	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds CN	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds CO	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds CP	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds CQ	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds CR	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds CS	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds CT	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds CU	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds CV	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds CW	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds CX	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds CY	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds CZ	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds DA	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds DB	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds DC	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds DD	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds DE	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds DF	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds DG	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds DH	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds DI	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds DJ	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds DK	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds DL	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds DM	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds DN	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds DO	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds DP	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds DQ	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds DR	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds DS	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds DT	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds DU	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds DV	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds DW	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds DX	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds DY	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds DZ	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds EA	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds EB	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds EC	87	" Pref.	100
" 4, 1914-19	83	" 4½ Bonds ED	87	" Pref	

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BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$16,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,252,864.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. B. ANGUS, Esq.
HON. ROBT. MACKAY.
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The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

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WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuable hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

Grand Trunk Railway's Remarkable Feat.

Last week we were only able to briefly refer to the splendid results achieved by the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada for the month of July. The feat of converting a gross decrease of £46,500 into a net increase of £48,050 is aptly described by a financial contemporary as "a brilliant achievement . . . which represents the greatest success yet attained in what has been a constant struggle with adversity." We set out in tabular form, as usual, our analysis of the working results for the month in question.

	Gross revenue.	Working expenditure.	Net revenue.
Grand Trunk Railway...	£57,400 dec.	£11,350 dec.	£46,050 inc.
Grand Trunk Western	10,500 inc.	10,500 dec.	0 inc.
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee	1,000 inc.	1,100 dec.	12,000 inc.
Totals...	£68,900 dec.	£22,950 dec.	£46,050 inc.

The two points that stand out sharply in these figures are the further expansion in the gross revenue of the subsidiary systems, and their ability to achieve this at a substantial saving in working expenditure. These cheering developments are more clearly seen in the following table which gives the results for the seven months:—

	Gross revenue.	Working expenditure.	Net revenue.
Grand Trunk Railway...	£435,900 dec.	£457,950 dec.	£7,050 inc.
Grand Trunk Western	10,500 inc.	38,550 dec.	28,050 inc.
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee	10,900 inc.	24,250 dec.	35,150 inc.
Totals...	£457,300 dec.	£520,750 dec.	£70,250 inc.

Our third table shows the improved tendency in the gross revenue during the seven months, and the markedly beneficial effect of the policy of keeping down expenditure during the present abnormal conditions in Canada.

	Gross revenue.	Working expenditure.	Net revenue.
January ...	£73,200 dec.	£35,750 dec.	£37,450 dec.
February ...	45,050 dec.	51,150 dec.	6,100 inc.
March ...	84,250 dec.	67,650 dec.	16,600 dec.
April ...	76,150 dec.	95,450 dec.	19,300 inc.
May ...	60,500 dec.	79,450 dec.	18,950 inc.
June ...	28,500 dec.	76,700 dec.	47,000 inc.
July ...	46,500 dec.	94,550 dec.	48,050 inc.
Totals ...	£414,450 dec.	£490,700 dec.	£76,250 inc.

The issue of the July statement, as was to be expected, produced an excellent effect on the market, and caused quite a demand for the company's securities, this being especially noticeable in the case of the Guaranteed and the First Preference stocks. Whilst it is not possible yet to say that the full dividend on the Guaranteed for the current year is assured, making all allowance for the increased charges which will fall on the revenue for 1915, half the sum necessary to achieve that object is now in hand, and with the prospects of a bountiful harvest this year, and its stimulating effect on both eastward and westward traffics, it should not be an impossible task to restore this issue to the position it so long occupied. Certainly at the present quotation the Guaranteed is one of the most attractive Canadian railway issues quoted in the Official List, and we shall be much surprised if its improved prospects are not reflected in a further enhancement in its quotation.

* * *

Speculative Investment Opportunities.

To speak of speculation in times like these is, we know, rank financial heresy. In a general sense it may be said that speculation in stocks and shares, to all intents and purposes, ceased in the last week of July, 1914. Whilst it cannot be revived until the termination of the Emergency Rules now in operation in the Stock Exchange, the very nature of those conditions is conducive to what may be called speculative investment. For with the prices of first-class investments maintained at purely artificial levels, second- and third-class securities have been allowed to find their own levels, and the very artificiality of the quotations for many investment issues, with the resultant inability to deal in them, has reacted on issues lacking the prop of minima quotations, and led to them being quite unduly depressed as a result of the endless stream of realisation in connection with deceased officers' estates—one of the saddest but inevitable effects of this Titanic struggle. Canadian issues have suffered with other descriptions, and a glance down the columns of the Official List will reveal hundreds of tempting opportunities to those with spare cash to invest and confidence in the outcome of the war. Many good second- and third-class issues, which would not be considered good enough for the average investor in ordinary times, have been allowed to fall to levels at which they must prove irresistibly attractive at the present time as speculative investments. At such prices they will yield splendid profits eventually to those who have the courage of their opinions and sufficient capital to take up their stock and nurse it for the better times which must come again some day.

Canadian Officials and British Shareholders.

We have repeatedly called attention to the lack of intelligence actuating many Canadian company officials in regard to the period it takes to give a shareholder in Europe time to receive a notice convening a meeting, and to make the journey—in such an unlikely event as his deciding to be present—to Canada. A striking case in point has been brought under our notice this week by a reader who is a shareholder in the National Home Builders, Ltd., of Vancouver, B.C. This company, like so many other Canadian concerns, has been hit by the financial disorganisation in the West, directly attributable to the war, and to cope with one of the resultant difficulties proposes to alter its Memorandum of Association. No one can find fault with such a decision if it will give the company greater freedom to cope with these difficulties. But what we do assert, in the most condemnatory language, is that it is passing strange that the officials should only give a shareholder about ten days to receive the notice convening the meeting at which the necessary resolution is to be submitted for consideration, pack his traps, and get across to Vancouver. The letter conveying the notice in question is post-marked "Vancouver, August 5"; and the meeting was to be held August 31. An interval of at least six weeks should be allowed from the date of posting notices if Western Canadian officials really desire the presence of their British shareholders. It is farcical to limit the period to a little over half that time, and only arouses keen resentment in the minds of shareholders towards those guilty of such slipshod methods.

* * *

An Example to be Followed.

The publication in a contemporary of the balance-sheet of the City of Ottawa gives rise to the reflection that valuable ends would be secured were this excellent method of exhibiting to the world a statement of their financial position more widely followed by other Canadian cities. In the past, when it was the fashion for Provinces and cities throughout Canada to appear with more or less regularity in the London market to negotiate a loan or arrange for a sale of bonds, much difficulty and delay was frequently experienced by the paucity of data available to the British investor. And to-day, though loans be no longer possible, the amount of English capital invested in Provincial and Municipal issues and securities is of a magnitude sufficient to justify the regular publication of financial statements, not only on grounds of public interest, but as a national matter, calculated to work powerfully for the credit and good standing of the Dominion as a whole. Particularly so would such statements be welcome at the present time. The world-conflict has involved so many enterprises in ruin, and shaken confidence in so many branches of investment, that the testimony afforded by the publication of figures by Provincial Governments and municipal authorities as to the inherent soundness of their financial position would do more to sustain and deepen the confidence of British investors in the Dominion than perhaps anything else.

**—

Lieut. C. M. Horsey, son of Mr. J. Haydn Horsey, who was wounded in June, has been passed by the Medical Board as fit for duty, and has reported himself at the base.

In the course of a speech at Rangoon dealing with Burma's loyalty to the Empire, the Lieut.-Governor praised Mr. J. J. Nolan, of the Rangoon Times, for the promotion and success of the meeting. Mr. Nolan was previously Assistant Editor of Canada.

Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon ("Ralph Connor"), chaplain of the 43rd Battalion, in delivering a fighting speech at Winnipeg recently, made a strong appeal for more and still more recruits. A Canadian contribution of 150,000 men would, he said, be entirely insufficient. Before this war was over hundreds of thousands of Canadians shall have shouldered the musket and maintained the traditions of their race, as did the brave Canadian boys at St. Julien. Dr. Gordon has returned to Shorncliffe this week.

Almost every member of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has promised the Executive that he will give one acre of his crop to patriotic purposes. It is expected that at least 10,000 acres will be secured, and that the proceeds will total considerably over \$200,000. The wheat will probably be sent to Winnipeg and sold on the market.

Lord Decies has generously placed Beresford Lodge, Birching-ton-on-Sea, fully furnished and rent free, at the disposal of the Committee of the Services Club, 19, Stratford Place, W., and entrusted them with the organisation of a convalescent home for officers. The Home will be open to all officers of the British or Allied Forces and, as far as the accommodation will allow, to their relations or friends.

CROP REPORTS.

Canada's Yield Best in Twenty Years.

The High Commissioner's Office, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., has received the following information by cable from the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., M.P., Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, that:

Mr. J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration at Vancouver, reporting on August 27, states that wheat cutting is general, and continues until the end of the month. The average yield per acre is generally, and fifty per cent in Saskatchewan. There has been no rain for some time, and while there have been slight frosts in North West Manitoba, none has occurred in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Since August 15 there have been 20,000 harvesters sent west from Winnipeg.

Fifty thousand box cars are ready to handle the crop in Western Canada. By the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, every available locomotive is being put into commission for steamship work ahead; 50,000 harvesters have been brought from Eastern Canada, and 3,500 from British Columbia.

Threshing started at Liberty, Saskatchewan, on August 30. Wheat sown on stubble showed 26 bushels to the acre, and on summer fallow 38 bushels. One man at Medicine Hat, Alberta, threshed 36 acres of wheat which yielded 54 bushels to the acre. Weather conditions are ideal.

The Postmaster-General of Canada, who has just returned from Western Canada, states that the crop is the best in twenty years.

At Port Arthur and Fort William, at the head of the Great Lakes, there are fifteen terminal elevators with a total capacity of 41,935,000 bushels. As railway facilities are practically doubled, there should be no blockade of grain.

The National Transcontinental Railway under Government operation will, for the first time, take a share in handling the crop, and, along with the Grand Trunk Pacific, will be able to move 30,000,000 bushels.

Grain inspection at Winnipeg, during the week ended September 1, covered 515 carloads of wheat, 54 of oats, 54 of barley, and 4 of flax.

FAVOURABLE CUTTING.

The Bank of Montreal has received a cable from its head office in Montreal regarding the Canadian crop as follows: "Favourable cutting. Threshing weather continues. Responsible estimate, 65 p.c. cut. General grade high."

TO MOVE CANADA'S GREAT CROP.

By the time the Canadian crop is ready for market there will be over 70,000 cars on the sidings in the prairie grain belt. Of the 90,000 cars owned by the C.P.R. over 50,000 were to be available for the grain trade by the first week in September. The Grand Trunk Pacific Co. has arranged greatly to increase its grain car capacity by utilising all the surplus cars of the Grand Trunk line.

NEW COMPANIES.

Among the latest registrations at Somerset House is that of the *Laurentian Steamship Company* by Waterlow Brothers and Layton, Limited, Birchin Lane, E.C. 275,000 (£1), to take over from the Sydney, Cape Breton and Montreal Steamship Company, Limited, and its liquidator *steamships Botiacan and Kimmuraska*.

The last issue of the *Quebec Official Gazette* reports the incorporation of the *Alberta Crude Oil Co.*, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The head office of the company will be at Montreal.

The *Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company* contemplate building a modern plant for the reduction of by-products of their mines, such as sulphate of ammonia, ammoniacal liquor, benzol, and tar. The development will cost over a half million dollars.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL.

A tabulation of the production of the various coal companies in Nova Scotia during the first six months of 1915, as compared with the similar period of 1914, shows the following results:—

	1st Half 1914	1st Half 1915
Long Tons. Long Tons.		
Dominion Coal Co.		
Glouce Bay Mines	2,254,000	2,075,000
Springhill Mines	200,000	199,000
N. S. Coal & Steel Co.	396,500	256,300
Acadia Coal Co.	207,600	144,000
Inverness Coal and Ry. Co.	125,800	103,000
Intercolonial Coal Co.	107,000	90,000
Maritime Coal & Ry. Co.	73,500	76,000
Mimico Coal Co.	31,000	38,000
Colonial Coal Co.	26,000	20,000
Cape Breton C. I. & Ry. Co.	12,000	6,000
	3,433,400	3,007,300
Decrease		426,100

BAR SILVER FROM B.C.

Two months ago the first large consignment of bar silver from British Columbia ever shipped by a Japanese liner from that Province was exported when the Yusen Kaisha mail liner *Yokohama Maru* cleared from Victoria for the Far East. This consignment was made up of 52 bars of pure silver despatched from the smelters at Trail, B.C., and valued at approximately \$50,000. The silver was mined in the Kootenay country, and was consigned to the International Banking Corporation, of Shanghai, where, it is understood, it will be converted into coin.

DOMINION BRIDGE COMPANY.

The Dominion Bridge Company, of Montreal, who have recently opened a London office at 15, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, S.W., have issued an exceptionally handsome catalogue dealing particularly with their activities in bridge-building and other steel structures. Profusely illustrated from actual photographs, the catalogue admirably exhibits not only some of the engineering triumphs of which the company has reason to be proud, but it also shows the growth and expansion of the company from its modest inception in 1879 to the present day, when its total annual capacity is 120,000 tons.

Particulars regarding Old Barnardo Boys in the Navy and Army, including the Canadian Contingents, are given in the current quarterly magazine, *Night and Day*, issued under the auspices of the Homes.

The Customs Administration in France state that so long as there exists no regular service between France and Canada, they will continue to examine favourably all requests for the special application of minimum tariff on Canadian lobster, imported via New York.

The lumber export trade from Newfoundland, which a year ago was non-existent, has been brought into prominence by the European war. A demand has developed in Great Britain not only for pit-props for the collieries but for lumber for general purposes, and during the past year the export of pit wood alone amounted to 200,000 tons.

Canadian shippers have been notified that permission has been given to carry summer decks of timber bound for the United Kingdom until November.

CANADIAN WATER POWERS.

The latest statistical statement respecting Canadian water powers shows that within the Provinces of the Dominion, and excluding the North-West Territories, practically all of the Yukon and the northern and eastern portions of Quebec, it is estimated that 17,764,000 h.p. are available, this amount being inclusive in the case of Niagara Falls, Fort Frances and the St. Mary's River at Sault Ste. Marie, of only the development permitted by international treaties, and, further, does not contemplate the full possibilities of storage in the improvement of capacities. The developed powers, which are inclusive of all water powers, whether for electrical production, pulp grinders, for milling or for the great many other uses, aggregate 1,712,193 h.p. as developed by turbines. This amount is distributed over the Provinces as shown in the following table:—

Nova Scotia	21,412
New Brunswick	13,390
Prince Edward Island	500
Quebec	520,000
Ontario	789,466
Manitoba	56,730
Saskatchewan	45
Alberta	33,305
British Columbia	265,345
Yukon	12,000

Total h.p. 1,712,193

SATISFACTORY SITUATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

A prominent bank manager in Nova Scotia, commenting on the outlook in the Province, says that he considers the local situation to be very satisfactory. The farmers look for a bountiful harvest, and fruit growers for a crop of apples well up to the average. Coal, mining, and steel production have experienced a distinct revival, and the fishing industry promises well. Altogether the general outlook presages a period of business activity, which in the present abnormal times is a most encouraging feature as to the financial soundness prevailing in the Province.

ONTARIO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

The General Council of Medical Education and Registration, London, have issued a statement to the effect that "any person who holds the Licence or Membership of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, granted after examination in medicine, surgery, and midwifery, together with the licence to practise in the Province, shall be entitled to be registered in the Colonial List of the Medical Register," provided he satisfies the Registrar regarding the other particulars set forth in Part II. of the Medical Act, 1886. Degrees in medicine granted by Queen's University, Western University, and the University of Toronto, may also be registered as additional titles, provided they are registered in Ontario.

QUEBEC'S FLOUR OUTPUT.

The 318 flour mills of Quebec Province are now producing goods to the value of over \$11,000,000, the by-products, which are largely used as a feed for cattle, being excellent as milk-producers, and in large demand.

ONTARIO'S GOLD.

Among the Provinces of Canada, including the Yukon Territory, Ontario today has the largest gold output, its production of gold last year having been \$5,529,767, against \$5,177,343 from British Columbia, and \$5,125,396 from the Yukon Territory.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

L. L. (Bournemouth).—The company has passed successfully through its construction period, and the entire plant is now fully devoted to the task of production. The latest reports to hand announce that the output has already exceeded expectations.

S. A. M. (Oxford).—We are unable to assign any value to the lots in question. The town is so very small and unimportant, and the lots themselves so disadvantageously situated, that we think it would be almost impossible to find a purchaser locally. Equally hopeless do we regard your idea of a mortgage. We are very much afraid that you will have to regard your speculation for the time being as a "bad egg."

T. D. (Teignmouth).—Conditions have sufficiently improved to permit the resumption of dividends to the holders of Preference shares, and the Directors recently decided to make a distribution to cover the two quarters in arrears. The latest advice is to the effect that it is the intention of the Directors to pay the shareholders the intervening instalment as soon as possible. We have no information covering the last point raised in your letter.

W. H. J. (York).—You appear to have made a good profit from these shares, and we would be inclined to advise you to take it. Although the dividend was recently increased, it only shows 10 per cent. at the present price of the shares, and this is not sufficient for so speculative an investment as a mining share. It is quite possible, of course, that the shares may go higher, but we do not advise a purchase at the present price, and to those who bought lower we would say take your profit now.

S. W. (London).—Much confusion has unfortunately been caused by the manner in which the announcement was originally made. Reduced to actual fact, the position is that the contracts entered into came so very close to the company's original capacity that an enlargement in its installation was imperative. This increase will double the amount of the company's power that will be available for future demands. In other words, there will be a margin of something over 100,000 h.p. for future expansion.

A. W. S. (Glasgow).—A review of the fruit industry appeared in our last issue. We would not advise you at the present time to embark on the expenditure suggested, but to wait, say, until next spring, when it might be possible for you personally to inspect the property. The land we believe to be good, but as so much depends upon management this is a matter which should receive your personal attention upon the spot. The name you send is unknown to us, but a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Vernon, will doubtless elicit some information.

PERPLEXED (Manchester).—We do not think the present New York quotation is justified, and the rise in the shares may be ascribed to sympathy with the growing fortunes of the adjacent property. It is

very certain that if the mines pay no higher dividend than at present, the cost of the stock at the current market figure cannot pay the holder; and we are therefore forced to the conclusion that the rise is purely a speculative one, and has no basis whatever in present actual conditions. We would therefore advise selling on the simple principle that the current price is more than the shares are intrinsically worth. This conclusion does not, of course, eliminate the possibility that there may be even a further rise due to conditions of which we have no information, but which may nevertheless exist. In times like these we conceive it to be the investor's duty to play for safety.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Canadian Northern (10 days ending August 31), \$397,500; increase \$11,300.

Canadian Pacific (for 10 days ending August 31), \$2,856,000; decrease \$124,000.

Grand Trunk (10 days ending August 31), \$251,826; decrease, £10,745. Grand Trunk Western, £45,984; decrease, £1,085. Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, £17,645; increase, £2,272. Total, £315,455; decrease, £9,558.

G.T.P., Prairie Section (10 days ending August 31), £19,197; decrease, £5,207.

White Pass and Yukon (for week ending August 28), \$69,444.

HOLT STEAMERS.

Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co., who operate the Blue Funnel line, which is now so well known in Canada's Pacific ports, have greatly strengthened their fleet by the purchase of the following steamships owned by the Indra Line:—*Indra* (5,713), *Indradeo* (5,559), *Indraghiri* (5,723), *Indrakuala* (5,691), *Indrasamha* (5,197), *Indravadi* (5,194), *Inverclyde* (4,995).

ALLAN LINE BRANCH MANAGER.

After an association of a quarter of a century with the Liverpool office of the Allan Line, Mr. Wm. McGuinness has been appointed manager of the Glasgow office of the Allan Line, in succession to Mr. Martin. Before leaving Liverpool, Mr. McGuinness was the recipient of several presentations and marks of esteem from his colleagues and numerous friends.

The Irrigation Branch of the Department of the Interior is developing a scheme which will involve a diversion of four rivers, and will irrigate practically all the irrigable land in Southern Alberta that has not yet been so treated.

"Canadian Municipal Statistics, 1915." Published by Wood Gundry and Co., 14, Cornhill, London, E.C. This useful little work gives particulars of over 450 Canadian municipalities, and contains, as an appendix, a summary of the laws relating to municipal borrowing in the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, by Alexander Bruce, K.C.

SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

Cornhill (18s.). "Hate," Dr. A. E. Shapley; "The Husbandman of Heaven," William Watson; "Rufus Choate, Advocate," His Honour Judge Parry; "A Convert to Conscript," Boyd Cable; "The Meaning of the War to Children," Stephen Paget F.R.C.S.; "Some Experiences of Prisoner of War," Jeffrey E. Jeffery; "Along the Fighting Line," H. Warner Allen; "The Plant Everlasting," Mr. Alice Hogan Rice; "The Garden of Eden," M. H. Balfour.

Chambers's Journal (7d.). "An Eye for an Eye," Talbott; "The Balance of Nature," E. K. Venner; "The Social Evolution of Honours," W. V. Roberts; "Home Made Wine," Mrs. Douglas; "His Own Petard," Gurnel; Gillman; "A Memoir of Loch Leven," H. Hilton Brown; "More Links in the Chain of Life," by the late Aubrey Crashaw; "Bird Visitors," R. S. Clyne; "X-Ray Work in War Time," Francis Vipond; "The Passing of the Queen's Head," A. Peter; "The Locum Tenens," E. Freedy; "The Heart of Things," Henry Leach.

Imperial Colonist (2d.). — "The Word 'Colony,'" "Some Notes in Farming for Women in Rhodesia," "Migration," "Woolley Hostel," "Emigration Notices," *Nineteenth Century and After* (256th). — "High Finance and the Days of Premature Peace," Edgar Crammond; "Our Relations with the United States," Sir John Macdonell, K.C.B., and Sir Francis Pigott; "How America Became a Nation in Arms," J. Ellis Barker; "A Definite Policy in the Balkans," Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G.; "Some Recent Experiences in Serbia," Captain E. N. Bennett; "Madame de Stael in the Light of Current Events," Abbe Ernest Dimmet; "Soldiers' and Sailors' Families," Viscountess Barrington; "General Botha," Roderick Jones; "God and Humanity," Sir Harry H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; "Romance of a Detenu," Rose M. Bradley; "War Time in the Grain Trade," John H. Hubback; "A Year of War," Major-General Sir Wm. Knox, K.C.B.

Englishwoman (1s.).—"The Registration Act and Women," W. E. Dowding; "The Register of University Women," Ethel Sargent; "The Piper" (Poem), L. M. Eyre; "Women and Harvest Work in Scotland," William Diack; "Fruit Farming for Women," O. E. Rawson; "Misapplied Industry," Mrs. H. H. Mills; "Women Suffrage in America," Ida Husted Harper; "Mysie" (Poem), A. A. W. Ramsay; "Feminism in Greek Literature," Frederick A. Wright.

World's Work (1s.).—"The March Events," "Argument and Suggestion," "Men and Women of To-Day" (with Portraits); "For All we Have and Are," "Boundary and Contraband," "A Little Talk to Uncle Sam," "The Engineer's War" (Illustrated), Frederick A. Talbot; "Auxiliary Soldiers: the Australian Military System," "Self-Conscription and Spare-Time Soldiering," Reginald R. Bulkeley; "Why Not National Cadet Corps?" (Illustrated), Thomas Harrison; "A Day School for Boy Scouts," "Trade Unions and Patriotism," "Mrs. John Bull, Not at Home," "A Japanese Carlyle" (Illustrated); "The Coming Torpedo Invasion."

Strand (6d.).—"The Strange Case of Dr. Mirror," "The Depth of Our Lakes and Seas," "Rambling Reminiscences," by Mr. H. B. Irving and his wife (Dorothy Baird), illustrated; "The Value of Birds to Man," In fiction, among the authors included are Marsh, Barry Pain, and O. Henry; also "Bogdan Shipkin," a war story.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 505. Sept. 11, 1915

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

TRADE ENQUIRIES

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. during last week were the following

A London correspondent asks to be placed in touch with Canadian firms who can supply magnesite and zinc spelter.

A Liverpool firm desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers who can furnish bentwood for bands for trunks.

An old-established Toronto importer whose travellers cover the whole of Canada, calling upon grocers and other merchants, is desirous of securing the agency of a high-class firm manufacturing orange marmalade, and packing small preserved fruits. United Kingdom references available.

A London firm claiming experience in shipping and export trade is desirous of getting into touch with Canadian manufacturers and shippers seeking an export connection.

A general merchant and commission agent in Coochin, India, is desirous of getting into touch with Canadian manufacturers from whom he can purchase articles made from rolled gold

GOVERNMENT BUYS CHEESE.

It is reported by W. Weddel and Co., Ltd., that arrivals of Canadian cheese total 15,378 cwt., and that the British Government have bought fairly large quantities of Canadian cheese from some of the Montreal shippers, c.i.f. prices showing an advance of about 4s. to 6s. per cwt. as compared with a fortnight ago.

City of Calgary.—The Bank of Montreal announces that the coupons falling due on October 1 on the City of Calgary $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. debentures may be presented on and after the 20th inst. at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

Calgary and Edmonton Land Co.—The land sales for the month of August aggregated 306 acres at an average price of \$8.95 per acre. Arrangements have been completed for leasing for ten years the petroleum rights on 5,532 acres at an annual rental of \$1 per acre and $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. royalty.

CANADA TO THE RESCUE.

As emphasising the wisdom of the Canadian effort to reap every possible acre and to produce a record harvest, it is shown in official returns recently issued that the total exports of grain from Russia during 1914 amounted to 6,238,000 tons, compared with 10,797,000 tons in 1913 and 9,142,000 tons in 1912. The falling off indicated occurred in the last six months of the year.

Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power.—Month of July, \$32,555; decrease, \$4,381. Aggregate for October 1, \$840,702; decrease, \$25,547.

Canada North-West Land Co.—The farm land sales in July amounted to 4,313 acres for \$67,583, as compared with 1,145 acres for \$19,950 in that month last year. For the seven months to July 31 the sales have been 20,732 acres for \$321,776, as compared with 5,709 acres for \$80,372 in that period last year.

Canadian General Electric Co.—Quarterly dividend of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. declared for the three months ending September 30, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on the Common stock; and a dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the six months ending September 30, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on the Preferred stock, payable October 1.

City of Montreal.—The Bank of Montreal notifies that, for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants due November 1, the balances of the City of Montreal 4 per Cent. Sterling Consolidated Debenture stock, 1932, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Sterling Registered Consolidated Debenture stock, 1942, 4 per Cent. Sterling Registered stock, 1950, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Sterling Registered stock, 1951, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Sterling Registered stock, 1952, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Sterling Registered stock, 1953, will be struck on the evening of October 1, after which date the stock will be transferred ex dividend.

Mr. Andrew Wilson Tait, one of the partners of Messrs. George A. Touche and Company, has joined the Board of the London Guarantee and Accident Company.

THE SAVOY THEATRE.

Those who are in search of a good comedy to refresh themselves or to entertain their wounded friends from the front can be recommended to pay a visit to this theatre and see "The Angel in the House," which has been so admirably produced by Mr. H. B. Irving. It is well not to miss the curtain-raiser, "The Story of Waterloo," in which Mr. H. B. Irving is seen to great advantage. Matinées are on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

There has been a steady stream of settlers along the line of the new National Transcontinental line in Northern Ontario since the inauguration of the train service.

The Moratorium Act in Manitoba is to be amended at the next session of the Provincial Legislature, the amendment taking the form of putting the onus upon the debtor to prove his inability to pay.



Canadian Government TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE

IN THE

UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

E. D. ARNAUD,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

FRED. DANE,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Report, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—

"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address

Films and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield

German Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England,
German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers
Wires of every description, Cable, "German,"
Birmingham, England.

Wireless Steel Tubes
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham,
Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars
and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers
OERS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire,
England, T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

McNAUGHT'S PATENT WOOL-WASHING MACHINES.



JOHN & Wm. McNAUGHT, ST. GEORGE'S
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ROCHDALE, ENGLAND.

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Prices and particulars on application.

CANADA

No. 508. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1915. Vol. XL. 6^D. WEEKLY.

SHORNCLIFFE SNAPSHOTS.



[Photos]

HOW A CANADIAN SURMOUNTED A DIFFICULTY.

During the wet weather of a week or two back the Canadians of the 38th, 39th, and 48th Battalions, encamped at Cressy's Camp North, had a touch of the experience of their friends of the 1st Division on Salisbury Plain through last winter. A portion of their camp was flooded by the heavy fall of rain, which, although it caused a good deal of inconvenience, was more a source of enjoyment among the light-hearted, take-everything-as-it-comes Canadians, than anything else.



[Capt. W. Miler]

LIEUT.-COL. ASHTON (CENTRE) AND MAJOR CRESSY (RIGHT) MAKING A TOUR OF INSPECTION.



"MAIN STREET" OF TENT HOSPITAL IN CHARGE OF NO. 4 STATIONARY HOSPITAL (FRENCH-CANADIAN).



INSPECTION OF THE GUARD FROM THE 42ND (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS) BATTALION ON DUTY AT NO. 4 STATIONARY HOSPITAL.



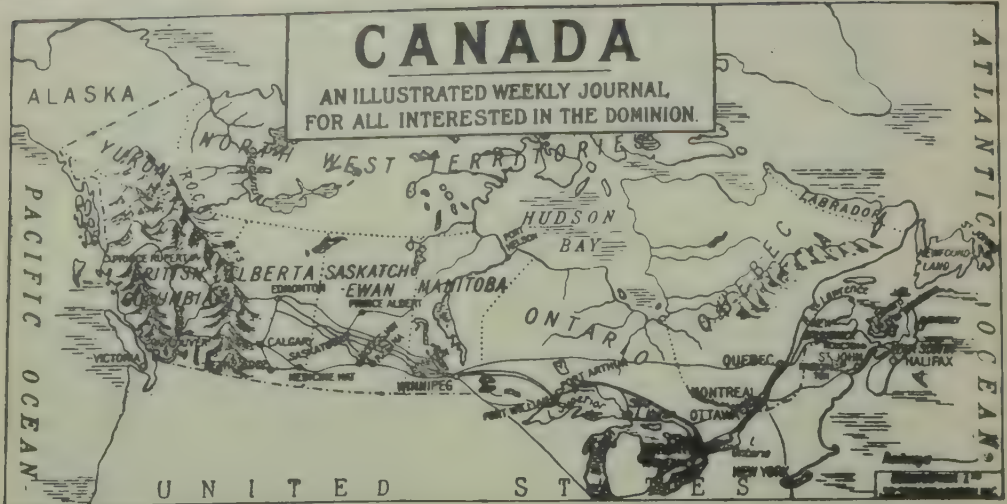
[Photo]

THE STEAM AUTOCLAVE AT WORK DISINFECTING CLOTHES AT NO. 4 STATIONARY HOSPITAL.



[Capt. L. E. Pariseau]

ONE OF THE QUEBEC RED CROSS MOTOR AMBULANCES ARRIVING AT THE TENT HOSPITAL



NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter. Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only. The views expressed by contributors writing under their own signatures are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired this fact should be stated. In the absence of any expressed agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all articles published in "Canada" belongs to the Canada Newspaper Company, Ltd.

We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded).

ADVERTISEMENTS IN "CANADA."

No advertisements from promoters of "wild-cat" schemes, bucket-shops, or questionable real estate dealers, are inserted in "Canada." No advertiser is permitted to continue to use our columns concerning whose bona-fides any just complaint has been received from our readers, who thus enjoy the utmost protection we can give them.

Many real estate and financial firms advertising in "Canada" have used our columns for the past nine years, and have invested to advantage large sums of money for the readers of this paper.

THE VOICE OF THE EMPIRE.

THE British Empire is crystallising and interlocking a little more quickly under the stress and strain of the Great War. Movement towards Federation has hitherto been slow, but it has fortunately always been in the right direction, though the more obvious route has not always been travelled.

There are now good hopes that those who have dreamed dreams or painted word pictures of a British Empire so buttressed by mutual interests and a common ideal as to be unshakable by any outside influence, will live to see their faith justified. The recent demand of our great Indian Empire to be represented in future at Colonial Conferences is a sign of a quickening spirit.

India, as the proposer of the resolution—which was received by the Viceroy with cordial sympathy truly said, is as much interested as any of the other Dominions in all Imperial problems of the Empire. This desire on the part of India to send a member to an Imperial Council has been received with the utmost warmth and sympathy by the Overseas Dominions, who see in this request a further step towards Imperial unity. This is the more satisfactory

PRICE 6d. OR 15 CENTS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 25s. OR \$7.50.

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TORONTO: 306, Confederation Life Building.

Telephone—London: 3450 Regent.

Telegrams: "Canada Newspaper, London." Cables: "Chinook, London."

Cheques and P.O.O.s to be made payable to "The Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd."

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and significant because these Dominions do not encourage Hindoo immigration.

If Greater Britain could speak with one voice at this moment, it could be of much service to England. Public opinion at home has been flabby, and it needs the stiffening which the breezy and untrammelled vigour of the younger nations can give. For instance, in regard to the lamentable and shameful strikes and labour disputes, Overseas opinion publicly expressed through a central authority would have been most timely and useful.

Before we have fully settled our account with our ruthless and unscrupulous foe, we are likely to need some stiffening of our counsels by Overseas opinions. To the diabolical treatment of her wounded in Germany Canada has something to say, and we think it could be usefully said right now. Germans have shown us that they only recognise force. They understand only *Lex Talionis*. This should be applied, and the mal-treatment of our wounded and other prisoners in Germany would instantly be ameliorated.

Of interned Germans—not counting prisoners—the British Empire has far more than enough to offset all our prisoners of war in Germany. What a pandemonium of whining cries would re-echo through Germany from the

fat and comfortable Germans in our internment camps the moment their comforts were reduced to the same proportions as are doled out by Germany to our brave men. In Australia they have taken the measure of the German menace, and we find active steps being taken to taboo even future trade with the accursed Teuton.

This war cannot be fought in kid gloves, and the sinister infection of German Kultur has so deeply impregnated commercial as well as military Germany that this tainted race must be warned off all countries whose people rank Honour above Force.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

H.R.H. the Governor-General.

Some dismay has been caused in Canada by the suggestion, put forward by the Military Correspondent of the *Times* last week, that the Duke of Connaught should be appointed to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces. Said the writer:

If Canada could spare the Duke of Connaught he would be the ideal occupant of the post, for he is a soldier to the core, is younger than many commanders of the German armies, is active and energetic, and is entirely trusted and beloved by the Army, in which all his life has been passed. He would worthily represent the King with his Majesty's troops, while his rank as Field-Marshal would set at rest all questions of precedence and seniority.

The proposal attracted a good deal of attention in Canada, where the Duke's sterling qualities as both a military and civil administrator are warmly recognised. His eminent fitness for such a post was generally recognised, but the prevailing feeling in the Dominion—strengthened as it has been by the Governor-General's tour of inspection in the West—was well expressed by the *Montreal Gazette* when it said:

All will join in the hope that his Royal Highness's term as Governor-General of Canada, already extended beyond the time set when the appointment was announced, will be continued until the war is over, and he can be welcomed home after a well-won victory of the Army he has helped to create and inspire.

The proposal, however, was nothing more than a suggestion. So far as is known, the Duke of Connaught intends to continue as Governor-General of Canada until the end of the war. This decision he came to when Prince Alexander of Teck (the Governor-General-designate) left for the front to take up his military duties, and nothing has as yet, at any rate, occurred to alter it.

Canada's Premier We can well believe that it was with and special pleasure that the Canadian **Canada's Soldiers.** Record Officer embraced the opportunity of—in his own words—substituting for the stories of bloodshed and glory, which have so much engaged his pen, the record of "a mission which, though peaceful, was of profound and often of most moving interest." We only regret that exigencies of space prevent us from doing justice to the graphic account given by Sir Max Aitken of Sir Robert Borden's visit to the Canadian troops in England and France. With the ground covered and the character of the visits paid readers of *Canada* were made acquainted at the time. It is therefore unnecessary to reproduce the itinerary of the visit. Reference may, however, here be made to the tributes paid by the Canadian "Eye-Witness" to the Prime Minister amid the scenes of war he witnessed.

It was during his visit to a Canadian convalescent home in England that the Prime Minister showed himself most profoundly moved:—

Flanders had moved him, too. Nor had he escaped deep feeling when he saw the Canadian troops marching to the trenches. But not until he came face to face with the shattered survivors of four glorious battles did he openly show that deep spring of emotion and affection, which those who saw him will always cherish as their fondest recollection of him. The warmth and sincerity of his nature found expression in one of the most wonderful speeches which he or anyone else has ever made. It has not been reported; it cannot be reported, for those who heard him were themselves too much moved to recollect the words. But it was a speech vital with humanity; it was the speech of a father who mourned over stricken sons, and, closing in a sterner note, it was the speech of one who foresaw and promised a day of retribution for the conscienceless race which, with cold calculation, had planned this outrage upon humanity.

"Dignity, restraint, eloquence, and wisdom," are the terms the "Eye-Witness" employs to characterise the Premier's bearing on that memorable tour. It is with justice that he claims, in reviewing generally the Premier's visit to Europe, that it is recognised that "Borden has won his place by the side of Rhodes and Chamberlain and Bismarck in that charmed circle of clear-sighted statesmen, whose exertions, we may hope, have saved the Empire in our generation, as surely as Chatham and Pitt and Clive and Hastings saved it in the crisis of an earlier convulsion."

War Taxes.

In introducing his Budget last week, Mr. McKenna indicated that he had received a great many suggestions for new taxes, many of which, though apparently excellent in themselves, had to be set aside because of the lack of immediately available machinery. In all likelihood the Chancellor of the Exchequer had had his attention directed to what had been done in other parts of the Empire in imposing war taxation.

In the case of Canada, the differences between Mr. McKenna's Budget and that introduced by the Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, in February last are more conspicuous than the resemblances. The entire absence of a personal income-tax as a source of Dominion revenue is, of course, the most striking feature in making a comparison; but Mr. White introduced the principle this year as far as corporations are concerned. A tax of 1 per cent. is now being paid by the Canadian chartered banks on their note circulation, by trust and loan companies on their gross income derived in Canada, by insurance companies (other than life or marine) on their net premiums, and by cable and telegraph companies on each 15 cent (or more) message. In addition, taxes of 5 cents and upwards were imposed upon railway and steamboat tickets. On letters and postcards posted in Canada a war-stamp tax of 1 per cent. was imposed. Other subjects of stamp taxes of 1 cent and upwards are cheques, receipts to banks' depositors, bills of exchange, express and post office money orders and postal notes, bills of lading, proprietary or patent medicines and perfumery, and wines. A general horizontal increase was also made in Customs duties.

In Ontario, it may be added, a tax of 1 mill (one-tenth of a cent) on the dollar is being levied on all assessable land; and other Provinces are adopting varying devices for raising fresh revenue.

The Dominions Commission.

The work of the Dominions Royal Commission has come to a halt in consequence of the war. The Commissioners suspended their sittings while in Canada about a year ago, and although there have been reports on several occasions of their impending return to the Dominion, there has been no evidence of any intention to resume enquiry. It is now understood that operations will be suspended indefinitely, the view being taken that the people of the Overseas Dominions are at present too busily engaged to give attention to matters of trade development. The Commonwealth of Australia has definitely withdrawn its representative on the Commission in the belief that for the present it can do no useful work.

In our view, however, a continuance of activities is now more than ever desirable. If there is to be development in the direction of either trade or emigration within the Empire it will be after this war, and the Empire should be prepared for it beforehand. If the Dominions Royal Commission is to justify its appointment, now, if ever, is the time for it to do so.

Women's Suffrage in Canada.

In these days of political truce one seldom hears even the term "women's suffrage." The most energetic advocates of "votes for women" have, with praiseworthy zeal, turned their energies into channels where they are more widely appreciated. At present they are among the keenest of war workers in various directions. What developments may take place at the end of the war in respect to the movement is a speculation that would as yet be premature. It is, therefore, not a little unexpected to learn that

Alberta has just come to a decision in favour of equal suffrage for men and women. The subject has been under consideration for some time, and now an announcement has been issued, over the joint signatures of the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition, that the Province will unanimously adopt equal suffrage at the next session of the Legislature. Alberta is the first of Canada's Provinces to follow the example of their fellow-citizens in the Antipodes. It is believed in the West that Saskatchewan and Manitoba will shortly follow suit. The success of methods of purely peaceful persuasion, such as have apparently been pursued, is doubly gratifying in war time.

* * *

In another column we publish a statement made by the British Columbia Minister of Lands in regard to the immense value of the timber resources of his Province. We are glad to learn in this connection that concerted steps are now being taken to gain wider markets for British Columbia lumber and to get the high qualities of its woods better realised in European markets. The chief saw mills of British Columbia have formed an association for this purpose which will avoid local competition and enable the necessary publicity work to be adequately undertaken.

It is not sufficiently realised among timber merchants in Europe that the Douglas fir of British Columbia is the most valuable wood in the world for certain purposes. Again, British Columbia cedar is a most valuable wood, and its special qualities were better known and appreciated there would undoubtedly be a large market for it on this side. So soon as the new British Columbia Government offices in Waterloo Place are completed there will be on exhibition the finest collection of British Columbia timber that has been brought together, and this will enable merchants and importers to see what the Province has to offer. There will be an immense demand for large timber at the conclusion of the war, and it is certainly wise of the British Columbia lumber companies to make their plans in good time. The latest reports from the Province announce active signs of improvement in the industry on Vancouver Island.

* * *

Our Men and Their Trenches.

The report which we publish this week from the member of our staff who formed one of the party of journalists who recently paid a visit to the Canadian front describes trench warfare under ideal conditions. There had been a long lull in active operations, and the little offensive shown was on our side. Weeks of fine, dry weather had made the trenches as sound and comfortable as it was possible for them to be. There was no sickness, and the commissariat was working on schedule time. No wonder that the gaiety and good humour and perfect health and physique of the men were so noticeable. Since that report was written the weather has changed, and an offensive of the fiercest intensity has raged. But we know that whether in the lull or in the storm, our Canadian boys will give a good account of themselves.

**

THE FORD CAR AND MR. FORD'S SUSCEPTIBILITIES.

A somewhat astonishing statement was published in the *Times* of Tuesday attributing to Mr. Henry Ford, the millionaire motor-car manufacturer, active hostility to the Allies. He is reported to have gone so far as to have publicly warned any banks with whom his company has an account that it will be withdrawn if they take any part of the Anglo-French Loan now being negotiated in the United States. The *Times* quotes him as saying:

If I find that any banks in which my company or myself have deposits participate in the proposed loan to the Allies, I shall immediately close our accounts. I won't have any part of my personal funds or the Ford Company's funds directly or indirectly aiding the flotation of this loan. If I had my way I would tie a tin can to this joint Anglo-French Commission and chase it back to Europe.

The Ford Company has, we understand, been very glad to supply large numbers of cars to the Allies, so why this venomous hostility to-day? If this statement accurately represents the attitude of Mr. Henry Ford, and wide publicity were given to it throughout the British Empire, there would be a well deserved boycott of these cars, and the Ford Company would lose one of its largest markets. There are factories of Ford cars both in Canada and in England.

THE "SPLENDID CANADIANS."

Captain Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bart., of Ulster, who is at present on the Staff with the Canadian Division, writes:—

"We had a turn in the trenches last week, and expect to go in again any day now. The men (Canadian, etc.) were splendid—keen, intelligent, educated, tough, and disciplined, with that discipline which arises from respect and devotion to their officers and not from mere obedience to the King's regulations or the drill-sergeant, or fear of the consequences of insubordination; and if an officer is lacking in the qualities which inspire such discipline he must be got rid of—from which democratic system comes such deeds as stemmed the German tide at Ypres. The General is splendid, and the men keenly appreciate his frequent visits to the trenches. One thing we all feel about our General is, however tight a corner we may be in, he will be there too, and will be perfectly cool and collected, even if nobody else is."

—**—

THE SUPREME TEST.

[NOTE.—The Canadian National Hymn, "O Canada!" might almost be called a prayer. The noble sentiments expressed in this hymn typify the spirit which animates the citizen-soldiers of the Dominion in the present struggle for Freedom. The incident which prompted the following lines occurred at Festubert, where the Canadian Division lost heavily. Private Joselyn, a young Canadian school teacher, who had earned the D.C.M. for heroic conduct at the battle of Ypres, was killed at Festubert. At the time of his death Pte. Joselyn was but twenty years of age, but he was imbued with such a sense of patriotism that all who were brought into contact with him felt its influence. As he fell, mortally wounded, his comrades heard him feebly cry, "O Canada!"]

O, Canada! Dear Country!
Lift your gracious head;
Hear the cry as it goes up
From your glorious dead!
Let your homes, from East to West,
Echo back the cry—
"Canada! O, Canada!"
Thus your brave sons die.

Bless, dear land, the mighty hearts
Sprung from out thy womb,
Gird their arm, their souls upraise;
Lift from Death its gloom!
What of death? Can it be said
Perished those you gave?
No! Who falls in Freedom's cause
Triumphs o'er the grave!

Sons of thine, built in thy mould,
Owning to thy blood—
Motherland! They've paid the price
Of your motherhood!

—R. W. TROWSDALE, Pte. 13164,
First Canadian Contingent.

France, 1915.

—**—

An Ottawa correspondent states that the Dominion Parliament will meet for a short session in January, and by mutual agreement the General Election will be postponed till the end of the war.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 2s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

CHASE.—On September 16, at Balcarres, Sask., the wife of the Rev. Cyril Chase, of a daughter (Nancy).

EDWARDS.—At Sonoma, Vancouver Island, B.C., the wife of Donald Edwards, of a son.

FERGUSON.—On September 20, at Davenport Lodge, Northants, the wife of Hugh Boswell Fergusson, of Vancouver, B.C., of a son.

TIMMONS.—On September 21, in Calcutta, the wife of Edmund H. Timmons (né Jemmette Levey), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PAGE WHITEHOUSE.—On September 17, at the Parish Church, Swansea, Captain L. E. Page, 5th Canadians, to Rose Laura Whitehouse. (Very quietly.)

ROBERTS—ANDREWS.—On August 30, at the Pro-Cathedral, Calgary, by the Rev. Dean Paget, Lewis Lynn Hilton, only son of Dr. and Mrs. S. J. Roberts, of Ravenscroft House, Chilterden Green, to Isabel Redgrave, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard K. Andrews, of 5th Avenue, West Calgary.

DEATHS.

EWART.—On September 24, suddenly, Marlon Ewart, of 76 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W., youngest daughter of the late James H. Ewart, of Dundee, Ont., in her 65th year. (For twenty-two years a F.R.S.M.S. Missionary in Bangalore and Madras.)

JONES.—On September 25, at 29 Cornhill Gardens, London, S.W., Simon Jones, of St. John, New Brunswick. Aged 75.

ON SERVICE.

VARDLEY.—Died September 17, at Lahore British General Hospital, Calcutta, from wounds received in the trenches on August 22, Frederick George Vardley, Second Lieut. 8th North Staffords, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Vardley, The Cedars, Boscot, Walsall. Aged 27.

"CANADA" AT THE FRONT.—I.

Our Canadian Boys in Their Trenches—A Lull Before the Storm.

(By Our Special Representative.)

Two parties of Canadian journalists have recently been to the front in Flanders and met our Canadian boys in the firing line. They were indebted for the enjoyment of this much-prized experience to representations made by Sir Robert Borden and Sir George Peckey to the War Office. The representative of "Canada" was in the second party, which returned on September 18. The excellent article which appeared in "Canada" last week, written for the "Montreal Gazette" by its London representative, Mr. John Kidman, who went out with the first party, necessarily covered some of the same ground.

A MOST interesting and extensive programme had been arranged by the authorities for the Press party, comprising a visit to three Canadian hospitals, a visit to three Canadian brigades, and visits to various headquarters.

The first evening we dined with Colonel Sir Max Aitken in a pleasant house owned by a French notary, containing some interesting *objets d'art*. On the second evening our party was entertained by Brigadier-General Seely at his headquarters, and the well-known charm of the ex-War Minister added much to our evening's enjoyment. General Seely has seen a great deal of the French lines, and, speaking to us of the wonderful renaissance of religious feeling in France, he expressed his hope and conviction that this would draw closer the bonds of friendship and understanding between Frenchmen and French-Canadians. As showing the splendid national spirit and gallantry of the French *courts*, he mentioned that in Brittany, out of 400 priests who had joined the army, 200 had been killed, in the great majority of cases meeting their deaths through their impetuosity in attack, in which they set a constant example.

With Canadian Commanders.

On our last night in France we dined with Brigadier-General Currie, who comes from Victoria, British Columbia, and with whom it was a pleasure to talk over old times in that delightful city, and recall mutual friends and acquaintances. General Currie has already won well-deserved distinction in this war, being decorated with the Companionship of the Bath and the *Médaille Militaire* of the second-class. We lunched that day with Lieut.-General Alderson, who commands the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France.

It was not possible to carry out the programme in its entirety, in spite of the speed of our cars and the skill of our military drivers, but a great deal was crowded into the time, which was all too short for an inspection of such absorbing interest. The arrangements made for the Press party by Colonel Sir Max Aitken were admirable; nothing was left undone to enable us to see everything possible in the time at our disposal.

The Soldiers' Bearing.

After an early breakfast we started off on a perfect September morning towards the Canadian lines, and the nearer we approached to our destination the more our amazement increased at the entire absence of the clamour of war. Except for the long lines of motor transport and the passing motors, with their khaki-clad drivers and scarlet-collared officers, there was nothing whatever to show in the early part of our journey that we were in a land which was engaged in holding and driving back an invader, and that invader the mightiest and most perfectly equipped that in human history has yet taken the field. One associates a certain boisterousness with troops. This was entirely absent in everything we saw during our short trip. The vocal vivacity of the French, both in the citizens and the military, has gone. They are all too seriously engaged in this life or death struggle to have time to waste in words or gesticulation. Our own troops, too, have nothing of the noisy, roystering cheerfulness which one was accustomed to expect in years gone by from British Regulars in camp or on the march. In the old days a civilian visitor might have felt, when in a military camp or passing among moving troops, that he was regarded as an outsider, who could be expected to have little or nothing in common with soldiers. To-day among citizen soldiers there is no trace of such feeling. The civilian is just one of themselves, who is for some reason debarred from being with them in khaki. The quiet orderliness of these great masses of troops, and of the miles of motor transport, was most remarkable. There is no hectoring sergeant, no loud-voiced commands, no visible show of authority, but every man is just doing his job quietly and contentedly, on the best of all possible terms with the people of the country, with his comrades, and with his officers.

French Industry and Cultivation.

Apart from these impressions which one gathered as we tore along the pavé of the main roads, we noticed that the grain had all been harvested, hops were being picked, and the

countryside bore that appearance of industry and high cultivation so typical of France, but men of military age were very seldom seen either in the fields or in the towns. Even as we approached within a few miles of the front trenches there were no obvious signs of desolation or damage of war, and as we looked across the dip in the country to the rising ground occupied by the enemy it bore just the same appearance as the lands round us. The fields had all been cultivated, the crops gathered in, and there was nothing to show without the aid of much stronger glasses than any of our party possessed that in the enemy's country much serious damage had been done to the countryside. No doubt the towns just behind the enemy's lines would show the effects of British shells, but that could only be seen with advantage from an observation balloon or an aeroplane.

A Peaceful Countryside.

As we approached the portion of the front held by the Canadian troops, a very peaceful country was spread out to our view, which at a cursory glance gave no signs of active warfare. For long intervals no sounds of guns were heard, no aeroplanes were seen, and the whole front was quiet. The country was gently rolling, highly cultivated, with few hedges, occasional trees, some small patches of wood, and a few red-brick farm buildings. Between our trenches and the Germans, which were separated by varying distances up to 400 yards, the intervening ground was covered by a rank growth of grass or volunteer grain, and occasional bushes, which gives good cover to advanced listening posts. Messines could be seen on the crest of the hill, and with our glasses we could just make out the front trenches of the Germans running along about half-way down the hillside, but no sign of activity or movement of any kind could be descried behind their lines. Looking over the ground in front of us with our glasses, there was nothing whatever to show that within this small area there were thousands of men hidden from our sight in the narrow trenches.

Brigade Headquarters.

At last we drew near to Brigade Headquarters. A small painted sign at a side road pointing to a little house was all that told us where the Brigadier had taken up his quarters. There are no flags at the various headquarters, and anything less ostentatious than the residences of these brigadiers would be difficult to imagine. Very much of the pomp and pageantry of war has been destroyed by the advent of the scouting aeroplane.

The cars drew up at the Brigadier's headquarters, consisting of a few bare rooms in a deserted house. Our host, Brigadier-General Leckie, was an old friend, and gave us the warmest welcome. He reminded the writer of an interesting game of poker in which they both took part some 17 years ago near Rossland, B.C., in the days of the mining boom. The General is justly proud of the fine men he commands, as the Scottish-Canadians have won an enviable reputation by their great gallantry. He had already spent four hours going round the trenches early that morning, and so deputed one of his staff to take us to the firing line. The casualties along his front had been very light for some time past; the daily average could be counted on the fingers of two hands. That morning two men had been wounded by a shell bursting over their dug-out, but apart from that there were no other casualties to report.

In an Officers' Dug-Out.

We were taken by our guide to the officers' dug-out, and there met Major Buchanan, who gave us lunch—some excellent *macaroni au gratin*, stewed fruit, and cheese—and afterwards took us through his trenches. We almost immediately ran into one of the wounded men of that morning, who had a bad contusion on the head and thigh. He was just outside the doctor's dug-out, where he had been bandaged and attended to, but he was not seriously wounded, and appeared to have had a very lucky escape. Both his rifle and that of his companion who was lying in the dug-out with him were broken, and the roof of the dug-out was caved in. His companion, whom we met later on, was much more lightly wounded, and, in fact, was able to "carry on."

We now came to the commencement of the communication

trenches. Stepping down into a trench some eight feet deep, boarded on the bottom with wooden slats, we soon found ourselves in a maze of passages in which it would be only too easy to lose one's way. Most of the trenches are marked with little signposts, and we recognised many familiar names, such as Seely Avenue, Toronto Avenue, Leckie Avenue, Currie Avenue, Gas Trench, Health Trench, Grand Alley, Medicine Hat Trail, and each little ruined farm building which lay between us and the front line of trenches had been re-named by the soldiers with such titles as Stinking Farm, One Shell House, etc.

As we walked through the narrow and twisting communication trenches we soon found that the apparently unpopulated landscape which we had gazed upon from our car a short time before had really got a very considerable population, who were in tip-top health, brimming over with cheerfulness and good humour, and only too ready to attack the Boches so soon as the word was given. The men are just magnificent; there is no better manhood to be seen than in the trenches held by our Canadian boys. Such clear, kindly eyes, and healthy skins—such cheerful looks and are so tolerant and seem so carelessly happy and contented, show another aspect to the enemy, and are the fiercer since they have seen their dead. These men are in the pink of condition, and in this fine weather they undergo no hardships; they are well fed and clothed, and are living a natural, open-air life.

The Maze of Trenches.

The progress from the communication trenches to the firing line is by no means a direct procedure, and, although your objective may be only half a mile from where you first step into a trench, you may be a long time winding in and out before you at last see the fixed bayonets and the upright periscopes watching the enemy's front trench. To drive a stubborn enemy out of such a maze of winding trenches must be a difficult job, and when one reads of some gallant fellow who has received military distinction for killing or capturing so many Germans in a trench one can appreciate the gallantry and the extraordinary risks he had to take, for every angle in a trench offers an opportunity for defence, and there are angles or side trenches every few yards. Perhaps at the end of the war some industrious statistician will compute for us how many tons of French and Flemish soil have been moved by British troops, and he may even transpose into terms of horse-power the vast amount of energy expended. It is a pity that all these miles of excavation will have no subsequent industrial value.

Trenches, of course, must vary enormously, according to the character of the soil and the district, but in the light-brown clay through which we passed, the hot, dry weather of recent weeks had made the trenches as cleanly and comfortable as could be possibly desired. The quiet time on this portion of the front has enabled the Canadian boys to improve their trenches, and it is difficult to believe that they could be put into a much greater state of efficiency.

An Underground Town.

It was almost like a little town below the surface of the ground. All kinds of supply depôts, cupboards, dug-outs, store-rooms, appeared as we passed through; neat piles of sandbags wherever the trench wall required it, and, at some places, huge blocks of sandbags forming little bastions. It was very noticeable what excellent condition these trenches were in. There were no old and frayed sandbags to be seen, and everything was in apple-pie order. As we got nearer to the front trench we saw rifles with fixed bayonets and more evidences of arms, bomb cupboards, ammunition depôts, rifle racks. In the front trench itself we came upon the periscopes and loopholes, and the sides of the trenches were plentifully equipped with ledges and cupboards, so that everything was in the right place and ready to hand. The wires of the field telephone had been snugly hidden. Loose wires must be a great nuisance in the trenches at night when bringing up supplies or relieving parties, and a good indication of the keenness of officers is supplied by the condition of their trenches. Wooden slats are put down at the bottom of many of the trenches so that in rainy weather the water can run away underneath. So long as the slats are kept in good repair it

makes very easy walking, but when there are bad gaps in them it must make them difficult to negotiate at night.

The Sniper's Reminder.

For all our gazing through periscopes or peeping through loopholes, we could see no sign of movement whatever in the German trenches in front of us, and we might have been inclined to think that all the Germans were asleep if it had not been that at one place behind the front trench, where the ground sloped, we stopped to look across at the enemy's trenches, and a sniper sent a shot over to show that somebody was awake. It would have been an interesting experience to have crawled out between the front trenches on that fine September night and seen the flares and the working parties, but this experience was not permitted to us. The only view we got of flares was a very distant one. Looking back towards the front at night from a Brigade Headquarters, we saw the sky luminous with what seemed like streaming ribbons of light starting up from behind the rising ground and waving in the air, reminiscent of the Northern Lights.

Men in the front trenches of both sides vary the monotony by occasionally putting up bulletins for the enemy between the lines, and we were told to observe through a periscope a notice which had been stuck up in the middle of this no man's land by the Germans, on which was written:—

"Brest-Litovsk, the last fortified place of importance in the Poland, has fallen. We only lost three torpedo boats in the basin of Riga. All other news about that not are true."

Cleanliness of the Trenches.

The extreme cleanliness of the trenches was very noticeable—no litter or paper, and generally no smell of any kind, except towards six o'clock, when the odour of fried onions met us everywhere as we passed out of the trenches. The men are most ingenious in lighting their fires; in the small recess cut in the wall of the trench they will put a few small sticks and make a bright fire, which enables them to make a savoury stew in their ration tins. We were told that ration biscuits made excellent fuel for that purpose! Bully-beef is not used when fresh meat is available, and piles of tins were noticeable here and there. We hear a good deal of the waste of food and supplies and equipment at the front. Of course, there must be waste in war, but the smaller daily waste which goes on in quiet times could be probably largely modified if notices were printed and put up in the trenches pointing out the desirability of avoiding waste, and thereby providing more silver bullets to carry on the war. There were no signs of any gross waste in any part of the Canadian front we visited.

The trenches are made just as narrow as possible, so as to mitigate the effect of shell fire. A man with abnormally broad shoulders could touch both sides in some of the communication trenches, so it is easy to imagine that if two stout men happen to meet, it becomes a struggle before they pass each other. We saw these trenches held by our Canadian boys under ideal conditions. They have had time to put them in perfect repair, they have had a long spell of fine, dry weather, and the upper portion of these clay trenches has been so well sun-dried that it becomes almost like brick. After a long spell of wet weather they would be of a very different appearance, and existence therein might become almost the acme of discomfort.

The Canadians' Cheery Smile.

As you approach the front trench the number of dug-outs increases, and here we saw men resting, or sleeping, who had probably been on duty all the night before. These dug-outs are really shelves cut in about three feet from the bottom of the trench and large enough to accommodate two men lying down. The roof is generally strong enough to offer sufficient protection from shell splinters. Every now and then, as we came around the corner of a trench, we found a man sitting down with his shirt off "hunting." It is, of course, impossible for men to be quite free from vermin in the trenches, but they are now supplied with various vermicides, which are fairly effective. In quiet times like these there is very little activity in the trenches; during daylight many of the men are sleeping, others are smoking and reading, others are on duty watching through the periscopes. There is a general air of quietness which will give place to alert activity so soon as darkness sets in. We received a cheery smile from everyone we passed, and it was a pity that we had so little time to stop and chat with these fine fellows and get some notes of their various experiences.

On our way back to tea with the Brigadier we were taken to a post of vantage, but could see little owing to the haze. Our guns behind were firing over us, and the air concussion is very noticeable when in front of guns, even though a long way off. The whinnying of the shells as they pass over to their mark, and the staccato drumming of the machine guns are sounds which, once heard, are not likely to be forgotten.

(To be continued.)

"CANADA" IN THE TRENCHES.

Our fine fellows at the front greatly appreciate the weekly arrival of CANADA. The proprietors of CANADA have borne the cost of sending many copies, but if all the various units and battalions now at the front are to be reached each week our readers must assist. For the sum of 4s. we will send a dozen copies to any battalions or to individuals as the donor selects, and the name of the sender will be indicated to the recipients.

THE GREAT ADVANCE:

CANADIAN OFFICER'S
— EXPERIENCES. —

ONE of the first Canadians who took part in the great general offensive of the Allies on Saturday last to come to London is Lieut. Walter Hyde, of the 3rd Brigade, Canadian Artillery, Montreal, who is in England on a week's leave.

For five days preceding September 25 his brigade had shelled the enemy incessantly, not in the region of La Bassée, but in another district, where its attention was particularly devoted to the Germans "for reasons." Lieut. Hyde got the surprise of his life when, after a busy night on Saturday cleaning up their guns, he was informed on Sunday morning that he could go on a week's leave. In view of what had happened, he had not expected it. He returns to the front on Sunday.

Lieut. Hyde, seen by a representative of *Canada* on Wednesday, stated that he was not at liberty to say what troops took part in the great forward attack. He believes there were no Canadian battalions engaged, but it is possible that Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, who were recently moved away from their old quarters, may be found to have been part of the attacking force. It is not possible yet to state anything definite as regards the "Princess Pat's," for all the preliminary preparations were carried out with such wonderful quietness that nothing was known to anyone except the commanders.

Five Days' Bombardment.

The 3rd Brigade Canadian Artillery, under command of Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Mitchell, were, said Lieut. Hyde, recently transferred from their previous headquarters to a district where a certain part of the great offensive movement took place. For five days they poured in a terrific bombardment on the German trenches, until the latter were all flattened out. On Saturday morning the ferocity of the artillery attack reached unparalleled proportions, and during eight hours of that day one battery of the 3rd Brigade fired no less than 1,500 rounds of 3.5 shells.

In directions apart from their own could also be heard the sound of other heavy firing. In their own sector, said Lieut. Hyde, the most noticeable thing was that the opposing Germans appeared short of material with which to retaliate with satisfactory results. Half-a-hundred shells fell around one battery of the 3rd Brigade, but not a single casualty occurred. There was a constant drizzle from early morning until nightfall, which turned to a hard rain during the night, and the sodden ground may have had something to do with the ineffectiveness of the German shell fire. A more feasible explanation, however, is that the German shells were defective. At any rate, the result was a surprise to the 3rd Brigade.

Canadians Had No Casualties.

Although the battery suffered no casualties this was not the case with some of the Imperial R.F.A. batteries, close by, among which casualties occurred, but not in any way excessive, thinks Lieut. Hyde. The spot the 3rd Brigade occupied, he said, was quite a good place to be in. There was marvellously little danger just there, but it seemed to them that the Germans were having a very bad time from the guns of the 3rd Brigade.

When the assault took place on Saturday morning it was found that of the German first- and second-line trenches, which had been bombarded, there was absolutely nothing left. The whole place was flattened out, and when the Imperial troops reached them there was not a single living German left in them to tell the tale. The troops, having accomplished their purpose of causing a diversion from the other and larger offensive, returned to their own trenches on Sunday. Their casualties

considering the desperate character of the assault made upon the German trenches were very slight.

Germans "Sick of the Whole Thing."

Owing to the condition of the first German trenches taken, it was not found possible to utilise them. They were trenches no longer. They, with the Germans who a short time before had confidently held them, were all simply wiped out, and, as trenches, were absolutely put out of business. The Imperial troops, on their return, all told the same story as to the Germans who had been taken prisoners at the trenches further back. "They all seemed to be looking for an opportunity to be captured," said Lieut. Hyde, "and when they were taken they started humming tunes and singing in great glee. They evidently looked upon it as a welcome relief. One of the German officers I spoke to told me that he was absolutely sick of the whole thing."

When Lieut. Hyde (who is a McGill man) left on his unexpected leave on Sunday afternoon everything in his neighbourhood was again quiet.

SIR SAM HUGHES AND THE CANADIANS.

To the crowds attending the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto last week Major-General the Hon. Sam Hughes brought a stirring message from Canada's soldiers:—

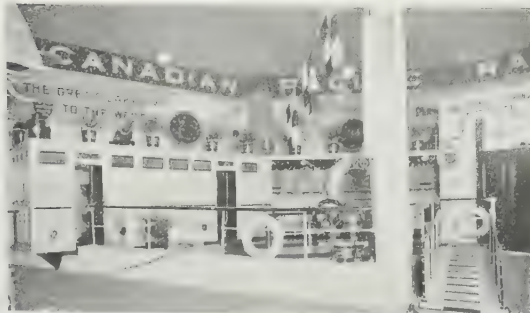
"They are in the fray to the end," he said. "They have faithfully and nobly performed their duty, but they are determined to stay on the job till they smash the autocracy of the Kaiser. During their whole arduous service there has been not one reflection on their honour, their fearlessness, or their determination. The last message given by the troops as I was leaving the lines was: 'Give our love to the boys and girls at home, and tell them we are doing our duty.'"

Major-General Hughes related a trench incident in which Captain F. Tidy, of the Queen's Own, and three Canadian privates were concerned. The captain, on discovering that a party of three Germans was making a practice of crawling up by night in a wheatfield to within ten or twelve feet of the Canadian trenches and listening there all day, crawled one day, with three soldiers, beneath the barbed-wire entanglements and behind the spies. Then, placing the soldiers in position, he stood up and called on the Germans to hold up their hands. Seeing only one man confronting him, a German raised his rifle and fired, but at the same moment he fell dead with a bullet from Captain Tidy's revolver and another from one of the soldier's rifles in his body. The other two begged for mercy.

D.S.O. FOR CANADIAN NAVAL OFFICER.

Lieut.-Commander St. V. Keyes, R.N., who has been awarded the D.S.O., was a retired naval officer living in Canada when the war broke out. On volunteering, he was given the command of one of the Canadian submarines stationed on the British Columbia coast. A few months ago he was sent to the Dardanelles, and at the landing on 'Y' beach "showed exceptional resource and leadership." Lieut.-Commander Keyes is a son of the late General Sir Charles Keyes, G.C.B., of the Indian Army.

An inquest was held at Shorncliffe on Monday on Private William Cowan Hoskins, 11th Battalion (25), who had died suddenly. A verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned. Private Hoskins belonged to Winnipeg.



THE C.P.R. EXHIBIT AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION AT TORONTO.

The photographs show two of the three principal features of the exhibit.—(1) A representation of the Great Lake service, showing state rooms; and (2) a hunter's cabin in New Brunswick (in charge of Harry Allen, a well-known guide in the Fredericton district). The third feature was a dining-car kitchen, completely equipped. The war relics in the Government Building included a number sent by Mr. G. McL. Brown, European Manager of the C.P.R.

CANADIAN OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Wounded.

Bayley, Lieut. G. W., 3rd Batt. (Toronto).
 Brittain, Lieut. S. V., 13th Batt. (5th Royal Highlanders)
 Cartwright, Lieut. J. R., 3rd Batt. (Toronto)

Capt. C. E. Parker, 3rd (attached 1st) Shropshire Light Infantry, reported wounded under date September 16, was a lieutenant in the 6th Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, Vancouver

Killed

News has been received at Vancouver of the death at the Dardanelles of Lieut. A. V. C. MacPherson, formerly a member of the Burnaby Municipal Council.

The Canadian aviator whose accidental death was recorded in last week's *Canada* was Probationary Flight Sub-Lieutenant Douglas A. Hay, R.N.

Second-Lieut. Frederick George Yardley, who died of wounds in hospital at Calais on September 17, was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Yardley, of The Cedars, Bescot, Walsall. He was born at Darlaston, Staffs, on October 19, 1887, and was educated at King Edward's High School, Birmingham, and Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1910. For three years he was classical master at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, Quebec, and then he went to Vancouver, where he entered the legal profession. On August 4, 1914, he volunteered for active service, and joined the 16th Batt., Canadian Scottish (72nd Seaforth Highlanders), which regiment formed part of the First Canadian Contingent. He received a commission in January, and was gazetted to the 8th North Staffordshire Regiment. He had only been five weeks in France when he was shot by a stray bullet while superintending trench digging operations on the night of August 22.

CANADIAN LADIES AT FOLKESTONE.

Work in the Hospitals.

A large number of the Canadian officers' wives and relatives now temporarily residing at Folkestone and in the district have banded themselves together for useful work in the various hospitals in the locality, where there are any wounded or sick Canadian soldiers.

They act under the direction of the Canadian Women's Emergency Committee, and are divided into groups of "visitors," each group being allotted to a different hospital. The "visitor" makes a regular call at her particular hospital, and, among other functions, where necessary, writes letters for those wounded who through the nature of their wounds are unable to write them themselves, and distributes reading matter.

The Canadian Women's Emergency Committee is constituted as follows: Patron, Lady Hughes (wife of Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, M.P.); Hon. President, Mrs. Steele (wife of Major-General S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O.); President, Mrs. MacDougall (wife of Brig-General J. C. MacDougall); Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Hughes (wife of Lieut.-Colonel W. St. Pierre Hughes), and Mrs. Rennie; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Cowan (wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Cowan)

The ladies who have offered their services to the Committee as "visitors" have been allotted to the following hospitals:

Moore Barracks Hospital, Shoreham.—Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Biggar, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. McKay (Kingston, Ontario), Miss Bate (niece of Sir Henry Bate, Ottawa), Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Caswell, Mrs. McGillivray, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Lambert, Mrs. Clinch, Mrs. Houlston (wife of Lieut.-Colonel J. Houlston, R.C.E.), Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Oaler, Lady Aitken, Mrs. W. St. P. Hughes, Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. Snider, Mrs. Simons, Mrs. Farmer.

Canadian Military Hospital, Shoreham.—Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Moncrieff, Mrs. Demison, Mrs. Andrews (wife of Captain Andrews, 2nd Battalion C.E.F., and mother of Lieut. Andrews, of the same battalion, who is now a prisoner of war in Germany), Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Lambert, and Mrs. Cleghorn.

Queen's Canadian Hospital, Brockborough Park.—Mrs. MacDougall, Mrs. Thacker, Mrs. Crowdie, Mrs. Catherne, Mrs. Wallace (wife of Dr. Wallace, Queen's Canadian Hospital), and Mrs. Douglas Young.

Bevin Hospital, Sandgate.—Mrs. Hemshaw, Mrs. King Mason, Mrs. Hugh Mathewson, and Mrs. Bait

York House and Munro Road Nursing Homes.—Mrs. Grassett

Minor House Hospital.—Mrs. Fissett.

Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.—Mrs. Givan

The Princess Theatre, Montreal, at which Miss Phyllis Neilson Terry and Mr. Lyn Harding were performing in "Trilby," was destroyed by fire on September 23, and the property of the articles was only saved with difficulty.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced by cable from Montreal of Mr. Robertson Macaulay, President of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, in his 82nd year. Deceased was born at Fraserburgh, Scotland, and went out to Canada in 1854. For



THE LATE MR. ROBERTSON MACAULAY.

sixteen years he was accountant to the Canada Life Assurance Company, then becoming Secretary to the Mutual Life Assurance Company at Hamilton, and afterwards in 1874 Secretary to the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. From that position he rose to be Manager, Managing Director, and, in 1889, President. In 1906 he resigned the position of Manager in favour of his son, Mr. T. B. Macaulay. He was a Governor of the Montreal Western Hospital, and of the Boys' Home, and resided in Westmount.

A wide circle of Anglo-Canadians will learn with regret of the sudden death recently of Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. William H. Thompson, Inspector of Customs at Winnipeg. Mrs. Thompson was a prominent member of several women's organisations, and was keenly interested in higher education and physiological research, and was librarian of Manitoba University.

Mr. Jacob Luard Pattison, C.B., whose death is announced, was at one time secretary to the late Lord Dufferin, whom he accompanied to Canada as a member of the Governor-General's staff.

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AEROPLANES FROM CANADA.

The Secretary for the Colonies states that the Overseas Club has announced the following further gifts from Canada to the Imperial Aircraft Flotilla:

British Empire Grain Company, Montreal, gun-mounted biplane, costing £2,250.

St. Catharines, Ontario, biplane (presented by Major R. W. Leonard, of St. Catharines), costing £1,500.

Province of Nova Scotia, gun-mounted biplane, costing £2,250.

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Over 100 wounded men from the Dardanelles arrived at the Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital last Saturday.

Major Hercule Barré, of the French-Canadian Hospital, who recently returned to Canada wounded, has undertaken the formation of a Foreign Legion in Canada.

A branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society has been organised among the Indians in the Filehill Reserve, in Saskatchewan, with "Painted Cap," who is 108 years of age, at its head.

A private in the Canadian Contingent, named Albert Cox, was knocked down in Parliament Street by a motor-car and died in Westminster Hospital, London, last week. At the inquest the driver said it was very difficult to see men in khaki in the darkened streets. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned, the driver being exonerated.

Queen Mary's Convalescent Auxiliary Hospitals, of which Earl Kitchener and Mr. Balfour are Presidents, make an appeal for additional funds on behalf of soldiers and sailors who have lost limbs in the war. The hospitals are situated at Roehampton, and over 800 patients, including men from the Overseas Dominions, are now awaiting admission. A large additional sum is required, and donations should be sent to Mr. C. H. Kenderdine, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.

The Editor of "Canada" will be pleased to receive for publication letters or extracts from letters written from the front by Canadian Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men.

All enquiries as to the whereabouts of wounded, sick, and missing Canadian officers and men on active service should be addressed to the Information Department of the Canadian Red Cross Association, 14, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.



All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication

The Duke of Connaught returned to Ottawa last Saturday, after visiting all the principal military training depôts in Western Canada. His Royal Highness was greatly pleased with the military conditions in the West and the progress made at the various mobilisation centres. The trip, which began on September 8, was wholly devoted to inspections of troops.

Major-General Sir John Hanbury-Williams, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., has received the Order of St. Vladimir, 3rd Class, with swords, from the Tsar of Russia, as also has Brevet Major H.R.H. Prince Arthur

Charlotte Lady Napier (of Napier), Mrs. Benyon, and Mr. Andrew Benyon, Grenadier Guards, attended a concert given by the Welsh Guards at Cliveden Hospital on Saturday last for the benefit of Canadian wounded soldiers.

Sir Montagu and Lady Allan have taken a house near Folkestone, so that Sir Montagu can be near the Canadian camps connected with his new appointment.

Sister Martha Allan is at present nursing wounded soldiers in a hospital in France, and her brother, Mr. Hugh Allan, is serving with one of the Montreal regiments at Shorncliffe.

Mrs. W. M. Dobell has arrived from Quebec to spend the winter in England with her sons.

Mrs. de B. Panet and Mrs. Henri Panet are staying at Jules Hotel, Jermyn Street, S.W.

Mr. D'Arcy Scott, of Ottawa, who recently brought his sons Michael and Alan to school in England, returned to Canada on September 24 on the C.P.R. R.M.S. *Missanabie*.

Captain Clarke Kennedy, 13th Battalion (5th Royal Highlanders, Montreal), is in London on short leave.

Captain Eric McCaig, of the 13th Battalion (5th Royal Highlanders, Montreal), was to return to the front from leave on September 30.

Mrs. Morrill, wife of Lieut.-Colonel B. B. Morrill, second in command of the 5th Mounted Rifles, has arrived at Seabrook, near Folkestone, from Rock Island.

Captain V. C. Mulvey (101st Edmonton Fusiliers), who left the 9th Reserve Battalion to accept a commission in the Imperial Army, is now with the Canadian Army Dental Corps.

Mrs. Fish, the wife of Captain L. W. Fish (26th Stanstead Dragoons, Coaticook, P.Q.), 5th Mounted Rifles, has arrived at Folkestone from Ayer's Cliff, P.Q.

Lieut.-Colonel A. Mignault, Officer Commanding No. 4 Stationary Hospital (French-Canadian), the gift of the Canadian Government to the Government of France, has been in Paris, completing the arrangements, in conjunction with Dr. Philippe Roy, Canadian Commissioner in Paris, for the establishment of a tent hospital at St. Cloud.

Major W. L. McWilliams and Major H. P. D. Gowen (both of the 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec), who have been with the 12th Reserve Battalion since it was mobilised at Valcartier, P.Q., thirteen months ago, are now with the 20th Battalion, the former with the rank of captain and the latter with that of lieutenant. They have accepted lower rank to get out to the firing line.

Captain E. D. O'Flynn (15th Argyll Light Infantry, Belleville, Ont.), is now Adjutant of the 2nd (Eastern Ontario) Battalion.

Lieut. R. H. Jenkins, 19th Alberta Dragoons, has been gazetted second lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion of the Gloucester Regiment, and is now at the front.

Mr. E. T. Seammell (whose son is Secretary of the Canadian Military Hospitals Commission) has returned to his home at Denmark Hill. He is now much better, but is not yet allowed to return to work.

Mr. H. G. Nolan, son of the late Mr. P. J. Nolan, K.C., of Calgary, who was awarded the Rhodes Scholarship for Alberta, has arrived in England to take up residence at Oxford University.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Mr. Richard Paget, 90th (Winnipeg) Rifles, eldest son of the late Francis Paget, D.D., Bishop of Oxford, and Miss Jean Ross Holden.



LIEUTENANT J. J. BOYCE
(3rd Canadian Mounted Rifles).

Recently married to Miss Marjorie Swindells; was born in Somersetshire, and has been ranching for some years in Eagle Butte, Alberta. Held commission in 21st Hussars (Canadian).



MRS. J. J. BOYCE,
Née Miss Marjorie Swindells, second daughter of Mr. John W. Swindells, Knight, Leicester.

daughter of Mr. Pickup Holden, J.P., and Mrs. Holden, of Darwin.

Major W. C. Trotter announces the engagement of his son, Captain Clifford T. Trotter, 4th Field Company, Canadian Engineers, 2nd Expeditionary Force, to Jean, daughter of Mr. H. T. Sutherland, of New Glasgow, N.S.

The marriage took place in St. John's Cathedral, Winnipeg, of Miss Adele Coustance Matheson, daughter of the Most Rev. Samuel P. Matheson, D.D., Archbishop of Rupert's Land and Primate of Canada, to Desmond FitzGerald, of Nenath, Ireland, son of Mr. Charles Ball FitzGerald.

The marriage took place on September 8, in St. George's Anglican Church, Ottawa, of Miss Isobel Sherwood, daughter of Lt.-Col. A. Percy Sherwood, C.M.G., Commissioner of Dominion Police, to Mr. S. Harold Lewis, son of Mr. Frank Lewis, of Montreal.

The wedding took place at Belford, on September 23, of Beatrice Saunders, daughter of Major and Mrs. Bryce Saunders, of Edmonton, Alta., to Lieut. Robert P. P. Lefroy, son of Rev Canon Lefroy, of Haresfield, Gloucestershire, of the 2nd Welsh Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

of Connaught, 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys). Major Walter Long, D.S.O., of the same regiment, has received the Order of St. Stanislas, 2nd Class, with swords.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has been in hospital at Toronto, left on September 25 for Ottawa, and will afterwards leave the capital for a long rest, says a cable from Toronto. The message goes on to say that it is doubtful if he will be able to attend to any public business this autumn or winter. His friends hope, however, that he may take his seat in the House if the session be not called until January.

Lady Evelyn Ward, who spent the summer in England, has returned to Toronto.

In recognition of their services in connection with the Hundred Years of Peace, the following members of the American Peace Centenary Committee will receive honorary degrees from the University of Toronto: Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. Alton Brooks Parker, Professor Nicholas M. Butler, Mr. William C. Osborn, Mr. William B. Howland, and Mr. John A. Stewart.

COMMISSIONS FOR CANADIANS. Promotions and Appointments for Well-known Officers.

Since last week's *Canada* was published the *London Gazette* has contained the promotion of Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) R. E. W. Turner, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., to be temporary Major General, and the appointments of Col. H. B. D. Ketchen, Lieut.-Col. H. C. Thacker, Lieut.-Col. D. Watson, 2nd Bat. taling, Col. J. P. Landry, and Lieut.-Col. R. G. E. Leckie, C.M.G., 18th Battalion, to be Brigade Commanders, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General. Other appointments gazetted are as follows:

Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Maj. D. W. B. Spry, D.A.Q.M.G., Canadian Training Div. to be temp. Lt.-Col.
1st Batt. Capt. E. A. Creighton to be temp. maj.; A. C. McElymont to be temp. mtrmr. with hon. rank of lieut.
2nd Batt.—Capt. H. B. Verret to be temp. maj.; Lieuts. E. D. O'Flynn and H. E. Hodge to be temp. capt.
3rd Batt. (B.C. Regt.) Capt. L. E. Haines to be temp. maj. Lieuts. to be temp. capt.: A. Brooks, A. W. McNally, L. J. Thomas, Lieut. H. S. Clarke to be adjt.
4th Batt. Lieut. J. P. McKenzie to be adjt.
15th Batt. Capt. G. McComb to be temp. maj.
P.P.C.L.I. Major R. T. Pelly to be temp. lieut.-col.; Lieuts. C. J. T. Stewart and D. A. Clarke to be temp. capt.
CAN. ART. CAPTS. to be temp. majs.: A. B. McEwen, D. A. White, H. D. G. Cressy, Lieuts. to be temp. capt.: W. H. Taylor, E. A. Greene, W. E. Blue, W. I. S. Hendrie, To be temp. lieuts.: R. S. Billman, R. M. Watt, F. C. Hannington, P. C. Badgley.
CAN. DIST. CAPTS. to be temp. capt.: Lieut. W. M. Lawson to be temp. capt.
CAN. INF. REGT. Depot. R. C. Edson to be temp. mtrmr. and hon. capt.
CAN. A.S.C. Capt. H. W. Webster to be temp. maj.; Lieuts. H. E. R. Gibson and H. S. Chambers to be temp. capt.
R. CAN. DASH. Lieut. F. O. Johnson, 8th Batt., to be temp. lieut. and paymr.
CAN. A.V.C. Lieuts. to be temp. capt.: C. V. Best, A. E. Cameron, A. H. Hodge.
CAN. INF. REGT. QMR. and Hon. Lieut. C. Shergold to be hon. capt.
CAN. REMOVED DEPOT.—Capt. W. Van Allen to be temp. maj.
CAN. ARMY PAY CORPS.—Lieut. C. W. Wiggs, 12th Batt., to be temp. paymr. and hon. capt.

Regular Forces.

PERSONAL STAFF.—A.D.C. Lieut. H. H. Blake, 4th C.M.R.
ADJ.-GEN.'S and QMR.-GEN.'S STAFF. D.A.Q.M.G.—Capt. (temp. maj.) W. W. P. Gibsons, Royal Canadians, vice Lieut.-Col. A. H. Corelli, C.E.F.

Attached to Hdqrs. Units.—Lieut. R. W. Slayner, C.E.F., to be temp. staff captain.

R.A.M.C. Following lieuts of the Canadian Army Medical Corps to be temp. lieuts.:—A. A. Skeels, M.D., A. M. Davidson, M.D., W. J. Chapman, M.B., A. Ross, M.D., D. S. Cassidy, M.D., D. A. Volante, M.D., B. Francis, M.D., H. Harvey, M.D., G. P. Armstrong, M.D., J. T. Bowman, M.D., C. A. P. Gaviller, M.D., J. F. Adamson, M.D., F. C. Stewart, M.D., J. F. Wood, M.D., W. E. Ainley, M.D., G. B. McTavish, M.D., J. R. Irwin, M.B., J. B. Haverson, M.D., D. St. C. Creighton, M.D., G. H. L. Armstrong, M.D., J. A. Wellwood, M.D., J. F. Sadler, A. R. Munroe, M.D., P. L. McKinnon, M.D., D. I. Dick, M.B. Capt. J. Henderson, M.D. Lieut. H. F. MacKendrick, M.D. Lieut. J. O. Bak'r, M.D. Capt. C. R. Leam, M.D.
ROYAL ENGINEERS. Lieut. E. L. F. Arnoldi, 19th Batt., C.E.F., to be temp. lieut.
ROYAL FLVING CORPS (Military Wing).—Capt. F. A. Wanklyn, R.A., to be temp. capt. and temp. maj.

W. C. To be temp. lieut.: J. C. Miller, W. F. Macdougall, J. W. Welch, T. W. McMahon, and J. R. C. Andrews, C.A.V.C.
To be sec. lieuts.: Gunner T. H. Mead, Can. Artillery (R.F.A.), A. Boyd, late lieut. and amr. Duke of York's R. Can. Highlanders (R.F.A.), High-land (Mountain) Bn., Lieut. W. W. McKay, M.D., D. St. C. Creighton, M.D., R. W. Harris, Can. R.H.A. (R.E.); Capt. B. Sowers, Can. Engineers (R.E.); Pte H. La T. Pigou, C.E.F. (Hereford R.); Pte J. Foster, P.P.C.L.I. (Royal Fusiliers); Lt.-Col. H. L. Houlgate, Strathcona's Horse (Border Regt.); Pte. J. L. L. Johnston, 7th Batt. (Leinster Regt.).

Territorial Force.

To be sec. lieut., Sgt. R. A. Meakin, Can. Mtd. Rifles (Lovat's Scouts)

Last Week's Appointments.

Canadian Expeditionary Force.

1st Batt. Lieut. and Adj. P. A. Creighton to be temp. capt.; Lieut. P. L. Ludlow to be temp. paymaster.
2nd Batt. Temp. Capt. P. W. Miller to be adj.; Temp. Sec. Lieuts. to be temp. lieuts.: E. De Lancy, M. McGregor.
3rd Batt. Temp. Sec. Lieuts. to be temp. lieuts.: E. Michelmore, J. R. Allan; Lieut. A. P. Cameron to be temp. paymaster.
10th Batt. Temp. Sec. Lieuts. to be temp. lieuts.: J. G. Murray, A. H. Ryman; Lieut. J. D. Dawson to be temp. paymaster.
11th Batt. Temp. Sec. Lieuts. to be temp. lieuts.: A. W. Atchison, P. L. Ludlow.
14th Batt. Capt. J. N. Warmington (since killed in action) to be temp. maj.
16th Batt. Lieut. G. R. P. Cotton to be temp. capt.; Temp. Sec. Lieuts. to be temp. lieuts.: V. G. Tupper, H. P. Lovell.
P.P.C.L.I. Temp. Capt. D. F. B. Gray to be temp. maj.; Temp. Sec. Lieuts. to be temp. lieuts.: C. B. Cowley, R. A. S. Wash.
STRATHCONA HORSE. Capt. W. R. Russell to be temp. maj.; Lieut. D. C. Davis to be temp. capt.

Regular Forces.

PERSONAL STAFF. A.D.C.: Lieut. G. G. Blackstock, R. Can. Art., vice Capt. N. G. Reiffenstein.

ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTER UNITS. Brig.-Maj.: Maj. J. A. W. Spence, Rifle Brig, vice Capt. P. F. Villiers, Can. Local Forces. Staff Capt.: Capt. N. G. Reiffenstein, R. Can. Art., vice Capt. A. S. Wright, R. Can. Art.

CANADIAN 1st Reserve Regt., Tempo. Sec. Lieut. T. Moss relinquishes commission on appointment to Royal Canadian Dragoons.

ROYAL ENGINEERS. Lieut. L. Bullock, 25th Batt., to be temp. lieut.; Sapper F. Mackinnon, Can. Engineers, to be sec. lieut.

ROYAL FLVING CORPS (Military Wing).—Lieut. J. L. Morrison, Queen's University, Canadian O.T.C., to be temp. lieut.

To be sec. lieuts.: Pte. P. G. Rwan, Can. Mtd. Rifles (Welsh Horse), Yeomanry; T. J. Pte. J. D. Williams, P.P.C.L.I. (Royal Welsh Fusiliers); Sgt. G. H. Tolson and Pte. J. G. Gurney, C.E.F. (London Rifles); Sgt. H. A. R. Campbell, 15th Batt. (West Yorks); Pte. J. T. Murdoch, P.P.C.L.I. (Royal East Kent); Driver J. M. Phillips, Can. Field Artillery (Black Watch, Royal Highlanders).

A FAVOURITE WITH THE CANADIANS.

Miss Maggie Teyte.

No first-class operatic singer is more popular with the Canadians at Folkestone, and none is more widely known to the members of the Canadian Overseas Force, than Miss Maggie Teyte. Deservedly, too, for Miss Teyte, who has been staying with friends at Folkestone for the past two or three months, has been unremittingly devoting her talents, her time, and her energy to raising money for various hospital and field comforts funds for the Canadian soldiers, as well as to entertaining the wounded in the hospitals and the unwounded in the various Y.M.C.A. tents and huts, with her rich and beautiful voice.

The proceeds of an afternoon concert arranged by Miss Teyte at Folkestone realised nearly £130 towards the building of a recreation room at the Queen's Canadian Hospital, at Beachborough Park. Another concert given by Miss Teyte at Folkestone in aid of the Canadian Field Comforts Association's funds, directed by Miss Plummer, added some £70 or £80 to the Association's treasury.

Born in Staffordshire, Miss Teyte received her musical education under Dr. Reszke, in Paris, and at the Royal College of Music. She was at the Opera



MISS MAGGIE TEYTE.

Comique, in Paris, for three years, with the Beecham Opera Company for two seasons, and sang for one season at the Chappell Ballad Concerts at Queen's Hall. Miss Teyte is as well known in the States and Canada as she is in England. She has sung at Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, and other Canadian cities, and has fulfilled engagements with Dr. Ham and his National Chorus at the Massey Hall.

Miss Teyte is leaving England shortly for the United States on a tour with Madame Pavlova, and on the conclusion of that tour is looking forward to renewing her acquaintance with the largest cities of Canada and the Dominion generally. It may be that many of the thousands of Canadians who have listened to the beautiful soprano in Folkestone will by that time be at home to show her how much they have appreciated her generous efforts in their behalf whilst in camp at Shorncliffe.

Miss Teyte considers her most thrilling episode to have been her first toboggan ride, with an inexperienced companion, on the great "slide" at Montmorency Falls, near to the city of Quebec.

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THE MANITOBA CASE.

Further Charges to be Preferred.

Counsel for the Crown in the trial for conspiracy of Sir R. Roblin (the ex-Premier of Manitoba), Dr. Montague, Mr. Howden, and Mr. Caldwell (ex-Cabinet Ministers), announces that further charges will be preferred (says Reuter's Winnipeg correspondent).

Mr. Horwood, the Provincial Architect, the first witness in the preliminary investigation of the charges, underwent a severe cross-examination last week at the hands of Mr. E. F. B. Johnson, the Toronto lawyer, but he adhered to his previous statements. Referring to some alleged inaccuracies in a speech made by Dr. Montague in the Legislature defending the contracts that are the subject of the present charges, the witness declared that Dr. Montague asked him to write a letter taking the blame for the incorrect statements made.

SNAPSHOTS of any incidents or occurrences in the daily life of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, either at work, or play, or on active service, are of great interest to readers of "Canada." We shall be pleased to develop films free of cost, and will carefully return films and prints to the senders.

THE CANADIANS AT SHORNCLIFFE.

The 48th (British Columbia) Reserve Battalion. *By William Blayney.*

FOLKESTONE, September 28, 1915.

THE 48th Battalion is the fourth battalion of Infantry sent across the Atlantic with the Canadian Overseas force from British Columbia, all of them entirely recruited in that Province, with the exception of the 16th (Canadian Scottish), which included on its original strength a unit from the 79th Cameron Highlanders, of Winnipeg. In addition, it has furnished a complete regiment of Mounted Rifles (the 2nd C.M.R.) to the 1st Brigade of Mounted Rifles now in France; drafts of men from the 47th (B.C.) Battalion, of New Westminster, to the 30th (B.C.) Reserve Battalion at Shorncliffe; No. 5 General Hospital, now at Shorncliffe; and units and details to the Engineers, Army Service Corps, Army Medical Corps, Army Veterinary Corps, Field Artillery, and other branches of both the 1st and 2nd Divisions and the Training Divisions of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.



CAP BADGE OF THE 15TH BATTALION.

the beautiful capital city of British Columbia, on February 15 last. The Battalion has been in training at Shorncliffe for several weeks, some three of which were spent in musketry on the ranges at Lydd. Except during this period of absence, the 48th has shared with the 36th and 39th Battalions, the Eaton Machine Gun Brigade, and the Borden Machine Gun Battery the camp to the north of Castle Hill, known as Caesar's Camp North; but, in all probability, before this article is published the battalion will have been transferred from its canvas home to winter quarters at Risborough Barracks, Shorncliffe. With the 30th, 32nd, and 49th it now forms a unit of the 10th Brigade, in command of Colonel H. J. Cowan.

A Composite Battalion.

The 48th is a composite battalion, formed mainly of units contributed for the purpose by the following British Columbia regiments of the Canadian Militia:—The 50th Gordon Highlanders, of Victoria, B.C.; the 68th Earl Grey's Own Rifles, of Prince Rupert; the 88th Victoria Fusiliers, Victoria, B.C.; the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders, of Vancouver; the 102nd Rocky Mountain Rangers, of Kamloops, with companies at Armstrong, Revelstoke, Kelowna; and Salmon Arm; the Independent Company of Infantry, of Nanaimo; and the 107th Regiment, of New Westminster. On the formation of the Battalion the Provincial Government made a donation of \$500 to the Regimental Fund, and Mr. J. W. Stewart, of the well-known firm of railway contractors, Foley, Welch and Stewart, presented teams of horses and wagons for its transport section. In addition to this, since the arrival of the Battalion at Shorncliffe, Mr. Stewart has, at his own expense, equipped the teams of the field kitchens with new and complete sets of harness. Another Mr. Stewart presented the Battalion with four field kitchens; and Mr. G. W. Tunstall, of the Western Explosives Co., of Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., contributed \$1,000 towards the purchase of additional field kitchens. Quite recently the Battalion has been able to congratulate itself upon the expected early arrival of a gift of three machine guns from British Columbia—one presented by the townspersons of Armstrong, in the Okanagan Valley; another by a well-known and prominent lady of Victoria; and a third by four prominent men of Union Bay, Vancouver Island, each of whom subscribed \$250 towards its purchase. The splendid bugle band of the Battalion was equipped and furnished from a private fund subscribed by friends of the officers and men. From this fund also was purchased for the use of the Battalion a complete miniature rifle range with all accessories—rifles, targets, and gear.

"A Fine Bunch of Husky Men."

When the 48th arrived at Shorncliffe it was up to exact strength in officers and men, the total complement being 1,156. During the last week or two, however, the Battalion has furnished drafts to the 10th Battalion of the 1st Canadian Division and the 29th Battalion of the 2nd Division. In the course of time it would appear to be the intention of the Canadian military authorities to increase the strength of this and the other reserve battalions at Shorncliffe to 1,500. The officers and men of the 48th, in their own Canadian dialect, are a "fine bunch of husky men." Coming, as they do, from a part of Canada where a large percentage of them in pursuance of their occupa-

tion are compelled to "take the trail" and frequently to carry heavy "packs" on their backs for pretty long distances, they make light of a route march of 25 miles or so in full marching order and carrying a kit of something like 70lb. A few days ago they covered a distance of 28 miles under these conditions in one ordinary working day, and came through the ordeal in fine form. The discipline of the men is highly commended by those who know; their trench-digging has been pronounced good, and they established a very good percentage during the course of musketry at Lydd.

Practically every officer in the Battalion is a civil or mining engineer or land surveyor. Among those of the rank and file the great majority are miners, lumber men, prospectors, and "up country" men—men who have spent much of their time in the vast solitudes of the Rockies and the Selkirk, and, for the most part, are men of quiet determination, who have learnt by experience how to overcome almost unsurmountable obstacles and to brook no hindrance in accomplishing what they have set themselves to do. Only some 25 to 30 per cent. of the Battalion are Canadian born, but many of those of British birth have spent practically all their manhood in Canada, particularly in British Columbia.

For the future the special function of the 48th Battalion is to supply reinforcements, as and when required, to the 18th (Western Ontario) and the 29th (Vancouver) Battalions of the 2nd Canadian Division, and for this purpose to complete the training of the men who are drafted to that Battalion from Canada.

The Officers.

The command of the 48th has been given to Lieut.-Colonel W. J. H. Holmes (Reserve of Officers, formerly in command of



THE ORDERLY ROOM STAFF OF THE 48TH (B.C.) BATTALION, WITH SERGT.-MAJOR DEARLEY (SITTING) AND SERGT. JONES (STANDING LEFT), SERGT. GIRDWOOD (NEXT STANDING) AND TWO CORPORALS.

the 102nd Rocky Mountain Rangers, Kamloops, B.C.). The other officers of the Battalion are as follows:

Major W. St. J. Beale (formerly of the Imperial Army), Second in Command; Major J. F. Templeton (R.M.C. Reserve of Officers), Third in Command; Captain A. W. Agnew (68th Earl Grey's Own Rifles, Prince Rupert), Adjutant; Lieut. F. B. Howarth (102nd Rocky Mountain Rangers, Kamloops), Assistant Adjutant; Captain J. A. Briggs (Canadian Army Medical Corps), Medical Officer; Captain W. J. Holt Murison, Paymaster; Captain J. L. Retallack (R.N.-W.M.P.), Quartermaster; Lieut. H. J. A. Haffner (72nd Seaforth Highlanders, Vancouver), Machine Gun Officer; Lieut. A. F. Whiteside (formerly of the Transvaal Volunteers, South Africa), Signalling Officer.

No. 1 COMPANY, Major N. W. C. Hoyle (R.M.C. Reserve of Officers), Officer Commanding; Captain P. P. V. Cowley (R.M.C. Reserve of Officers), Second in Command; Platoon Commanders Lieut. D. J. Scott (88th Victoria Fusiliers, Victoria, B.C.); Lieut. S. F. Chaffey (72nd Seaforth Highlanders, Vancouver); Lieut. R. H. Winslow (72nd Seaforth Highlanders, Vancouver); Lieut. W. C. Pemberton (50th Gordon Highlanders, Victoria, B.C.).

No. 2 COMPANY, Major F. B. Wilson (R.M.C. Reserve of Officers, transferred from No. 3 Battery, C.F.A., Montreal), Officer Commanding; Captain D. V. Porteous (88th Victoria Fusiliers, Victoria, B.C.), Second in Command; Platoon Commanders Lieut. G. E. Scott (102nd Rocky Mountain Rangers, Kamloops); Lieut. P. A. Landry (88th Victoria Fusiliers, Victoria, B.C.); Lieut. J. C. Dufresne (102nd Rocky Mountain Rangers, Kamloops); Lieut. H. V. Leonard (88th Victoria Fusiliers, Victoria, B.C.); Lieut. H. B. Abbott (102nd Rocky Mountain Rangers, Kamloops), Supernumerary.

No. 3 COMPANY, Major S. P. McMurdie (68th Earl Grey's Own Rifles, Prince Rupert), Officer Commanding; Captain W. A. Pettigrew (68th Earl Grey's Own Rifles, Prince Rupert), Second in Command; Platoon

Commanders: Lieut. N. A. P. Armstrong (50th Gordon Highlanders, Victoria, B.C.); Lieut. J. F. G. (50th Gordon Highlanders, Victoria, B.C.); Lieut. R. B. Powell (50th Gordon Highlanders); Lieut. A. J. Hudson (52nd Gordon Highlanders), Supernumerary.
No. 4 COMPANY, Major W. G. Cunningham (88th Victoria Fusiliers, Victoria, B.C.), Officer Commanding; Captain H. B. Mogg (88th Victoria Fusiliers), Second in Command; Platoon Commanders: Lieut. J. B. Acland (88th Victoria Fusiliers); Lieut. N. C. Sowers (72nd Seaforth Highlanders, Vancouver); Lieut. G. H. Merton (88th Victoria Fusiliers); Lieut. C. H. Potts (88th Victoria Fusiliers).

The Commanding Officer.

Lieut.-Colonel Holmes is a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., of the year 1891. He was born at St. Catharines on May 29, 1871, and is a son of Colonel J. G. Holmes, now retired, but formerly of the Canadian Militia Staff, and still Honorary Colonel of the 102nd Rocky Mountain Rangers, Kamloops, B.C. On the occasion of the departure of the 48th Battalion on Overseas service, three generations of Holmeses met at the harbour at Victoria. They were Lieut.-Colonel W. J. H. Holmes, commanding the Battalion; Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Holmes; and his son, who is now a cadet.

Lieut.-Colonel Holmes took an active part in the organisation in 1902, of an Independent Company of Rifles, known as the Rocky Mountain Rangers, with headquarters at Kamloops, in Central British Columbia. In course of time this company grew into a battalion. It is now the 122nd Regiment (Rocky Mountain Rangers), and Lieut.-Colonel Holmes was in command thereof from 1908 to 1912, when he was transferred to the Reserve of Officers. In civil life the Lieut.-Colonel is a civil engineer, and one of the British Columbia Government Surveyors.

Second and Third in Command.

Major Beale, Second in Command, held a commission in the Imperial Army for many years before going to Canada. He was through the South African War, and has seen active service in other parts of the Empire. Six feet three and a-half inches in height, big and burly, he is every inch a soldier, and a number of medal ribbons adorn his tunic. On retiring from the Imperial Army he settled in Canada, where, after holding an appointment as Chief Constable of Edmonton, Alberta, for a few years, he finally settled in British Columbia, and made his home in Victoria.

Major Templeton, Third in Command, is a well-known land surveyor, of Victoria, B.C., where he is a member of the firm of Gordon McGregor and Co. He was born at Belleville, Ont., in 1862, and educated at the Royal Military College, Kingston, from which he graduated in 1904. Ever since he has been on the Reserve of Officers.

The Adjutant.

Captain Agnew, the Adjutant, was born in Montreal, and educated at the Royal Military College, Kingston, where he graduated. He was one of the first staff officers of the comparatively new Militia regiment, the 68th Earl Grey's Own Rifles, of Prince Rupert, B.C. Prior to going to Prince Rupert he was in No. 11 Detachment of the Corps of Guides, Victoria, and on his return to the capital city from the northern port he rejoined his old corps. Captain Agnew is a civil engineer, being an Associate of the Society of Engineers (of England), an A.M. Can. Soc. C.E., and an A.M. Am. Soc. C.E. He has been associated with the construction of hydro-electric power plants and other engineering works at Prince Rupert and elsewhere in the Province, and at the time of his joining the 48th he was engaged upon an important sewer contract at Esquimalt.

The Majors.

Major Hoyle joined the 48th from the Reserve of Officers, to which he was transferred after graduating from the Royal Military College in 1903. He, also, is a civil engineer, and was in charge of the Canadian Engineering Inspection Bureau at Vancouver. He has carried out a considerable amount of general engineering work in the United States as well as in Canada.

Major Wilson was born at Sarnia, Ont., and educated at the Royal Military College, Kingston, graduating therefrom in 1891. After serving with the 3rd Battery of Canadian Field Artillery at Montreal for a few years, he was transferred to the Reserve of Officers, but prior to joining the 48th he had taken up military service with the 6th Field Company, Canadian Engineers, of Vancouver. The Major is a civil engineer, and a member of the firm of Langley and Co., of Vancouver.

Major McMorris is a well-known engineering contractor, of Prince Rupert, in which city he has held a commission in the 68th Earl Grey's Own Rifles for more than 3½ years. He was born at Kippen, Ontario, and educated at Toronto University.

Major Cunningham was born in England and has to his credit over nine years' service in the Imperial Army. He has served with the Cork Royal Garrison Artillery, and the 3rd Wiltshire Regiment, and for the last three years he has held a captaincy in the 88th Victoria Fusiliers. In civil life the Major is engaged in the lumber business, operating a lumber mill at A'bern.

The Captains.

Captain Briggs, the Medical Officer, is a well-known medical practitioner of Kamloops. He was born at Victoria, and educated at McGill University, Montreal.

Captain Murrison, the Paymaster, is a banker by profession, and a financier by choice. He gained his banking experience with the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of Hamilton. The Captain, who was born in Montreal and educated at the Montreal High School, has one son, Lieut. C. A. D. Murrison, in the Royal Field Artillery,

in France, and another who has recently qualified for a commission in the 50th Gordon Highlanders, of Victoria. They are great-grandsons of the late Colonel Dyde, C.M.G. A.D.C. to Queen Victoria, and, in his time, Commandant of the Montreal Military District, and also of the late Sir Charles Phipps, K.C.B. Prior to joining the 48th Battalion, Captain Murrison was engaged in the Army Pay Office at Ottawa.

"Born a Soldier."

Captain Retallack was born at Government House, Quebec, and educated at Moniton Grammar School, Devonshire, and Elizabeth College, Jersey, Channel Islands. He tells his friends that he was "born a soldier," for when the doctor was called to Government House for the auspicious occasion, there had been such a heavy downfall of snow that a fatigue party had to be requisitioned from the garrison to cut and clear away a passage to the entrance for the medico! Captain Retallack has spent five years of his life in the Royal North-West Mounted Police, and was through the Egyptian campaign prior to that service. In later years he has become widely known in the Boundary and Kootenay districts of British Columbia as a mining engineer.

Captain Cowley is the City Surveyor of Victoria, B.C. He was born at Winnipeg, and educated at the Royal Military College, Kingston. On graduating he was transferred to the Reserve of Officers.

War and Law in South Africa.

Captain Porteous was born in India, and educated at Rugby and King's College, London, receiving private tuition from Army tutors before being appointed to a commission in the Imperial Army. He is a son of Colonel C. A. Porteous, well known in the Indian Army and in Indian administrative circles. The Captain received his first commission in the 3rd Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment, and served through the South African War with the 1st Royal Dragoons, receiving the Queen's Medal with five clasps, and the King's with two. At the conclusion of hostilities he was appointed to the South African Constabulary, and made Chief Constable and Public Prosecutor of Fauresmith. The last few years he has spent in British Columbia, principally in ranching at Chilliwack, in the Lower Fraser Valley, but residing most of the time in Victoria.

Captain Pettigrew was born at Sligo, Ireland, but settled in Canada some years ago. By profession he is a civil engineer, and held an appointment in the Government Land Titles Office at Prince Rupert.

Captain Mogg was born at Clifton, near Bristol, and educated at Windsor and Lyme Regis. He served through the South African War, and on the Island of St. Helena, and wears the Queen's Medal, with clasps.

The Lieutenants.

Lieut. Howarth, the Assistant Adjutant, was born at Toronto and educated at the Toronto High School. He is interested in the real estate business. Lieut. Haffner, Machine Gun Officer, was born at Guelph, Ont., and is a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, receiving a portion of his education at the Manitoba University, Winnipeg. Whilst in the latter city he was a member of the 90th Winnipeg Rifles. Since the outbreak of war he has received a commission in the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders, of Vancouver, in which city he is a civil engineer. Lieut. Whiteside, the Signalling Officer, has seen much active service in South Africa with the Transvaal Volunteers and the Mounted Infantry. For this he wears the Queen's and King's Medals, with clasps, and the Natal Medal. He was born and educated at Downpatrick, in Ireland, and prior to offering his services to the Canadian Overseas Force was in charge of the wireless station at Victoria. Lieut. D. F. Scott is the son of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia. He was born at Nanaimo, and educated at University School, Victoria. When war was declared he was a student of forestry at Washington University, U.S.A. Lieut. Chaffey has spent a good deal of time in Australia and California, and is connected with the insurance business in Vancouver. Lieut. G. E. Scott was born in London (Eng.), and educated at Richmond. Lieut. Armstrong was also born in London, receiving his education at King's College. He is a mining engineer, whose activities have been chiefly connected with the Yukon and Altn mining areas. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. Lieut. J. B. Acland is a brother of Lieut. H. V. Acland. They were engaged together in ranching in British Columbia prior to the war. The former was born in Birmingham and educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton, whilst the latter was born in Eaton Square, London, and received his education at St. Edward's School, Oxford. Lieut. P. A. Landry is a son of Chief Justice Landry, of Dorchester, New Brunswick, and a civil engineer (A.M. Can. Soc. C.E.), holding an important appointment with the prominent Victoria firm of Gordon McGregor and Co. He was born at Dorchester, N.B., and educated at McGill University, of which he is a graduate.

(To be concluded next week.)

FOLKESTONE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES RECOMMENDED BY "CANADA."

"Birchfields," CLIFTON CRESCENT, THE LEAS. Centrally situated in the most fashionable part of Folkestone. Comfortable and inexpensive. Popular with Canadian visitors. Tennis and croquet lawns.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO.

OTTAWA.—A Militia order just passed provides that during the war all members of the permanent staff and permanent force who are married, including widows with children under age, and those who are given permission to marry, may be considered as on the married establishment.

Sir Sam Hughes states that the Second Canadian Division has been furnished with the Ross rifle in place of the Lee-Enfield, the chamber now having been enlarged. The First Canadian Contingent will also be supplied with Ross rifles.

—The will of the late Mr. W. H. Rowley, formerly Managing Director of the E. B. Eddy Company, shows the gross total of the estate as being \$697,583.

—Miss Hazel Demers, the 13-year-old daughter of Captain L. A. Demers, Dominion Wreck Commissioner, died suddenly on September 3 of heart failure.

—The funeral of the late Mr. Frank M. O'Reilly, one of the capital's most popular citizens and prominent business men, was held on September 7.

TORONTO.—At the Exhibition luncheon the Hon. J. D. Hazen stated that, after consultation with Sir George Foster, negotiations had been opened with the purpose of supplying fish from Canada to Great Britain.

"Any man who talks peace, until Germany is utterly smashed," said Colonel Geo. T. Denison at the Exhibition luncheon, "is either a traitor in the pay of the enemy, or else a philosophical idiot."

—Mrs. Edith Russell, formerly Miss Barrett, whose parents reside in this city, has been murdered in St. Paul, Minn., by a man named Webber, who later committed suicide.

—Rural mail deliveries in Ontario have resulted in the closing of 1,100 small post offices in this Province in the last three years.

—Plans for the largest public school in Canada have been placed before the School Property Committee. The building will be located on Sydenham Street. It will contain 37 rooms, and cost approximately \$200,000.

The Toronto Railway Company have been formally committed to trial on a charge of criminal negligence in maintaining the running boards on their open cars.

HAMILTON.—The local health authorities state that this city's death rate for the past year is the lowest in Canada, and probably in America, being 10.9 per thousand of population.

—Hours during which soldiers of the dépôt battalion may enter bars now exclude the time from 9 to 12 a.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m.

LONDON.—The Board of Trade has left on a tour of the cities and towns of Western Ontario with the purpose of stimulating business within that district.

BROCKVILLE.—Lieut.-Col. Munro, commanding the 8th Mounted Rifles here, has received from Mr. J. B. Fraser, of Ottawa, a field kitchen and a set of drums.

—Miss Annie Dewey was found dead of heart disease at her home by her brother, Mr. G. K. Dewey, the Town Clerk.

CHATHAM.—Captain George Musson, M.D., now in France with the First Canadian Contingent, has been appointed medical health officer of Chatham in appreciation of his patriotism.

KEFNORA.—Fire which started from some unknown cause on September 5 burned out the Scott and Hudson planing factory, McVeigh's works, Graham's blacksmith shop, Longley's paint warehouse, skating rink, Link and Henderson warehouse, Orange Hall, Old Lux Theatre, and the Royal billiard parlours, the total loss being about \$75,000.

STRATFORD.—A representative meeting of citizens decided to ask the City Council to raise \$50,000 by direct taxation for patriotic purposes.

RENFREW.—Sir George Foster, Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., M.P., Col. T. D. B. Hemming, and Prof. Torrie W. Mulloy spoke in Renfrew Drill Hall in support of recruiting before the largest audience ever gathered here.

BAYHAM.—The funeral of the largest man in Elgin County took place here, when Mr. John H. Dennis, who had lived all his life on the farm where he died, was buried. His weight was 569 pounds, his waist measure 9 feet, and his chest 8 feet.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC.—Pte. Walter Kingsland, of the 8th R.R., son of Mr. W. A. Kingsland, Acting Superintendent of the Canadian Northern Railway, Quebec Division, on September 6 plunged into river at Cape Rouge in full uniform and rescued a boy named Roy Baller from drowning after the latter had gone down for the third time.

—The death occurred on September 23, at Levis, of Mr. Joseph Louis Angure Bernier, advocate and former judge. His demise marks the disappearance of one of the founders of the town of Levis.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt has started from here for a month's hunting trip in the northern part of the Province.

—Mr. A. Grenier, attorney, from Plessisville, has been appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture in the Quebec Provincial Government. He has been Secretary for the Department of Agriculture for a number of years.

MONTREAL.—The death is announced at Longueuil of Mr. Christophe Messier, an ex-Mayor of the old town of Delorimier, at the age of 58.

—Mr. Geo. W. Eadie, for fifty years with the firm of Frothingham and Workman, and at the time of his retirement senior partner of that concern, died September 2, aged 80.

—Three hundred and thirty men volunteered with the 73rd Royal Highlanders of Canada on their first day's recruiting—a record for any Montreal battalion since the first days of active service recruiting.

About 10,000 people took part at Chambly Canton in the celebration, on September 6, of the 250th anniversary of the foundation of the parish of Chambly by Jacques de Chambly.

—Jules Bisson, wine importer, was killed in an automobile accident on the Laval Rapids road on September 2. Marcel Robin, real estate dealer, and Louis Nolis and M. Messier were injured.

—On the night before the opening autumn meeting of the Blue Bonnets Jockey Club the \$40,000 grand stand was destroyed by fire. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin. The loss was not allowed to interfere with the opening of the meeting.

WESTMOUNT.—The Council have decided to tax the residences of clergymen when not owned by the church.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—At a meeting of citizens for the purpose of deciding on methods to stimulate recruiting, prominent men, including Bishop Richardson, the Rev. S. Neales, and Dr. T. C. Allen, spoke in favour of conscription for Canada.

ST. JOHN.—Captain T. W. Barnes, a well-known merchant, has resigned his commission in the 8th Hussars to enlist as a private with one of New Brunswick's regiments. His son is a Lieutenant with the 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles, C.E.F.

MONCTON.—Fire, which started in Reade's stables, swept a large area south of Main Street on September 7. The losses include the Moncton Curling Rink, Mark's carriage factory, No. 1 Fire Station, Lea Reade's livery stable, including eight horses, also garages and warehouses. The loss is estimated at close on \$50,000.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Courses of instruction for officers have opened at Wellington Barracks, and are largely attended.

Mr. Robert A. Logan, of 'Middle Musquedoboit, son of Councillor Charles Logan, has left for England to take up a commission as Flight Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps. He qualified at the Curtis School, Toronto.

YARMOUTH.—Another of the links connecting Yarmouth with the days of shipbuilding was broken on September 4 by the death of Captain Robert M. Allen, aged 77 years.

The six sons of Mr. William Hersey—Lemen, William, Aldebert, Frank, Howard, and Osborne—have enlisted.

WINDSOR.—Professor Rober, German professor in King's College, Windsor, has, on account of his nationality, lost his position and left for the United States.

The 48th (British Columbia) Reserve Battalion,



A PORTION OF THE BATTALION MARCHING THROUGH A STREET OF LYDD, KENT, TO THE RANGES FOR MUSKETRY.



ONE OF THE COOK-HOUSES OF THE BATTALION AND ITS STAFF.



REGT.-SERGEANT-MAJOR P. H. LEICESTER (LATE OF THE 1ST BATTALION SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS, IMPERIAL ARMY, AND THE ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT). He now holds Warrant rank.



Front Row, left to right: Lieut. G. P. Scott, Lieut. D. E. Scott, Lieut. P. A. Lawry (Transferring Officer), Lieut. F. R. de Fazio, Lieut. R. H. Window, Lieut. J. F. Campbell, Lieut. G. H. Morton, Lieut. C. H. Pitts, Lieut. R. H. B. Ker, Lieut. H. H. B. Abbott. Middle Row: Captain W. J. Holt Marison (Paymaster), Captain Clayton, Captain F. P. V. Cowley, Major N. W. C. Hoyle, Major W. G. Cunningham.

OFFICERS OF THE 48th BATTALION. Major W. St. J. Beale (Second in Command), Major I. McLeod, Captain A. W. Agnew, Captain J. L. R. Callack (Quartermaster), Lieut. H. V. Armstrong, Lieut. J. C. Daffern, Lieut. J. C. Daffern.



A PORTION OF ONE OF THE TRAINS AT MONTREAL, IN THE FOREGROUND.



A PORTION OF ONE OF THE TRAINS AT MONTREAL, IN THE FOREGROUND.



RESAR'S CAMP NORTH, SHORNCLIFFE, WITH
Y COOKS.



THE BATTALION OUT ON A ROUTE MARCH, INCLUDED IN A THREE DAYS' BIVOUAC ON VANCOUVER
ISLAND, DURING THEIR PERIOD OF TRAINING AT "THE WILLOWS," VICTORIA, B.C.



RESERVE BATTALION.

Lieut.-Colonel W. J. H. Holmes
et al., Major W. Ison, Major S. P.
ant), Captain W. A. Pettigrew,
F. P. owell, Lieut. N. A. D. Arm-
Porteous, Lieut. E. McCullum,

Lieut. J. B. Acland, Lieut. A. A. Whiteside (Signaller & Officer), Lieut. H. J.
Haffner (Machine Gun Officer), Captain H. B. Mogg, Captain J. W. Briggs
(Medical Officer), Lieut. W. C. Pemberton, Lieut. F. B. Howarth, Lieut. H. R.
Hammond.

NOTE: Captain Clayton has been transferred to the C.A.D.C. with the rank
of Major, and Lieut. Chaffey does not appear in the photograph.



SAYING "GOOD-BYE" TO "VICTORIA, HOME, AND BEAUTY"
AS THE TRANSPORT STEAMED OUT OF THE
BEAUTIFUL, LAND-LOCKED HARBOUR.

The troops were accompanied by many of their friends as far as Vancouver.



THE BATTALION FROM VANCOUVER TO
CAPTAIN PETTIGREW (LEFT)
KER.



THE BATTALION ENTRAINING AT THE C.P.R. STATION, VANCOUVER, FOR THE LONG JOURNEY ACROSS
CANADA TO THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD. THIS CAR CARRIED THE MACHINE GUN
AND SIGNALLING SECTIONS.

FROM EAST TO WEST

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Charlottetown is feeling proud of Divisional Signaller H. Ronald Stewart, who recently received the Military Order of St. George at the direction of the Emperor of Russia.

—After having been stationed on garrison duty at Canso for thirteen months, the members of the P.E. Island Artillery Battery have arrived here to take their places in the P.E.I. Heavy Battery.

—Dr. McEllan, for the last nine years rector of St. Dunstan's Cathedral, has taken over the duties of rector of St. Dunstan's College.

SUMMERSIDE.—The first native of Summerside to die at the front in the war was Gunner Arthur McKay, youngest son of the late Dr. D. G. McKay, formerly of Summerside.

MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG.—Fire which broke out on the top floor of the Bright and Johnston Building on September 6 caused damage estimated at about \$135,000.

—Following an explosion, fire gutted the Ætna Café and fruit store, doing close to \$50,000 damage.

—Work was resumed on the Manitoba Parliament buildings on September 7.

—An attempt will be made to extradite Thomas Kelly, the contractor for the Parliament Buildings, on a criminal charge.

—The Hon. Thos. Johnson announces that Manitoba will contribute \$10,000 to the new school of aviation here, to train men for aeroplane service with the Canadian forces.

—Preliminary work on the construction of the tunnel under the bed of the Red River at Victoria Park, through which the water from Shoal Lake will enter the city, has been ordered. It will be 900ft. long and will cost \$130,000.

—The Salvation Army has opened another useful institution called the Women's Receiving Home, under the superintendence of Major Dobney.

BRANDON.—Mr. J. W. Fleming has been appointed Clerk to the Manitoba Legislative Assembly, in succession to Major Corelli, who resigned to go to the front. He had been Mayor of Brandon for several years.

The new regiment, the 78th Battalion, which is being raised here by Col. Kirkcaldy, who returned on short leave from the front after being wounded a short time ago, has broken all records thus far in recruiting, and is now at full war strength.

The Duke of Connaught was to inspect them on September 11. —On September 2, 250 officers and men from the 79th Regiment were selected to go as reinforcements. When the call was made every man volunteered, and the work of selection made a busy time for the officers.

ELKHORN.—A terrific wind storm, accompanied by heavy rains and hail, struck this district on September 2, doing a large amount of damage to crops and buildings.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA. At a meeting of the wholesale interests of Regina it was unanimously resolved to urge the Government to modify their demands respecting repayments for seed grain and relief.

Morality Inspector John Ruch has enlisted for active service, and has joined the 68th Battalion.

The number of beds endowed in the Saskatchewan Hospital Unit through the Provincial Red Cross Society now stands at 38.

Contributions here to the Patriotic Fund for the month of August amounted to \$2,353.

Ten citizens had a narrow escape when the motor boat *Enile*, plying between Lake Katoway and Lebret, situated on the chain of the Qu'Appelle lakes, near Regina, caught fire in a channel connecting two lakes, but all the passengers were able to make their way to shore with safety.

MOOSE JAW. The death has occurred here of Mrs. Hourigan, wife of Dr. J. M. Hourigan, of this city, and daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. P. D. McKenna, Woodstock, Ont. She leaves two young children.

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON.—Mr. J. D. McArthur, President of the Dunvegan and Waterways Railways, states that steel laying will begin on the Waterways Railway by the end of September.

—The operating expenses of the Edmonton Radial Railway have been reduced \$106,869 in the past six months, due to recently instituted economies.

CALGARY.—The City Council have voted against the proposal to dismiss all single men without dependents in the city service who have not enlisted.

Shortage of labour, with scores of men idle on the streets refusing to take \$3 per day for stooking, is complained of by employment agencies in the city. One firm alone had 150 applicants for help from farmers on its list.

—Mr. W. E. McTaggart, the recently appointed British Columbia Fruit Markets Commissioner with headquarters in Calgary, has arrived in the city to take up his duties.

—There may be a plebiscite on the question of woman suffrage in Alberta. If the Legislature at the next session, which will be held about February, does not concede the right to vote, the aid of the Direct Legislation Act, under which Alberta recently voted the Province dry, will be again invoked.

A considerable quantity of black, heavy oil has been struck in the Grand Trunk Development Well at a depth of 2,820ft.

Moneyed interests generally are apparently fully aware of the fact that Alberta farmers have a good crop this year, and many demands for payments of mortgages advanced on farm property are being filed in the courts just now.

—Thomas Shaw, whose speciality is robbing residences during the vacation of the inmates, has been caught by the Calgary police, and \$5,000 worth of jewellery, the loot from three city houses, has been recovered.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Mr. J. J. Warren, President of the Kettle Valley Railway, when in the city, stated that work is being prosecuted vigorously on the extension of the line to Hope.

Military District No. 11, comprising British Columbia and the Yukon, has raised 21,161 troops, of whom 17,370 have enlisted for overseas service.

The major lumbermen, of the large lumber producing firms in British Columbia, have united under a central association for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Provincial timber industry. This means the assurance of a production of more than 1,000,000ft. per day.

VANCOUVER.—Tenders will shortly be called by the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, for the construction of two large sheds on the new wharf here; estimated cost, \$250,000.

—Mr. William H. Dinsmore, former Grand Master of the Orange Lodge in Vancouver and Provincial Grand Master of the Royal Black Chapter, was crushed to death by a descending weight when painting in an elevator shaft.

—Mr. Charles McDonald has been nominated as Liberal candidate for the Vancouver South Federal Riding.

—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. John Heaps, member of a prominent pioneer firm of Vancouver, on charges of failure to account for certain moneys alleged to have been handed to him. Mr. Heaps was Secretary of the Columbia Trust Company, now in liquidation.

—The Norwegian steamer *Admiralen* has loaded four million shingles, which will be delivered in New York. Particular interest is attached to the charter because the mill is dealing direct with the purchasers and there are no middlemen.

This city collected \$5,882 on tag day for the No. 5 General Base Hospital, C.E.F.

NORTH VANCOUVER. The engineering department has completed the construction of a timber dam across Mosquito Creek to impound a surplus water supply of 600,000 gallons.

NEW WESTMINSTER. \$2,500 was realised on tag day in aid of the "Life Saving Fifth," British Columbia's base hospital.

NELSON. Heavy increases in shipments of the products of agriculture, mining and the forests in the Kootenay and Boundary and Okanagan districts are officially reported.

*"Canada" is the authority most widely read and consulted
by British investors interested in Canadian affairs*

INVESTMENT SUPPLEMENT.

No. 113.

Reports on Conditions, etc., affecting Canadian Investments are published every four weeks.

THE CROPS: FACILITIES FOR FINANCING.

THE latest official information regarding the crops is contained in the following cablegram, dated September 24, received by the Acting High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., from the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., M.P., Minister of the Interior at Ottawa:—

The Canadian Minister of Finance states that abundant facilities exist for financing the Western crop. The liquid assets of the banks aggregate nearly \$350,000,000, of which over \$50,000,000 are in gold and \$90,000,000 in Dominion notes.

The wheat crop of Alberta this season is the best in the history of the Province. Despite much lower prices it is worth approximately 25 per cent. more than last year's crop.

Harvesting in Saskatchewan is practically completed, although 25 per cent. of the flax crop still remains to be cut. Threshing will continue up to the middle of November.

Grain inspections at Winnipeg during the week ended September 22 covered 6,739 carloads of wheat, 163 of oats, 221 of barley, and 2 of flax.

Harvest Estimates.

In last week's *Canada* the preliminary estimate of the year's crop, prepared by the Census and Statistics Office, dated September 13, was given as follows:—

Wheat, 308,839,800 bushels from 12,986,400 acres, representing an average yield of 23.78 bushels per acre—in every respect the highest on record. Prairie Provinces—275,772,200 bushels, against 140,958,000 bushels last year.

Oats, 488,000,000 bushels from 11,365,000 acres; average, 42.94 bushels per acre.

Barley, 51,655,000 bushels from 1,509,350 acres; average, 34.22 bushels per acre.

Rye, 2,385,700 bushels from 112,300 acres; average, 21.24 bushels per acre.

Flax seed, 12,199,600 bushels from 1,009,600 acres; average 12.08 bushels per acre.

The exportable surplus of wheat is estimated at 200,000,000 bushels.

The Board of Agriculture issues the following estimate:—

Wheat, 165,454,000 cwt., or 91.5 per cent. above last year.

Barley, 22,138,000 cwt., or 42.7 per cent. above last year.

Oats, 148,143,000 cwt., or 55.9 per cent. above last year.

Rye, 1,193,000 cwt., or 18.3 per cent. above last year.

The Royal Bank of Canada, London, have received from their Winnipeg branch the following crop estimate by the North-Western Grain Dealers' Association for the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, dated September 1:—

Wheat, 12,500,000 acres at 20 bushels per acre—250,000,000 bushels.

Oats, 6,621,000 acres at 45.4 bushels per acre—300,593,400 bushels.

Barley, 1,153,000 acres at 34 bushels per acre—39,202,000 bushels.

Flax, 520,000 acres at 9.3 bushels per acre—4,836,000 bushels.

The Minister of Agriculture for Alberta estimates the wheat yield at an average of 28 bushels per acre instead of his early estimate of 23 bushels. The total yield is estimated at 34,860,000 bushels.

A Satisfactory Movement.

The Bank of Montreal have received the following cable from their General Manager, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, in regard to the Canadian crop:—"Threshing progressing favourably; grain moving satisfactorily; quality high."

If "Canada" is not on the table of your club or reading-room draw the Secretary's attention to the omission. Canada's share in the great war should be known and appreciated in the Mother Country, and "Canada's" articles and photographs of the Canadian Military Contingents are fullest and best.

Friday, September 24, showed the heaviest record yet made for grain-loading in the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway (says Rentor). According to a telegram received by the head offices at Montreal from Winnipeg, there was a total of 1,828,550 bushels of grain for that day, of which there were 1,461 carloads of wheat.

During last week 100,000 bushels of wheat were shipped from Canada to New Zealand. Last winter New Zealand purchased 400,000 bushels of Canadian wheat.

WESTERN PROSPERITY RETURNING.

The G.T.P. and the Crops.

"We have good crops, and the prosperity of the West is returning," said Mr. Morley Donaldson, Vice-President and General Manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, on his return from a 1,700 mile trip through the West. "Now there is one thing that we have to watch, and that is to see that we do not get too much wind on our chest. That is what troubled us before, and see the result. Let the country go ahead as it should, but don't let us get the idea that there is no other country on earth."

Mr. Donaldson was very optimistic about the crop, and stated that the bad crop along the Grand Trunk Pacific would not amount to one-hundredth per cent.

"The G.T.P. is now in splendid condition to take care of the rush," he said. "We have 40 per cent. more cars actually placed on the West now than we had last year, and we are getting more extra cars from the Government all the time. We also have 40 per cent. more motive power with which to move the crop."

The big rush of wheat, added Mr. Donaldson, would start about the middle of September. He expressed the opinion that even by getting 70 cents a bushel they would be well ahead, and the more they got above this price the better off they would be.

THE POSITION IN THE WEST.

Development Along the C.N.R.

"The opening of the new Canadian Northern Transcontinental Railway means as much to the people of Canada to-day as did the Canadian Pacific when it was constructed," said Mr. C. W. Rowley, Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Winnipeg, on his return from a tour over the entire line from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast on the first train with Sir William Mackenzie.

"When you consider," said Mr. Rowley, "that this year the Canadian Northern will handle 100,000,000 bushels of grain, as much as the entire West produced a few years ago, it will give some idea of what the new railway is doing for the Western country. And when you also consider that the new line has the lowest grade through the mountains on the American continent, it becomes an event of national importance."

For 150 miles west of Edmonton the country is well settled and considerable grain is grown and cattle being raised in anticipation of the opening of the line. For about 150 miles north-east of Kamloops the same conditions prevail in the way of mixed farming and fruit growing. From Kamloops to Vancouver the people on the opposite side of the North Thompson, the Thompson and the Fraser Rivers, now have a connection that will be of immense value to them in the future. It also gives Vancouver and New Westminster another direct railway connection with the Atlantic Ocean.

Returning over the main line to Edmonton and then on the short line to Calgary, the road passes through a remarkably well-developed and settled country where grain is being grown, and cattle, horses, sheep and hogs are being raised. Coming east over the Goose Lake branch, another fine section of country is seen.

"When you remember that the road between Calgary and Saskatoon was opened only a few years ago, the development and settlement that has taken place is truly the most wonderful of any section of Western Canada. The enormous fields and the extent of the country make the older sections, such as the Portage plains, look like garden plots. The country south of Calgary is the most wonderful of all, many of the fields this year producing 35 to 40 bushels of wheat, and from 80 to 100 bushels of oats to the acre.

"After looking over all this, one cannot help but feel that this country is just as good as it ever was, and with the inclination and desire of the rural and urban populations to work harder and longer, save more and spend less, there is no doubt that Canada is bound to come out on top. All we have to do is to work hard to produce something six days of the week for 52 weeks of the year, and the results will come.

Liquidating Outstanding Liabilities.

"The money received this year from the grain and cattle will go a long way toward liquidating the outstanding liabilities, which is very much to be desired by one and all. The paying power this year is greater than it has been for many years, and more than all the inclination and desire to pay is very apparent. To this must be added the fact that no fresh liabilities have been taken on during the past year. After receiving the cash for the products of the West for the year the effect will be to put the West in a better position than it has been for the past ten years.

"There is a decided feeling by the wholesaler and retailer throughout the West that the time has come to shorten up on credit and make out things more upon a cash basis, and when you realise that the farmer gets cash for what he sells, he should pay cash for the bulk of his purchases and the dollar will do more work than at present.

"There is a decided effort being shown by all the Governments to improve agricultural methods and go in more for intensive farming and also to profit by the mistakes made in Europe and America and avoid them in Canada. The production, therefore, in the next few years should greatly increase, not only in quantity but also in quality."

INVESTMENTS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

A Marked Increase.

Investments in the Province of Saskatchewan for the year 1914, despite the financial stringency in the money markets, showed a marked increase over those of 1913, according to a report recently issued at Regina. The various insurance companies doing business in the Province did not materially increase their volume of business to any great extent, as the totals for the past two years show an increase of only \$60,000 in favour of 1914. The tax, therefore, paid to the Provincial Government on the premiums of the companies did not increase, for the difference in the two is an increase of over \$3,000,000, thereby showing debentures and bonds of Saskatchewan to have been the objective of the investors. Although no figures were obtainable for the first six months of 1915, well-informed financial men state that during that period investments will show an increase over the same period of 1914.

The following are the figures in premiums and investments for the years 1913 and 1914:—

Insurance Premiums.—Life insurance: 1913, \$1,885,959; 1914, \$2,037,149. Fire insurance: 1913, \$2,457,876; 1914, \$2,428,480. Guarantee and accident insurance: 1913, \$444,266; 1914, \$535,552. Plate glass insurance: 1913, \$3,158; 1914, \$13,407. Rail insurance: 1913, \$695,344; 1914, \$747,818. Live stock insurance: 1913, \$22,359; 1914, \$12,169. Automobile insurance: 1913, \$13,102; 1914, \$12,283. Tornado insurance: 1913, \$8,807; 1914, \$4,881. Inland transportation insurance: 1913, \$180. Totals: 1913, \$5,532,055; 1914, \$5,591,743.

Investments. Life insurance companies: 1913, \$27,340,340; 1914, \$28,807,120. Fire insurance companies: 1913, \$3,414,870; 1914, \$993,880. Guarantee and accident insurance: 1914, \$158,713. Rail insurance companies: 1914, \$61,822. Loan and investment companies: 1913, \$58,506,623; 1914, \$59,571,217. Trust companies: 1913, \$20,264,110; 1914, \$20,264,329. Totals: 1913, \$108,525,944; 1914, \$112,847,063.

The municipal bond sales in Canada for August amounted to \$737,415, compared with \$1,618,422 for July and \$395,395 for the corresponding period of last year. The sales in Canada were \$737,415, against \$395,395 a year ago; in England all, against \$115,435, and in the United States \$1,070,000, against \$35,000.

During July there were nine branches of chartered banks opened in Canada (four of the Banque Provinciale, three of the Banque Nationale, and one each of the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Banque d'Hocheville); and six closed (three of the Union Bank, two of the Royal Bank, and one of the Bank of Toronto).

THE WAR AND FINANCE.

A General Improvement.

"As far as Canada is concerned, the past year of European conflict has been one of the best things that could have happened," said a prominent financier to a representative of the *Toronto Daily News*.

"Take almost any branch of business," he continued, "and you will find my statement holds good. For some months before the war business was more or less paralysed in Canada. As the result of much over-speculation and much heavier borrowing than the development of our resources warranted with the present population, business in Canada had fallen upon evil days. A combination of circumstances had resulted in curtailing of exports abroad at a time when business at home was unusually slack. The result of this was that many of Canada's biggest corporations had difficulty in making ends meet, and more than one corporation, which had made regular dividend payments for years, was forced to postpone disbursements to shareholders.

"The war has brought changes. There is scarcely an industry but has benefited either directly or indirectly. Ordnance requirements have revived the steel industry and saved many steel product concerns from the ruin which the failure of their ordinary business had foreshadowed. Manufacturers of a great variety of articles all needed by the soldier at the front were directly benefited to a very great extent, while those who are not making war supplies have been indirectly helped by the additional sums of money put into circulation by increased wages of men working overtime on munitions and other war material.

Stock Exchange Activity.

"Take the Stock Exchange, for instance. Speculation was at a very low ebb indeed before the war. From January to June last year transactions were few in number and the general trend of prices was downward. Each day brought a decline in some stock or other, and declines, too, which the succeeding weeks only increased. Stagnation was the usual condition on the local Exchange, unless when a bear raid was engineered. Now all is changed. There is a real market these days, something unusual, too, in midsummer. People are buying, not selling, stocks. Prices have consistently advanced from day to day, and there have been big gains in many stocks listed here during the past several months. Certainly there has been a wonderful improvement in conditions in the financial world during the past year."

"Why, twenty months ago the banks would not allow me anything worth while on the best stock in the market," said another, "and now I can get all the money I need on sufficient collateral of any good stock in the list. The banks certainly are easier with us now. And they can afford to be, too, with conditions so much better all round."

IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Favourable Reports of Business Conditions.

Favourable reports of business conditions in St. John, N.B. (says the Secretary of the St. John Board of Trade) and the Maritime Provinces generally continue to come in. The discovery has been made that it is possible to carry on war and do a profitable business at the same time. Of course, this is not true of all lines, but it is true of very many of them. St. John, being one of the leading supply depots of the world, is particularly favoured in this respect, as the business of the port, both in summer and winter, has been well sustained. A large volume of traffic is expected through the port the coming winter. The freight market continues active, with an increased enquiry for transatlantic tonnage. The offerings are small, which has a tendency to keep up freights. There is little disposition to lower the chartering rate. Industrial conditions in the city are fairly good. Very few plants are idle, and in some there is increased activity. Building and real estate conditions are a little slow, but a boom in these lines is anticipated when the war situation improves. Though the weather had not been very favourable for the ripening or housing of crops, it is expected that in most lines there will be an increase over last year. Hay has been particularly heavy, and most of it has been successfully housed. The oat crop is a promising one. In some sections rust has appeared on potatoes, but for the most part all field crops look well.

Encouraging Situation in Nova Scotia.

A prominent bank manager in Nova Scotia, commenting on the outlook in the Province, said that he considered the local situation to be very satisfactory. Given a continuance of fine weather, the farmers looked for a bountiful harvest and fruit-growers for a crop of apples well up to the average. Coal mining and steel production had experienced a distinct revival, and the fishing industry promised well. Altogether the general outlook looked a period of business activity which in the present abnormal times was most encouraging.

BANK OF COMMERCE CHANGES.

New General Manager and Assistant General Manager.

The following cable was received last week by the Canadian Bank of Commerce in London from their head office in Toronto:

Alexander Laird has resigned as General Manager owing to prolonged ill-health. John Aird, Assistant General Manager, has been appointed General Manager, and H. V. F. Jones, Manager of the London (England) branch, has been appointed Assistant General Manager.

Mr. Laird, who now retires after 38 years' service, was born at Ballater, Aberdeenshire, in 1853, and first went to Canada with his parents as a child. Educated in Sarnia, Ontario, and also in Scotland, he served his apprenticeship in the North of Scotland Bank in Aberdeen. He joined the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1877, and was stationed first at Chicago and then at New York, and after being Agent in the latter city for 15 years, was appointed Assistant General Manager at Toronto in 1902. He succeeded the present President, Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., D.C.L., J.L.D., in the General Managership in 1907. Mr. Laird, who is an expert in foreign exchange and an authority on insurance, is a Director of the Western Assurance Co., the Mississippi Power Co., and the British-American Assurance Co., and Vice-President of the National Trust Co. He carries with him into his retirement the good wishes of a wide circle of Canadians and Anglo-Canadians.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Reports from East to West.

Halifax. Business in real estate continues bright and building lots form the majority of transfers now being put through. The possibility of the commercialising of a large part of Africaville by the Imperial Oil Company is attracting a great deal of attention. If the city and the company come to terms, it is generally considered that part of the city will become the principal manufacturing centre. The value of building permits issued at the City Engineer's office during August totalled \$51,977, an increase of \$31,377 compared with the corresponding period last year. The total value of building permits for the year up to the end of August is \$642,470. For the corresponding period last year it was \$670,625 a decrease of a little over \$31,000. This is regarded as a very good showing in view of the unsettled state of affairs.

Montreal.—A total value of \$1,000,000 was the result of one day's 36 realty sales. The two most important sales were those of the Marbridge, Elgin, and Bishop apartments, situated in the uptown district. The price for the Marbridge apartments, which are at 43, St. Mark Street, was \$260,000; that of the Elgin, 42, Tupper Street, \$140,000; and that of the Bishop apartments, on Bishop Street, \$150,000. Another important sale was that of Nos. 137 to 151, Mayor Street to the Corner Realities, Limited, for \$205,000, and Mr. J. A. Godin sold Nos. 107 and 109, Metcalfe Street to Miss Mary Graham for \$25,000. Six dwellings on St. Joseph Boulevard



MR. ALEXANDER LAIRD,

Who has retired from the General Managership of the Bank of Commerce.



MR. JOHN AIRD,

The new General Manager of the Bank of Commerce.



MR. H. V. FRANKLIN JONES,

The new Assistant General Manager of the Bank of Commerce.

Mr. John Aird, the new General Manager, was born at Longueuil, Quebec, in 1855, and educated in Toronto. He was engaged in railway work for six years before turning to banking. After being for some time Manager of the Winnipeg branch of the Bank of Commerce, he was appointed Superintendent of the Central Western branches in 1908. He was promoted to be Assistant General Manager in 1911.

Mr. H. V. Franklin Jones, the new Assistant General Manager, was born at St. Mary's, Ontario, in 1871, being a nephew of the late Hon. William Macdougall, C.B., one of the "Fathers of Confederation," and was educated in Toronto. He entered the service of the Bank of Commerce in 1887, and was for some time at the head office and the New York branch. He has been Manager of the London branch since 1901, and during that time has been a prominent figure in Anglo-Canadian circles, being a member of the Committee of the Canada Club, and a member of the Canada Lodge (No. 3527). Mr. Jones sailed for Canada on Wednesday of last week by the s.s. *St. Paul*. He is expected to return to England in about a month.

Both Mr. Aird and Mr. Jones will receive the warm congratulations of their many friends on both sides of the Atlantic on their well-deserved promotions.

Sir Robert Borden last Saturday reviewed 13,000 troops in their camp at Niagara. Three batteries of artillery and nine battalions of infantry took part in the march past. This event (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) has only been equalled by the review held at Valcartier before the First Contingent embarked for England. Later Sir R. Borden motored to St. Catharines and Niagara Falls, where he was also the central figure in military and public receptions. On Monday he spoke at a great non-partisan demonstration in Toronto.

West changed hands for \$32,000, and buildings on Papineau Avenue were sold for \$15,000.

Toronto.—The Standard Oil Company have bought the southwest corner of Church and Court Streets, and will erect an eight-storey office building to house the headquarters of their various companies in Canada. They will start work almost immediately. The frontage measurements are 70ft. on Church Street and 130ft. on Court Street. The vendors are the David Smith Estate and the Dovern Court Land Company. It is estimated that the assessment of the whole city of Toronto will increase this year at the ratio of 5.43 per cent. and give a total of \$579,692.535. The exemptions have increased 11.55 per cent. and give a total of \$78,939,515, while the population has increased at the rate of .24 per cent., giving the total population at 471,296.

Regina.—In a statement showing the percentage of current taxes collected by Western Canadian cities, Regina leads the way with a percentage of 68.58, Vancouver coming second with 65.63, and Winnipeg third with 65.57.

Nacled.—Oxley Ranch, near here, 3,000 acres in extent, has been sold for \$110,000.

Vancouver.—The proceeds of the Point Grey tax sale were \$45,787, paid before the sale, and \$35,803, net amount from sale, making a total of \$81,571. The surplus of \$20,947 will be held in trust by the Corporation until the property is redeemed, when it will be repaid to the purchaser together with the amount of taxes and 8 per cent.; or, if the property is not redeemed, the surplus will be spread over the delinquent taxpayers whose property is sold. Notwithstanding hard times, the people of Vancouver are paying their taxes better than they did last year. In the period between August 16, when the tax notices were sent out, and August 30, \$107,246

was received, as against \$91,043 between the same dates last year. Building permits issued at the City Hall during the month of August numbered 50, valued at \$55,320, as against 73, worth \$229,381, in the corresponding month of 1914. For the eight months there were issued 475 permits, valued at \$1,293,351, as against 1,045 for \$2,761,631 in the corresponding period of last year.

New Westminster. The monthly statistics show that approximately \$12,000 more was received through tax collection sources during August 1915, than was the case for the corresponding month last year. The figures are August, 1915, \$34,619.03; August, 1914, \$22,386.35; increase, \$12,232.68.

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TORONTO REAL ESTATE.

Assessment Values and Sale Prices.

Some interesting data concerning the assessment values of real estate property and actual sale prices in Toronto have been collected by the Bureau of Municipal Research of Toronto, and the results were published recently in the *Monetary Times*. As there are a large number of investors in Great Britain who have made purchases of city or suburban property in Toronto, the information obtained by this research is of interest.

The comparison of assessment to sale price was made in regard to 229 improved properties and 97 unimproved. Those responsible for the compilation were at considerable pains to obtain fair and reliable comparisons. In regard to all records of sales, either nominal or fictitious prices were rigidly excluded. For the objects of the enquiry they chose one period preceding the war and two periods succeeding the war. The main object of this work was obviously for the benefit of the civic Board of Control, in order that assessment values should be fairly equalised and that small properties should not be placed at a disadvantage as compared with large, or unimproved property given the advantage over improved property.

To the readers of *Canada* the main interest of the facts disclosed in this investigation lies in the relation between the assessment and the genuine sale price. In Western cities during the boom it was considered a meritorious and patriotic action on the part of the civic authorities to put a heavy assessment on sub-divisions as an indication of their present or potential value. This little vanity on the part of municipalities was not discouraged by owners of suburban property, as it enabled them more easily to negotiate sales abroad or in other parts of Canada where the local value of civic assessment as an indication of current market price was, perhaps, not so well understood.

In the case of Toronto, however, it is clearly shown by the figures that have been got out that assessment bore a fairly constant ratio as compared with the actual sale price. We learn, for instance, that in a group of 165 sales the assessment was 61.6 of the sale price; a second group of 64 sales gave 57.7; the third group of 95 sales gave 60.9. If these groups were carefully selected to include large and small properties of various kinds and in various districts, we should consider the result shown as very satisfactory. If investors in Canadian real estate could be tolerably sure that the municipal assessment represents a regular percentage of the current market price, he would be in a far safer and more comfortable position. As might have been expected, the report of this Bureau of Municipal Research states that the widest variation is found among unimproved properties, and especially among those of less than \$1,000 in value. In other words, the cheaper and more speculative building lots are the most difficult to assess fairly, and in this case the buyer has less assurance that the assessment has any generally accepted ratio to the selling value.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA'S TIMBER WEALTH.

Its Extent and Possibilities.

"Many vague estimates of the extent of British Columbia's forests have been put forward in past years," said the Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands, in an interview. "Because we need reliable information in order to manage our forests intelligently, I began a forest survey in 1912. A very considerable area has already been covered by the cruisers engaged in this survey. The figures obtained give us something definite to go upon. Besides the eight and one-third million acres under timber licence, a million acres under old timber leases, a million acres of doctored timberland, three-quarters of a million acres held under railway grants—besides these alienations we find that the Crown Timber Reserve, created in 1907, is very considerable. For instance, in entering the results of various forest surveys on the maps last year there were one million acres of reserve timberland dealt with, apart from very large areas containing lesser stands of timber and pulpwood. Hence, the estimate of 350 billion feet of merchantable timber now awaiting cutting in the Province is being called into question, as it becomes more and more probable that the effective total will reach 400 billion.

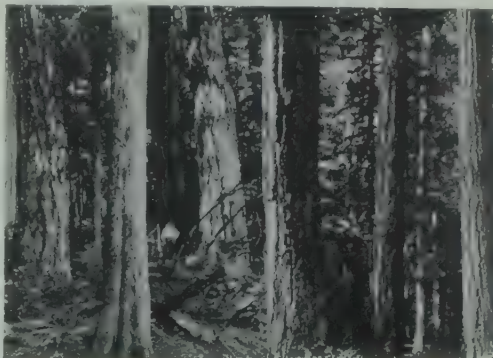
"Take the coast forest, any solid third is Douglas Fir,

which, taken all round, is the finest all-round wood in the world; over one-fifth is cedar—British Columbia is pre-eminently the cedar region of America, thanks to the Coast rainfall. Then think of our immense stand of Western hemlock. The world is now beginning to realise what Western hemlock is. Our pulp and paper mills have done great things with it already, but the big uses of this wood are only just beginning. Western hemlock is destined to take the place of Eastern white pine for very many purposes, and at no distant date. Then take our fine interior forests. Seven thousand out of 13,600 square miles of timber licences are East of the Cascades Mountains, so, you see, our interior country is pretty strongly represented in the timber asset.

A Matter of Transportation.

"The development of the lumber business is just a matter of transportation. The Province has developed a fine system of railway transportation inland; so far, we have not done the same seawards. There has been chronic congestion at the Coast, a lack of sea-going tonnage that has been stifling out export lumber trade. Remove that and the rest follows: expansion in the lumbering business, foreign markets, activity in every form of commerce.

"For the order for ten million feet of lumber for the British Admiralty secured for British Columbia recently the Admiralty



BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR AND CEDAR.

provided shipping, and through the action taken by the Government bidding was confined to B.C. mills. Moreover, we have gained the further point that our mills will be no longer forced to bid on British Government orders through San Francisco, for this British Dominion will supply the British Government direct. And then we are trying to do away, once for all, with the inability of our export mills to get shipping.

"At present we have a mill capacity of 2½ billion feet—we shall soon increase that when we have ocean transportation to take up the business offerings from all over the world that we are obliged to turn down to-day. An actual output, in these hard war times, valued at \$29,000,000, a thousand million shingles shipped to market in the year; the new pulp and paper industry, producing \$3,000,000 a year already; some of the largest plants in the world for saw and paper mills—these are a few points that show our lumbermen's activity. Let us once secure ocean transportation and, make no mistake, there will be doublings in the lumbering business, and a rise in the value of British Columbia stumpage."

Under-Estimated Resources.

An interesting instance of the extent to which the timber resources of the Province have been underestimated is given in reports recently submitted to the Hon. W. R. Ross. Cruisers lately returned from an examination of the valleys of the Elk, Salmon, White, and Gold Rivers on Vancouver Island came across 100,000 acres of unalienated Crown timber, with an average stand of 15,000 feet to the acre, representing a total of one and a half billion feet. This timber is readily accessible; in fact, the grades which exist in those valleys render it possible to bring logs across the island from Nootka to Salmon River, crossing the surveys of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways.

The Department of Lands is receiving frequent enquiries in connection with the development of the coast lumber export trade, and it would appear that increased attention is being paid to the securing of mill-sites and timber along the northern seaboard. The information circulated under instructions from the Minister of Lands for the guidance of manufacturers, both in the interior and on the coast, has aroused much interest.

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Investment Notes and Opportunities

HINTS TO INVESTORS.

One effect of the increased burdens placed upon British taxpayers under the new Budget proposals will doubtless be to raise the value of money by increasing the need of investors to secure the highest yields which can be obtained from their capital, compatible with safety. In this regard we may remark that no suggestion has yet been made in Canada as to any need to raise revenue by taxing profits which are being earned by Canadian industrial enterprises from the war contracts with which they are now so busy. Canadian and American estimation of the prospects of some of these enterprises is indicated by the rapid rise in the quotation for their securities. Even if the most optimistic of such estimates are not fully realised, it at least seems tolerably certain that some of the companies will earn large profits. It is to be remembered, however, that for a year prior and for at least six months subsequent to the outbreak of war a good many of these enterprises had been passing through a pretty lean time, and in view of the obscurity of industrial conditions following the war, it will not be surprising if such companies prefer for a time to adopt a conservative rather than a liberal policy in regard to the distribution of their war profits.

* * *

An instance of this was provided some little time ago by the decision of the Directors of the Dominion Bridge Company not to increase that company's dividend distribution in respect of the last quarter. On the other hand, there is no doubt that a good many Preference dividends which have been suspended will be resumed much sooner than would have been the case but for the war contracts—the recent resumption of the Preference dividend of the Steel Company of Canada is a case in point—and even though Directors prefer to retain in the coffers of their companies a large proportion of their surplus earnings, the companies' position will thereby be correspondingly strengthened and, as we have already remarked, there is no reason at present to expect that the companies will not retain the full benefit that accrues to them from their present activities.

* * *

The rise in the Montreal market valuation of the Common stocks of some of the Canadian industrial companies which have engaged in the war business is illustrated by the following few examples, which contrast with their recent prices the prices to which they fell during the latter months of last year:—

	Lowest Price, 1914.	Price at Beginning of Sept., 1915.
Canadian Car	48	107
Canadian Locomotive	30	60
Canadian General Electric	90½	110
Dominion Steel	20	42
Dominion Bridge	107	145
Steel Co. of Canada	15	32½
Nova Scotia Steel	45½	86½

* * *

The recent rise of 11 points in Shawinigan brings the current quotation for this stock up to 134½. The strength and the continual increase of earnings of this company have frequently been remarked on in this column. The stock was placed upon a dividend basis in 1907 by the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. in respect of the last two quarters of that year. The 4 per cent. dividend was continued during 1908-9 and 1910, during which years the highest prices recorded for the stock in London were 83, 103 and 113½ respectively. In 1911 the dividend was increased to 5 per cent., the high price for that year being 127½. The stock touched its highest figure, 161, in 1912, 5½ per cent. being paid on it. In 1913 the dividend was increased to 6 per cent., at which rate it still remains. It will be remembered, however, that the President of the company recently intimated that an increase in the dividend rate might not be far off. In July, 1914, the stock was quoted in Montreal at 136, so the recent rise brings it again within a few points of where it stood immediately preceding the outbreak of war.

* * *

The report of the Lake Superior Corporation emphasises the financial difficulties in which the subsidiary enterprises find themselves and the terribly involved condition of the financial arrangements between the holding corporation and its subsidiaries.

* * *

The marking of a recent transaction in London in Ogilvie Milling Co.'s shares at 140½ draws attention to the great appreciation in the market value of this stock since last spring. Since last March, when the stock changed hands at 102½, there has been very little dealing in it in London, but transactions in the stock on the Canadian exchanges have been regularly reported by our Toronto correspondent during the summer

LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION.

Position of the Subsidiary Companies.

The report of the Lake Superior Corporation, Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, for the year ended June 30, 1915, states that the Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd., produced less than for the previous year. The plant has been kept in partial operation through rail contracts from abroad. Naturally, the prices secured have been lower and earnings have decreased. The First and Refunding Mortgage bondholders and the Three-Year 6 per Cent. noteholders agreed to fund interest for a period of two years from October last. This enables the company to maintain a satisfactory financial position. In view of the guarantee by the Lake Superior Corporation, a London committee of both bond and noteholders was formed to protect their interests, and the Lake Superior Corporation handed over its entire stock-holdings in the Algoma Steel Corporation to enable the committee to exercise a certain measure of control. Interest has been paid on the purchase money bonds held by the Lake Superior Corporation. Those bonds are a first charge upon the properties owned by the old Algoma Steel Company prior to the merger.

Lake Superior Iron and Steel Company.

In view of the fact that the plant provided by the Lake Superior Iron and Steel Company represents the modern end of the business, and the factors which mainly contribute to the earnings, and since the moneys for its construction were provided by the First and Refunding Mortgage bondholders and by the noteholders, it becomes increasingly evident that negotiations must be entered into with the Lake Superior Corporation bondholders, in connection with the purchase money bonds, with a view to immediate reconstruction and to the unification of the bonds or other securities. It is impossible for the company, in its present financial position, to increase its steel-making capacity to any appreciable extent. Certain war orders are now in hand. Shell steel is being made, and in conjunction with the Toronto Chemical Company a benzol plant is in operation. Contracts have been secured for the sale of sufficient coke to warrant the full operation of all coke ovens. The outlook must of necessity remain uncertain. So long as the war lasts the probability is that rail business from outside will be secured—it is impossible to expect any great consumption in Canada. All things considered, the Directors feel that there is cause for congratulation that the plant has been kept going. No opportunity is being lost for improving the position in the matter of orders. The ore mines in the Michipicoten district are operating to full capacity and producing ores of good quality.

Algoma Central and Eastern Railways.

In the case of the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company the liability of the railroad to earn its fixed charges has led to a receivership, both for the Railway Company and for the Terminals Company. In view of its guaranty and its interest in the equity, the Lake Superior Corporation had made advances to the railway company which at the time of the receivership aggregated \$317,489, secured on Second Mortgage bonds of the railway. All efforts are now bent in the direction of assisting the respective bondholders' committees and the receivers to arrive at a settlement. Owing to the difficulties experienced in arriving at a satisfactory process for treating certain of the ores in the Michipicoten field, the ore traffic until this year has been inconsiderable, while the delay in the completion of the Transcontinental (Grand Trunk Pacific) and Canadian Northern Railways prevented traffic expectations from being realised from those sources. At present the Algoma Central Railway is being operated by Mr. T. J. Kennedy, who reports that ore traffic has considerably improved, as has also the situation in respect to the railway land grant, and to the haulage of products derived therefrom. Mr. Kennedy expects that as soon as serious operation is embarked upon by the Transcontinental Railway the Algoma Central will benefit considerably. The receivers (Messrs. T. J. Kennedy and Vivian Harcourt) recognise that the interests of the railway and of the terminals are to a great extent dependent upon the co-operation of the other industries controlled by the Lake Superior Corporation, so that a satisfactory outcome of present difficulties may be looked for. While the Algoma Eastern Railway Company is not earning its bond interest, the Directors report increased earnings, and, subject to their being able to obtain security, they are disposed to advocate that this railway should be further assisted. Construction has been completed, with a few minor exceptions.

The Directors regret that the revenue of the Lake Superior Corporation is not sufficient to permit of any interest being paid on the Income bonds. In this connection they emphasise what already has been stated, that a readjustment of the securities of the Algoma Steel Corporation is necessary and that in this connection the Lake Superior Corporation must of necessity join in a scheme of reconstruction through which the bonds of the Steel Corporation will be dealt with.

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Brokers.**EDMONTON, ALBERTA.**

London Agent: 16, Water Lane, Great Tower Street, London, E.C., England.

CANADA.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Established 1836. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1840

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,000,000 | RESERVE FUND £250,000

Head Office:—5, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors.

F. R. S. BALFOUR.	E. GEOFFREY HOARE.
J. H. BRODIE.	F. LEBROCK.
J. H. MAYNE CAMPBELL.	C. W. TOMKINSON.
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Deposits received at rates which may be obtained on application.

Current Accounts opened.
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ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

— THE — STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY.

Head Office: 346, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Branch Offices: Saskatoon, Edmonton, Vancouver.

PRESIDENT:

J. T. GORDON, ESQ.

(President Gordon, Ironside & Fares Co., Ltd.)

Authorised Capital	\$1,000,000
Subscribed and Fully Paid	750,000
Reserve	450,000
Total Assets	16,400,000

All business of a trust character transacted. Administration of Estates a speciality. Will forms supplied free. Consultations and correspondence invited. Trust funds invested in first mortgage securities to yield about 7% net.

WM. HARVEY, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

United Kingdom	25/-	p.a. post free.
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Please send me a copy of "CANADA" weekly, commencing next issue, for 52 weeks, for which I

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Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols: Friday, October 1; Friday, Nov. 5.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Consolidated: Ticket Day. Pay Day.
Tues., Oct. 12 Wed., Oct. 13 Thurs., Oct. 14

Markets prior to the week-end were languid and hesitating. The House was closed on Saturday, and this fact, in conjunction with the unsettling situation in the Balkans, reflected in the mobilisation of the Bulgarian and Greek armies, operated restrictively. No pronounced weakness was developed, however, and this week the splendid success of the Allies in France and Flanders and the successful counter attacks of the Russians have put markets generally into excellent spirits. Prices have been advanced fairly sharply in most departments. Investors show an increased disposition to come forward, and jobbers, realising the limited supply of floating stock, are encouraging the forward movement. Wall Street has developed marked buoyancy on statements that the negotiations for an Anglo-French exchange loan in New York have been practically completed.

Canadian securities, as a whole, have shown to advantage with the rest of the House, and the strength of Americans has reacted sympathetically in many cases upon the obligations of the Dominion. There has not been much change in Canadian gilt-edged issues. The old Fours still mark time around 92, while the new 4½ per cents., though they have been higher on several occasions, show no change on balance at 97½. As regards railroad stocks, Canadian Pacifics, as one of the representative international counters, have been quick to respond to the improvement in sentiment, and are 7½ points higher on the week at 170½. The traffic for the third week of the month showed a gross decrease of \$170,000. Grand Trunk weekly earnings were £6,415 less. Quotations in this group have not moved with the majority of the list, and record declines ranging from small fractions up to 1½, the latter loss being marked by both the 3rd Preference and the 4 per cent. Debentures. Canadian Northern Income bonds have risen ½ to 48½. Hudson's Bays, in the land group, moved forward decidedly at one time, but they have reacted, and at 5 15-16 only show a slight net rise. Canadian Cars, in the industrial group, drooped sharply to 105, but they have rallied to 111, and only mark a net loss of a point at that figure. The preferred at 123 is 2 down. Dominion Steels have risen a fraction to 49½, but Steel of Canada stock at 37 is 1½ down. Lake Superior shares are firmer again around 10, though the report has had a somewhat mixed reception.

Our Toronto Letter has apparently gone astray in the mails this week.

THE NEW ONTARIO GOLD FIELD.

The discovery of rich gold quartz, which has caused a rush of prospectors and miners, is situated near the Kowankashama River, some five hours by canoe from the railway. The nearest railway point is Kowkash, 42 miles west of Grant, on the Great Transcontinental. Samples show a large amount of free gold in the quartz, and the district is thought by mineralogists to have considerable possibilities. A favourable report on the district was made by Government geologists some years ago.

FINANCIAL AND MINING NOTES

Granville Mining.—Cabled information gives the Canadian Klondyke Mining Company's output for the week ended September 18 as 3,517 ozs.

Winnipeg Electric Railway.—A dividend is announced at the rate of 2½ per cent. for the quarter ending September 30, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the fully paid up capital stock, payable on October 2.

Canadian Mining Corporation.—For the four weeks ended August 12, value of production and profits of reduction company £40,420, operating cost at mines £19,479, special expenditure £1,669; profit at mines £19,272. An interim dividend of 6d. per share, less income-tax, has been declared.

Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada.—A half-yearly dividend of 3 per cent., payable on the Preference shares on September 30, is announced, as well as an interim dividend of 1½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, payable on September 29.

Scottish Manitoba Company.—The Directors have resolved to postpone the consideration of the dividend until the accounts for the full year are before them. At the corresponding date of last year an interim dividend of 2½ per cent., less tax, was paid, and 5 per cent. was paid for the whole year.

Dominion of Canada Bonds.—The Bank of Montreal reminds holders of the Government of the Dominion of Canada issue of £5,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds, 1920-25, that allotment letters and scrip should be exchanged immediately for definitive bonds, in order to secure payment of the half-year's interest due on November 1.

Canadian Locomotive Company.—The shops of this company are now filling orders for cars for the Dominion Government. The company is also engaged with an order for 30 large locomotives for the Russian Government. Further similar orders are expected by the company owing to the reorganisation of the Russian railway system, which is now proceeding.

Mexican Northern Power.—The Directors state that from proceeds realised from the sale of a part of the \$3,000,000 Six per Cent. 30-year Prior Lien bonds authorised last May and from loans made with the Prior Lien bonds as security, the company has been able to make considerable progress on the completion of the company's dam and transmission lines to Parral. It is hoped that the company will be able to deliver power to customers by October 1. The Directors state that it is manifest, however, that the company will not be able to meet the interest coupons due January 1, 1916, on the \$10,000,000 30-year Five per Cent. First Mortgage, and default will again take place on that date. A committee has been formed to receive deposits of these bonds, and it was hoped that all holders would make such deposits by October 1. These deposits are being asked as a preliminary to arranging a plan of reorganisation for the company, the troubles of which came about through the internal difficulties of Mexico.

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY. (Incorporated 1884.)	
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£13,000
PAID UP	350,589
RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS ..	276,388
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital) ..	2,178,125

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers,
Chief Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

British Columbia Breweries. August: Sales, 6,917 barrels for \$77 '53; net profit, \$15,152; decreases, 2,941½ barrels, \$21,902 and \$22,471 respectively.

British Canadian and General Investment. The Directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary stock for the half-year ended June 30.

North British Canadian Investment.—The Directors announce an interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, less income tax, on the Ordinary shares for the half-year, payable October 1.

Pennmans, Ltd.—In respect of the quarter ending October 31, a dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared on the Preferred stock and a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Common stock of this company.

Steel Company of Canada.—Dealing with the position of this company, the *Wall Street Journal* estimates its earnings for the second half of the year at the rate of \$400,000 per month, and on this basis, and taking into account the fact that for the first half of the present year the company's gross earnings totalled \$5,400,000, the company's net earnings for the full year are estimated at about \$3,200,000. Profits to that amount would, after providing for all fixed charges, and for dividends on the Preferred stock, leave a surplus equal to over 12 per cent. on the Common stock.

Ames-Holden-McCreedy.—It is stated that this company has now secured orders sufficient to keep its plants working at their fullest capacity, and that other still larger contracts are now under negotiation and will probably be closed at an early date. It is reported that the most recent contract closed by the company is for 100,000 pairs of boots for troops now stationed in different parts of Canada. The delivery of this order is to commence by November 1. In a recent statement an official of the company declared that hands were being taken on just as fast as the company could get satisfactory labour, and that in a short time the company would be working to a greater capacity than at any previous time in its history.

Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company.—According to a recent statement by the President of this company, three paper machines are in operation at this company's new plant at Iroquois Falls, Ontario, and are turning out 120 tons of news print daily. A fourth paper machine was expected to commence operation about the middle of September, and from then onwards the output will be gradually increased until the full capacity of the plant is reached. The President stated that all the news print being manufactured was being exported, and that no difficulty had been encountered, or was expected to be experienced, in marketing the company's output.

ONTARIO LOAN IN NEW YORK.

The Hon. T. W. McGarry, Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, has arranged a loan in New York for \$3,000,000 at 3½ per cent. for nine months, or 4½ per cent. per annum. The money, says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*, is needed to retire bills maturing in England.

NEW CANADIAN-FRENCH SERVICE.

The incorporation is announced of the France and Canada Steamship Company with a capitalisation of \$1,000,000. The headquarters are at Montreal. The company, apparently (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*), has been organised to inaugurate a new steamship service between Canada and France.

inaugurated a parlour observation car service between Edmonton and Prince Rupert. These cars are attached to the transcontinental trains, which run through what is considered the finest portion of the Canadian Rockies, thence following the Fraser River between Tete Jaune and Prince George, through the rich, fertile territory of Central British Columbia, and skirting the noble Skeena River, with its wonderful mountain scenery, for a distance of 180 miles.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL: \$15,000,000 (£3,062,192).

RESERVE FUND: \$13,500,000 (£2,773,972).

President SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L. HEAD OFFICE TORONTO. General Manager ALEXANDER LAIRD
Assistant General Manager JOHN AIRD.

378 Branches of the Bank in Canada and elsewhere:

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Chilliwack	Fernie	Kamloops	New Westminster	Princeton	Vancouver
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Creston	Nakusp	Penticton	Salmon Arm	Victoria	
Comberland	Kamloops	Nanaimo	South Hill	(4 offices)	
Dawson	Kelowna	Nelson	Prince Rupert	Summerland	White Horse

WESTERN PROVINCES

Admiral	Delisle	Humboldt	Melfort	Portage la Prairie	Transcona
Athabaska	Drumwater	Isisford	Melville	Prince Albert	Treherne
Hessau	Edmonton	Kamsack	Milestone	Provost	Tugauke
Bengough	Elbow	Kerobert	Milk River	Radisson	Vermilion
Biggar	Elfron	Kinsaid	Mirror	Radville	Virden
Black Lake	Elgin	Kinderley	Monitor	Reddy	Yorda
Brandon	Elkhorn	Kitscoty	Moose Jaw	Red Deer	Vulcan
Briercrest	Gilbert Plains	Laird	Moosomin	Regina	Wadena
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Carmanvay	Hafford	Lethbridge	Nutana	Stavely	Wilcox
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Champion	Hardisty	Lloydminster	Outlook	Strathcona	Winipeg
Clareholm	Hawarden	Lougheed	Peace River	Strathmore	(8 offices)
Coleman	Herbert	Macleod	Crossing	Swan River	Wiseton
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Dauphin					

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Exeter	Magog	Port Perry	St. John	Mines
Parham	Manonville	Port Stanley	St. Joseph de	Beauce
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Huntingdon	Paris	St. Felix de	Valois	Windsor
Iberville	Parthill	St. Ferdinand	d'Halifax	Windsor
Ingersoll	Perry Sound	Peterboro	St. Gabriel de	Windsor
Isle	Phillipsburg	Point aux	Braden	Windsor
Kingston	Point aux	Braden	Braden	Windsor
Knowlton	Point aux	Braden	Braden	Windsor
Lacolle	Point aux	Braden	Braden	Windsor
Lemoville	Point aux	Braden	Braden	Windsor
Albion	Point aux	Braden	Braden	Windsor
Amherst	Point aux	Braden	Braden	Windsor
Antigonish	Point aux	Braden	Braden	Windsor
Barrington	Point aux	Braden	Braden	Windsor
Bridgewater	Point aux	Braden	Braden	Windsor

MARITIME PROVINCES

Alberton	Charlottetown	Moncton	St. John	Summerside
Amherst	Charlottetown	Moncton	St. John	Sydney, C. B.
Antigonish	Fredericton	Moncton	St. John	Truro
Barrington	Halifax	Moncton	St. John	Windsor
Bridgewater	Middleton	Moncton	St. John	

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H. V. F. JONES, Manager.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce buy and sell Sterling and Currency Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico, issue Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, and Travellers' Cheques payable in all parts of the world; collect Drafts, Coupons, etc., and conduct a general banking business with ALL POINTS IN NORTH AMERICA. Special banking facilities afforded settlers and others going out to the Western Provinces.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office:
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WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Capital, Paid Up	\$6,000,000	Reserve Fund	\$7,000,000
Total Assets	\$77,400,000		

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London Branch: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

J. HAYDN HORSEY, Manager.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up \$7,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits 8,266,000

Head Office - - - - - TORONTO

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ESTABLISHED 1874.

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Total Assets over \$50,000,000.

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Russell Blackburn.	Denis Murphy.
Sir Henry K. Egan.	Hon. Sir George H. Perley.

E. C. Whitney.

George Burn, General Manager. D. M. Finnie, Asst. General Manager.
W. Duthie, Chief Inspector.

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London Agents - PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$16,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,252,884.

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HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

(SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D., *General Manager*.
[A. D. BRAITHWAITE, *Assistant General Manager*.]

Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland; Also at New York, Chicago, and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City.

LONDON OFFICES - 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., and 9, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee:—SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART., A. MACNIDER, Esq.

GEORGE CYRIL CASSELL, *Manager*.

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States, and issues Sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers.

Head Office:
107, ST. JAMES STREET,
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with BRANCHES in all the
PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "Royaltrust, Montreal."

Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle St., E.C., and 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W., for information about the Company.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

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SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN.
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A. D. BRAITHWAITE.
H. R. DRUMMOND.
C. B. GORDON.
HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G.

CAPITAL:
Fully Paid\$1,000,000
Reserve Fund ...\$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, \$25,000,000 Capital Paid Up, \$11,580,000. Reserve Funds, \$13,174,000. Aggregate Assets, \$185,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, *President*.

E. L. PEASE, *Vice-President and General Manager*.

Branches in Canada and Newfoundland.

27 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—Antigua: ST. JOHN'S. Bahamas: NASSAU. Barbados: BRIDGETOWN. Dominica: ROSEAU. Grenada: ST. GEORGE'S. Jamaica: KINGSTON. St. Kitts: BASSETTERR. Trinidad: PORT OF SPAIN; SAN FERNANDO. **BRITISH HONDURAS**—BELIZE. **BRITISH GUIANA**—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM and ROSE HALL (CORENTYNE).

LONDON OFFICE:

Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C.
T. R. WHITLEY & JAS. MACKIE, Joint Managers.

ESTABLISHED
1869.

NEW YORK AGENCY:

Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
R. E. JONES & J. R. BRUCE, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000 (\$1,438,356)

Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, \$7,245,140 (\$1,488,727)

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *President*.

K. W. BLACKWELL, *Vice-President*.

E. F. HEDDEN, *General Manager*.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

209 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuable hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

Why a Revision of Existing Minimum Prices is Unlikely.

As we have already pointed out, the Government is not likely to lend a willing ear to the arguments in favour of a revision of the list of minimum quotations now in operation with regard to investment. In the first place, to do so would be to flood the market with a very large amount of competitive securities, for any revision which was sanctioned would necessarily have to conform to the new investment standard resulting from the issue of the 4½ per cent. War Loan; in the second place, such a revision would be impolitic in view of the arrangements entered into last year in connection with loans against securities, as it would practically invalidate the agreement then made under the auspices of the Treasury by reducing the values of the investments against which the loans were made. Everyone knows, of course, that in many cases these minima are quite nominal, for a glance at the official list will show that frequently there have been absolutely no dealings at even the new minima, and occasionally not since the end of July, 1914. Compared with the 4½ per cent. War Loan, and bearing in mind the difference in the financial status, many of the investments protected by the official minima are undoubtedly dear at the arbitrary prices which now govern dealings in them, and until there is some scaling down in their quotations—which, as we have frequently pointed out, is not to be anticipated under existing conditions—they must in many instances continue moribund.

* * *

Some Colonial Investment Anomalies.

The new investment standard set up by the 4½ per cent. War Loan must eventually result in a very general and drastic adjustment in the quotations of existing securities. The present minima are, of course, based more or less on the prices which obtained prior to the first revision, and present many anomalies which it is difficult to explain or justify. This is particularly the case in the list of Colonial Government and Municipal issues. For instance, the current quotations for Colonial Government 4 per cent. issues vary from 87½ to 97½, a difference of 10½; whilst prices in the 4½ per cent. section vary from 91½ to 97½, a difference of 6½. In some cases, no doubt, these wide differences are due to the variation in the date of maturity and differences in interest dates, but this is not always the case. In the Colonial Municipal list equally remarkable variations are to be noted. For instance, in the 4½ per cent. division the prices vary from 93½ to 100, a difference of 6½; whilst in the 5 per cent. issues they differ to the extent of 10½ (91½-102), although it should be noted that the maximum quotation is for a security maturing in 1917, whilst quotations of 100, 97, and 97½ represent respectively issues falling due for repayment in 1916-19, 1918-30, and 1920. If, therefore, we eliminate these extreme prices, the prices for the 5 per cent. Municipal issues examined vary from 91½-94½, a difference of only 2½, as compared with 10½ in the case of the 4½ per cent. issues. Current quotations for Colonial 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. issues are now at the lowest points reached for many years, but unless the day of revision is to be postponed until after the war—in which case the market must remain more or less in a state of suspended animation—any adjustment that takes place must, to bring prices into line with the new investment conditions, place the quotations for this type of security on a still lower plane.

* * *

Interest Yield v. Capital Increment.

We recently dealt at some length with the attractions of a number of Canadian securities which are redeemable at comparatively early dates, and at their current quotations offer substantial profits to those who are prepared to ignore the immediate benefits arising out of the new investment standard, in view of the increment in the capital value accruing at maturity. With the substantial increase in the income-tax the attractiveness of these low-priced high-class investments maturing, say, within the next fifteen or twenty years, is more apparent, and discerning investors have already commenced to purchase various 3, 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent. issues, which, standing now at anywhere between 75 and 90, offer a very substantial profit on redemption by way of compensation for the present low rate of interest. The point which should be emphasised, of course, in connection with these issues which stand at well under par is that it is only the actual interest received that has to suffer from increased taxation, the increment in capital which is receivable on redemption not being subject to income-tax. When allowance is made for this increment in capital value and its immunity from taxation, many of these low-priced Government and Municipal issues—showing a present return which is quite modest—offer relatively high yields which will undoubtedly be taken advantage of by those who can afford to wait for the increase in capital which will come to them on the

maturity of the different loans. We append a list of a few Canadian Government, Provincial and Municipal securities which come within the category of the class of investments to which we have referred, showing dates of and profit at redemption, present yields at current quotations, and the percentage profits on maturity, which vary from 10.6 per cent. to as high as 29.8 per cent.:

	Redeem- able.	Price.	Yield at present price.	Profit on redem- ption per £100.	Equal to profit at present price.
Canada Govt. Regd. ...	3½	1909-34 88½	3 19 1	11 10 0	13.0
Alberta Sterling 10-year Debs. ...	4	1922 90½	4 8 6	9 12 6	10.6
Manitoba Sterling Debs. ...	4	1925 87½	4 11 5	12 10 0	11.2
Quebec Inscribed ...	3	1937 77	3 17 11	23 0 0	23.8
Calgary Debs. ...	4½	1930-42 85½	5 5 1	14 7 6	16.7
Montreal Stg. Cons. Debs. ...	4	1932 89	4 9 11	11 0 0	12.3
Quebec Stg. Debs. ...	4	1923 89½	4 9 9	10 17 6	12.1
Toronto Stg. Bonds ...	4	1922-28 89½	4 9 9	10 17 6	12.1
Vancouver Bonds ...	4	1931 85½	4 13 7	14 10 0	16.9
Winnipeg Stg. Debs. ...	4	1916-36 87	4 12 0	13 0 0	14.9
	3.9 (av. %)	— £808 15s. (total cost)	£4 9 8 (av. %)	£131 5 0 (total profit)	15.7 (av. %)

* * *

How to Convert £875 into £2,105 in Twenty Years.

A study of this table will not only help to emphasise the point of our introductory remarks, but also illustrate the superlative opportunities placed at the disposal of trust, insurance, and other companies and capitalists and investors who can afford to lock up their capital for a definite period. The stocks given above represent some of the leading Canadian Government Provincial and Municipal securities dealt in this market. By the world-wide disturbance in financial conditions due to the present unprecedented conflict in Europe these have been depressed to the extent of from 10 to 23 per cent., although the safety of the capital is absolutely assured and repayable at definite dates. A simple illustration will show how large are the reversionary benefits to those who can afford to ignore existing conditions. The total cost of an investment of £100 in each of the securities mentioned is, allowing for brokerage, etc., about £875. The periods of redemption run from 1915 to 1942, but it is a fair assumption that the extreme date would be 1936, and in three instances the principal is repayable before 1930. On the total investment of, say, £875 the investor receives annually interest aggregating £39, equal to within a minute fraction of 4½ per cent. Within twelve years £490 will have been repaid; in another four years £200 more, or £690 in all; and within twenty years £900, leaving only £100 to run to 1942, whilst in several of the cases where the ultimate dates are beyond 1930 maturity is optional at much earlier periods. Eventually within twenty years the investor will at all events have received the return of £900 for an investment of, say, £787 10s., a profit of £112 10s., whilst the total profit on the whole investment will be as much as £125, or over 14 per cent., none of which, be it noted—and this is likely to be an important consideration in the next decade—is subject to income-tax deduction.

* * *

Better Than Life Insurance.

Such an increment in capital offers better inducements than life insurance, and presents an ideal method of providing for old age, a dowry for a daughter, or a sum with which to start a son in business. But the significance of an investment of this nature can only be properly appreciated if we estimate, first, its productiveness from a compound interest point of view; and secondly, the complete elimination of the risk of loss of capital. Assuming the duration of the investment as twenty years, the £875 would at 4½ per cent. have increased to a gross total of £2,110. If we reckon on an average income-tax of 2s. in the £ over that period, this would reduce the accumulated total to about £1,980, to which, of course, has to be added the profits accruing on redemption as the various securities arrive at the date of maturity—a total of £125—making the aggregate capital sum at the disposal of the investor twenty years hence £2,105, as against a present investment of £875, a net addition to the original capital of £1,220, or no less than 139 per cent. When it is remembered that throughout the period the capital involved is locked up, it is absolutely free from risk of loss—for intermediate fluctuations can be ignored where the investor has no need to realise his securities—it is obvious that such an investment scheme as that we have outlined above has superlative attractions which are likely to be increasingly impressed upon discerning and opportunist investors as well as upon trust and insurance companies and financiers whose resources place them in an exceptional position to take advantage of such golden opportunities as are now, as a result of the present abnormal conditions in the financial world, placed at their disposal.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

R. M. (Letchworth).—Canadian Steel Foundries, Ltd., is controlled by the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., which owns all the capital stock. The company has issued \$3,650,000 6 per Cent. First Mortgage bonds. The mortgage covers the capital stock of the Montreal Steel Works, Ltd., and the plant of the company formerly known as the Ontario Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., at Welland, Ontario. The bonds are also guaranteed as regards principal and interest by the Canadian Car and Foundry Co.

W. P. (Portsmouth).—The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. is stated to be extremely busy, and to be earning very satisfactory profits from its present contracts. Frequent mention has been made in our weekly Toronto Letter of the strength shown by the company's shares on the Canadian exchanges, which is attributed to the realisation that the company is doing well now and the belief that at the end of the war it will be in a strong position in regard to future business.

R. B. (London, E.C.).—Substantial orders have undoubtedly been received from the Dominion Government, and a statement has already appeared in the Press to the effect that these orders are of sufficient magnitude to keep the entire plant of the company working at full capacity until next spring. We have no data as to European orders, but a very marked improvement has taken place in the home trade, and this, together with various economies which have been effected both in the selling and in the manufacturing organisation, should have a good effect on the company's future. We agree that the last report was disappointing, and place before you the bright side of the picture with all due reserve.

H. H. T. (Edling).—We do not regard an early resumption of payment of the 7 per Cent. Preferred dividend as being at all probable. The company is, however, stated to have contracts in hand now which will keep its plant busy till next spring, and that other contracts are under negotiation which, if concluded, will necessitate the operation of its plants at their fullest capacity for a good many months. A gradual recovery of the home market for the company's output is also reported. Taking everything into consideration we believe that the company's difficulties are past their worst, and its position should steadily improve. At the same time there is a good deal of leeway to make up, and, even though a handsome surplus should be earned in respect of the current year, the policy in regard to distributions to shareholders is likely to be a conservative one. Meanwhile the Preference dividend is accumulating, and this, coupled with the improving position and prospects of the company, is likely to cause improvement in the market quotation for the shares, both Preferred and Common.

EMIGRATION AND GENERAL.

R. L. M.—The Ross Rifle Company, of Quebec, who have been installing additional machinery, are said to be anxious to secure the services of returning soldiers. The military authorities at Ottawa have been notified to this effect.

D. L. (Sheffield).—The copper produced in Canadian smelters, together with the estimated recoveries or amounts paid for in ores exported, amounted in 1914 to 75,738,386 lbs. Of this total British Columbia produced 41,221,628 lbs., Ontario 28,948,211 lbs., and Quebec 4,201,497 lbs.

W. S. (Newton Stewart).—During the last few weeks there have been very few Canadian casualty lists issued. If they are not given in full in the Scotsman or Glasgow Herald they appear in the Times, Morning Post and Daily Telegraph. Canada, of course, gives all those issued by the Press Bureau during the seven days before going to press, and you will best make sure of not missing any by continuing to watch our pages. No list of N.C.O.s and men has been issued since September 17 (see page 360 of last week's Canada).

CENSUS.—By Order-in-Council of June 19 last, the Office of Chief Officer of the Census and Statistics Office was abolished and the Office of Dominion Statistician and Controller of Census substituted therefor. By the same Order Mr. Robert H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S., was appointed Dominion Statistician and Controller of Census as from July 1 last.

"EMIGRANT."—The latest circular of the Emigrants' Information Office states that "there is no demand for more skilled or unskilled labour in Canada at the present season of the year, and all persons—both male and female—are cautioned against going there during the winter in search of work. Coal miners have been well employed in Nova Scotia, and metal miners at Cobalt (Ont.), and in British Columbia."

Messrs. Davidson and McRae, financial agents, who were connected with a number of enterprises closely allied to the Canadian Northern Railway, have dissolved partnership, Col. A. D. McRae having withdrawn.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PENMANS LIMITED.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared on the Preferred shares of the capital stock of this company for the quarter ending October 31, 1915, payable November 1, 1915, to shareholders of record of October 21, 1915, also a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Common shares of the capital stock of this company for the quarter ending October 31, 1915, payable November 15, 1915, to shareholders of record of November 5, 1915.

By Order of the Board,

C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, September 15, 1915.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Seven Days Ending September 21.

Canadian Northern, \$481,400; decrease, \$85,300. (Net for August, \$238,800; decrease, \$5,920.)

Canadian Pacific, \$2,408,000; decrease, \$170,000. (Net for August, \$3,442,000; increase, \$79,000.)

Grand Trunk, \$170,741; decrease, \$9,205. G. T. Western, \$32,877; increase, \$1,501. Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, \$12,462; increase, \$1,289. Total, \$216,080; decrease, \$25,415.

G.T.P., Prairie Section, \$22,184; decrease, \$318.

No. 1 of *The Maple Leaf*, the magazine of the Canadian Expeditionary Force Pay and Record Office, is a bright little production. Its contents include a complete nominal roll of the office staff, military and civil, with portraits of officers; words and adaptations of well-known songs; "Family Tradition," by W. Pett Ridge; "The Elusive Element," by Noll Ayton; "Glorious Canada," by P. D. Hind; and accounts of various fights in which the Canadians have been engaged. A "War Couplets" competition is announced. The magazine, which is edited by Staff-Sergt. Charles Crean, is being sold at 1s. for the benefit of the Canadian (Pay and Record Office) Prisoners of War and Field Forces Cigarette and Tobacco Fund.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this directory. Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, & C.

EDMONTON.—P. G. THOMSON (Scots Solicitor), Barrister, &c., 422, Tegner Building, Box 846.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—

SWINBURNE & CO., Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Victoria Avenue, Fort William, P.O. Drawer 559.

OTTAWA, ONT.—

ORDE, POWELL & LYLE, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. (John F. Orde, K.C., Montagu G. Powell, Norman W. Lyle), Trust Building, 46, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Royal Trust Co., E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Canadian Lumbermen's Association, &c. Cable address: "Ordepowell," Ottawa. London Agents: Messrs. Bischoff & Co. McLAURIN & MILLAR, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. (Geo. McLaurin, LL.B., Hal-dane Millar), Baugh Chambers, Ottawa. Cable address: "Laurin." References: Bank of Ottawa, International Harvester Co.

REGINA, SASK.—

ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," stating the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Walter Scott Building.

SASKATOON, SASK.—

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Drinkie Building.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants' Bank Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco," Toronto. Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Lindsay Building.

ENQUIRY COUPON

"CANADA," No. 508. Oct. 2, 1915

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

CANADA AND THE RUSSIAN MARKET.

Further Report from Canadian Trade Commissioner.

Russian banks are interested greatly in Canada's determination to enter the Russian market, according to a further report received by the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa from Mr. C. F. Just, Special Canadian Trade Commissioner. Mr. Just gives an extended list of articles which could be made the basis of a large trade between this country and Russia. He again emphasises the desirability of the establishment of auxiliary works in Russia, especially in regard to the trade in agricultural and other machinery, the United States manufacturers having erected works which, when in full working order, will take care of one-sixth of the total annual requirement of the country. Russia needs the light type of agricultural machinery, and the trade, he says, is capable of indefinite extension. A Canadian forwarding agency in Russia is recommended. Mr. Just states that the forwarding business has been in German hands, and that "it has been attended with disagreeable surprises since the war began."

—*—

NEW BRUNSWICK OIL.

A despatch from Ottawa states that a very favourable report on the oil shales of New Brunswick has been received from Dr. Clapp, the American expert. The expert states that he found the prospects for petroleum in this Province very promising. He pronounces the shales as superior to those of Scotland from which oil is produced. The shale belt is chiefly in Albert County, about 40 miles from St. John.

Mr. M. E. Agan, of St. John, and Mr. Matthew Lodge, of Moncton, have now returned to Canada after completing in Edinburgh the negotiations for the taking over of the assets of the New Brunswick Petroleum Co., Ltd., by the New Brunswick Gas and Oilfields Co. Developments will be vigorously prosecuted under the new arrangements. Mr. F. W. Sumner, Chairman of the New Brunswick Petroleum Co. and a Director of the new company, remains in London.

—*—

ZINC FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Confirmation has been given by the President of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, which has mines and smelters in British Columbia, of an important contract recently made with the Canadian Government, under which they purchase the company's entire output of zinc until the end of the war. After considerable experiment a satisfactory electro-chemical process for extracting zinc from the company's ores has been perfected, and 25 tons of spelter a day will be produced before long.

—*—

The arrival last week of 23,724 cwt. of Canadian cheese is reported by W. Weddel and Co., Ltd., 12, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.

British trade prospects in China and Chinese conditions generally are exhaustively dealt with in a special China number issued by the *Manchester Guardian*.

Official notification has been received by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, that the Belgian Government has suspended temporarily the countervailing duty imposed on sugar of Canadian origin.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

The following were among the enquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., during last week:—

A London firm having branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Colombo and agencies throughout the Orient are prepared to undertake the representation of Canadian manufacturers wishing to develop export trade in that market.

A London firm seek Canadian supplies of wood alcohol, formaldehyde and acetic acid.

A Leicester firm ask for names of Canadian manufacturers of latch needles for hosiery manufacturers.

A Toronto firm are in the market for tent hooks and eyes of brass, and ask for names of United Kingdom manufacturers.

A firm of wholesale druggists in Ontario ask for names of manufacturers of transparent gelatine nipples.

A Winnipeg firm of manufacturers' agents wish to get into touch with United Kingdom houses desirous of opening up business in Western Canada.

A firm of manufacturing engineers make enquiries for Canadian suppliers of weldless steel tube, 3 1/2 in. by .064 in. by .048 in.

A correspondent at Victoria, B.C., is in the market for nitrogen electric lamps.

A firm in the Eastern Townships of Quebec are prepared to correspond with United Kingdom firms interested in copper, molybdenum and other properties.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., were the following:—

A London firm who are prepared to place orders for considerable quantities of stockette, flannel, and other cloths used in the manufacture of ladies' dressing gowns, wish to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers who can quote for their requirements. Samples of various cloths, together with details of requirements, values, etc., are in possession of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

A London firm ask for the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of barbed and other wire.

A Vancouver company who are in a position to ship cascara bark in quantity would like to hear from United Kingdom importers.

A manufacturing company in the Province of Quebec are in a position to produce for export large quantities of furniture and chair stock, also boxes and turnings in birch, spruce, ash, elm or gum wood, and would be glad to receive enquiries, accompanied by specification, from United Kingdom buyers.

A British Columbia firm of growers of medicinal plants ask to be placed in touch with consumers of cascara sagrada and crude drugs, obtained from British Columbia native plants, both wild and cultivated.

A Canadian company manufacturing chocolate bon-bons of high quality are desirous of obtaining a suitable representative for the sale of their goods in the United Kingdom.

A woodworking company in Ontario are prepared to submit quotations for export trade upon handles, dowels, turnings, draught and other game boards, pastry and bread boards, grill work, and woodware generally.

—*—

It is expected that Manitoba will receive over \$250,000 from the estate of the late Lord Strathcona, who owned lands in the Province valued at \$2,490,000.

Mr. Richard Reid, Agent-General for Ontario, has received notification of the despatch from Toronto of a further consignment of Ontario apples for Canadian soldiers in hospital. Similar consignments are expected to follow.



Canadian Government TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

E. D. ARNAUD,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Report, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—

"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address

Files and Tool Steel—

THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

German Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England, German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers, Wires of every description. Cables, "German", Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham, Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

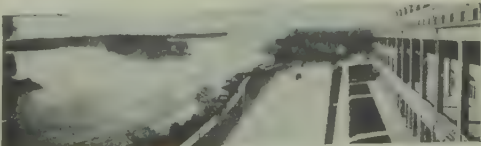
ORR'S ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Holdsworth and Walker, Fort William, have secured the contract for the erection of the new stockyards at Port Arthur for the Canadian Northern Railway.

The Canada Steel Co., Ltd., has closed a contract with the Dominion Gas Co., a subsidiary of Cities Service Co., covering the delivery to the Hamilton plants of the Steel Company of 6,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas daily.

"Across Canada to New Zealand and Australia" is the title of a handsomely illustrated book just published describing the route from Liverpool across the Atlantic and through Canada by Canadian Pacific steamers and trains, and thence from Vancouver by Canadian-Australasian line steamers to New Zealand and Australia via Suva and Honolulu. A copy of the book may be obtained post free on application to Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

The Clifton Hotel, Niagara Falls, Canada



VIEW OF THE FALLS, SHOWING EAST WING OF THE CLIFTON HOTEL.

SURROUNDED by broad verandahs and balconies, tastefully decorated throughout and fitted with every approved appliance for safety and luxury, the Clifton Hotel is a satisfying hotel in which nothing has been overlooked that would make for the welfare and enjoyment of its guests—a spacious ballroom, well-equipped billiard room,

large airy bedrooms, parlours, and writing rooms, single or *en suite*, irreproachable cuisine, telephones, golf and tennis—everything the tourist can possibly desire.

No tourist should miss the uninterrupted view of the entire Falls—the most gorgeous spectacle in the whole world—which can be obtained from the Clifton Hotel. Some idea of the view is shown in the accompanying picture.

RATES—European Plan: \$1.50 upwards per day.

Write for Illustrated Booklet, containing views of the Falls, which may be obtained post free from the Tourist Department, "CANADA" Offices, Kingsway House, London, W.C., or from

G. R. MAJOR, Manager.

IMPORTANT.—The Clifton Hotel management will operate the "Clifton Inn," adjoining the main Hotel, during the Fall and Winter months, on the American Plan.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street, S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir George H. PARLEY, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary, Mr. W. L. GAFFRITS.

Emigration Office.—Assistant Superintendent, Mr. J. OSEB SMITH, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.
Agent-General.—Mr. JOHN A. REID, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF THE NORTH COLUMBIA.
Agent-General.—Mr. J. E. TORNER, Salisbury House, Finchbury Circus, E.C.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.
Representative in Ireland.—Mr. JOHN COOHLAN, 33, Poyle Street, Londonderry.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.
Agent-General.—Mr. F. W. SUMNER, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.
Agent-General.—Mr. JOHN HOWARD, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
Agent-General.—Mr. RICHARD REID, 163, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
Agent-General.—Mr. HARRISON WATSON, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
Agent-General.—Mr. C. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending September 28 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the Montreal Star, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the Hotel Metropole and the Waldorf Hotel; and the Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.

Baldwin, K. J., Toronto—15, Tavistock Square, W.C.

Beck, Marshall, Vancouver Falkner's Hotel, Villiers Street, W.C.

Bender, F. A., Aylmer (West), Ont.—"The Clifton," 4, Chilworth Street.

Bingay, Capt. and Mrs. H. L., Yarmouth Old Brompton, Chatham.

Buchart, Winifred L., Owen Sound Russell Hotel.

Cameron, Mrs. D., Lorn, Winnipeg—Artillery Mansions.

Cordale, Robert B., Kamloops.

Docherty, Capt. M. and Mrs., Winnipeg 9, Dingwall Gardens, Golders Green.

Dundas, Mrs. E. K., Victoria care of Bank of B.N.A., Gracechurch Street.

Emmerson, Mrs. G. C., Prince Rupert 91, Oakley Street, Chelsea.

Fenn, B. J., Courtenay, B.C.—Great Northern Hotel.

Hall, A. F., Sherbrooke—Bussell Lodge, Regent Street.

Horton, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H., Montreal Regent Palace Hotel.

Keiguro, T. H., Toronto—Regent Palace Hotel.

Leadley, E. A., Winnipeg 36, Coolthorpe Road, Crouch End.

Loewen, H. P., Victoria, B.C. (Santiago, Chile) 67 Guilford Street, W.C.

McCallum, Mrs. J. A., Toronto Russell Hotel.

Meakin, Sidney A. B., Albany Hotel, 74, Cromwell Road, S.W.

Nanton, Miss, Winnipeg 2, Artillery Mansions.

Nolan, H. G., Calgary 303, Hotel.

Northam, Capt. D., Vancouver Grosvenor Hotel.

Porteous, Mrs. Chas. F., Montreal Burlington Hotel, Folkestone.

Precourt, Mrs. G. W. and Miss E., Toronto Hotel Cecil.

Ramsay, Mrs. H. M., Vancouver 32, Devonshire Street, W.C.

Ryan, Mrs. J. Raymond, Montreal—Burlington Hotel, Folkestone.
Sadler, Jas. R., Calgary—8, Girders Road, Brook Green, S.W.
Senkler, Mrs. Ivan, Vancouver—48, Queensborough Terrace.
Spence, James, Brownsburg—21, Sandysford Place, Glasgow.
Tilt, Edwin B., wife and children, Westmount—9, Prince's Square, Baywater.
Torrance, Mrs. Victor, Winnipeg—Old Palace, Canterbury.
Weddran, Mrs. Harris M. G., Toronto—16, Alexander Court, Queen's Gate.
Wild, Robert C., Parksville, B.C.—Ingleborough, Eufeld, Middlesex.
Wood, Capt. S. W., Ottawa—22, Ryder Street, St. James' Palace Chambers.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Friday, October 1—R.M.S. *Metagama* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, October 2—R.M.S. *California* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *St. Louis* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Wednesday, October 6—S.S. *Lapland* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Saturday, October 9—R.M.S. *Orduna* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Tuesday, October 12—S.S. *Corinthian* (Allan), London to Quebec and Montreal.
Wednesday, October 13—S.S. *Baltic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, October 15—R.M.S. *Corcoran* (Allan), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, October 16—S.S. *St. Paul* (American), Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *Sicilian* (Allan), London to Quebec and Montreal.
R.M.S. *Tuscania* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

S.S. *Minnehaha* (Atlantic Transport), London to New York.
Monday, Oct. 18—S.S. *Rotterdam* (Holland-America), Paimouth to New York.
Tuesday, Oct. 19—R.M.S. *Pretorian* (Allan), Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.
Wednesday, October 20—S.S. *Adriatic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, October 22—R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, October 23—R.M.S. *Saxonia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
Monday, October 25—*Nieuw Amsterdam* (Holland-America), Paimouth to New York.
Wednesday, October 27—S.S. *Cynric* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, October 29—R.M.S. *Mississippi* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, October 30—R.M.S. *California* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *St. Louis* (American), Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *Pomeranian* (Allan), London to Quebec and Montreal.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

DAILY, 9 till 5. Admission: Sunday, Fellows and 1-below: Orders only: Mondays and Saturdays, 6d.; other days, 1s. Children always 6d. The Band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blues) every Saturday from 4 to 6 p.m.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

VISITORS from Canada wishing to receive the paper regularly should fill in the Subscription Form thus ensuring the regular receipt of "CANADA" for the next twelve months. Subscription Rates are contained in the form on page 22. A subscription card with it the privilege of receiving answers by letter to any questions of Anglo-Canadian interest.

Tuesday, November 2—R.M.S. *Carthaginian* (Allan), Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.
Wednesday, November 3—S.S. *St. Louis* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, November 5—R.M.S. *Metagama* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, November 6—S.S. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.
R.M.S. *Orduna* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
Monday, November 8—S.S. *Ryndam* (Holland-America), Paimouth to New York.
Wednesday, November 10—S.S. *Lapland* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Saturday, November 13—S.S. *St. Paul* (American), Liverpool to New York.
R.M.S. *Tuscania* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

The Ontario No. 2, the largest steamer ever built in any shipyard on Lake Ontario, steamed from her dock in the Polson Iron Works, Toronto, on her preliminary trip on August 28. Constructed for the Ontario Car Ferry Co., an organization which is virtually under the control of the Grand Trunk Railway, she will be used by the railway to convey coal cars across the lake between Cobourg and Charlotte. The ferry has a carrying capacity of 30 of the biggest coal cars and 1,000 passengers. The length of the ship is 318 feet, with a width of 54 feet.

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CANADA

No. 509. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1915. Vol. XL.

6^D. WEEKLY.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS IN ENGLAND.



"Canada" THE BRITISH-MADE FIELD KITCHENS OF LIEUT.-COLONEL W. ST. P. HUGHES' 21ST (EASTERN ONTARIO) BATTALION, 2ND CANADIAN DIVISION.

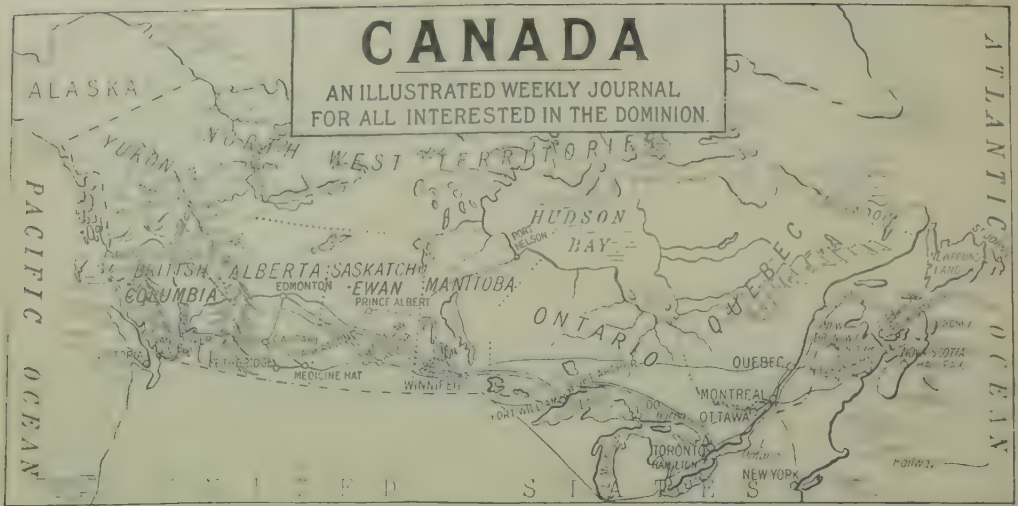
[Photo.]



THE CANADIAN CONVALESCENT CAMP AT MONKSHORTON, NEAR HYTHE, KENT.



THE BAND OF THE 24TH BATTALION IN THE GARDEN OF MRS. W. R. WOOD (WITH DOG), SOUTH VIEW, HYTHE, WHO HAS ENTERTAINED MANY CANADIAN SOLDIERS DURING THE LAST FOUR OR FIVE MONTHS



NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter. Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only. The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signatures are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired this fact should be stated. In the absence of any expressed agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all articles published in "Canada" belongs to the Canada Newspaper Company, Ltd.

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No advertisements from promoters of "wild-cat" schemes, bucket-shops, or questionable real estate dealers, are inserted in "Canada." No advertiser is permitted to continue to use our columns concerning whose bona-fides any just complaint has been received from our readers, who thus enjoy the utmost protection we can give them.

Many real estate and financial firms advertising in "Canada" have used our columns for the past nine years, and have invested to advantage large sums of money for the readers of this paper.

CANADA'S PART.

SINCE his return to Canada, Sir Robert Borden has been devoting a large part of his time to bringing home to the Canadian people, from what he saw in Europe, the greatness of the part their soldiers are playing in the war, as well as the need there is for further efforts and sacrifices. Canada has already done great things. She has sent Overseas more than 83,000 men. Others under orders to leave when the Premier was speaking at Toronto, just over a week ago, will make her contribution to the Empire's cause a greater force than Britain sent out to the Crimea—a striking reminder not only of the significance of British Imperialism, but also of the tremendous scale on which this conflict has developed. In addition, Canada has established in the Mother Country, France, and the Dardanelles sixteen Canadian hospitals.

Canada's soldiers have not fallen short of the high standard set by their country. Lord Kitchener, Sir John French, and their commanders have borne the warmest testimony to the courage and fortitude which enabled the

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First Division to save the day for the Allies at the second battle of Ypres. The Second Division have followed their comrades into the field fully imbued with the determination to emulate their prowess. Already a tradition has been established that will not be allowed to disappear. "If Canada ever forgets these men," said Sir Robert Borden, "she shall cease to exist"; and he announced his desire and intention to keep their memory green by the erection of a splendid monument to those who have fallen, probably in the capital of the Dominion, as well as to provide adequately for the maimed and the disabled in battle. Very far from there being any thought of slackening of the efforts that have been made—"This is the time for determination to go forward," cried Sir Robert Borden. It is typical of Canada's spirit and of good men for the future and for the success of our cause to find a Liberal like Mr. N. W. Rowell, the Opposition leader in Ontario, putting forward a proposal, which he was sure would not be in advance of Canadian public opinion, that the Government should offer immediately to double Canada's contribution of soldiers. There can be no holding back a people filled with such a spirit.

CANADA'S SATISFACTORY REVENUE.

IF any proof is needed of the wisdom of having at the head of a nation's financial affairs a man of thorough business training rather than a politician, it has been found in the satisfactory position of Canadian finances as revealed by the statement issued by the Hon. W. T. White, covering the six months from March to September this year.

When the war broke out the problems which confronted the Canadian Minister of Finance must have been quite sufficiently daunting. In the summer of 1914 the Dominion was just slightly recovering from the commercial and business depression which followed naturally upon inflation due to optimism engendered by the previous sustained period of rapid development. The national revenue could hardly fail to decline since the decrease in imports necessarily entailed a corresponding decrease in Customs receipts. The war, with its consequent dislocation of money markets, cut short supplies of capital. In such a situation and with the necessity of continuing to finance the completion of important public works so as to obviate serious labour distress, the task not only of maintaining the national revenue, but, in view of the great outlay entailed by Canada's participation in the war, of increasing it without inflicting too irksome burdens upon the people, was a problem the solution of which needed ability of a very high order.

That Canada's financial affairs have been very ably managed by the present Minister of Finance is admitted by all Canadians, irrespective of their political opinions or affiliations. The war taxes imposed under the latest Canadian Budget met with practically no opposition, and occasioned very little criticism. That they have been effectual for that purpose is shown by the fact that the average monthly revenue during the six months covered by the statement alluded to has been \$12,200,000, whereas the Budget estimate was only \$10,000,000 per month. The total revenue for the period was \$72,243,000. The further statement that the revenue for the month of September shows an increase of \$3,200,000, as compared with September, 1914, and that of this \$2,000,000 is due to enhanced Customs receipts, testifies also to the steady recovery which has occurred in the country's commerce and business. Meanwhile, economies have been adopted which have effected a reduction of \$9,245,000 in the ordinary expenditure, which sum is stated to be equivalent to the interest on the amount so far expended upon the war and in respect of pensions. This is a financial showing which does credit both to Canada and to her Minister of Finance.

BOOKS OF RECORD.

THERE are two books among those recently published which ought to be read in Canada and find a place on the shelves of its public libraries.

The importance of these war records is perhaps greater in Canada than in other parts of the British Empire, on account of its large alien population and its contiguity to the United States, which has been so flooded with Dernburg and Bernstorff mendacities.

One of these books, published under the auspices of the French Foreign Office, is entitled "Germany's Violation of the Laws of War." (An English translation is published by Heinemann.) This volume contains facsimiles of the original German documents which prove, under their own hands, the bloodguiltiness of the Germans beyond all palliation or excuse. The ruthless butchery inflicted by these blood-intoxicated Huns is narrated in their own diaries and letters. Every horror that the most debased and brutalised soldiery could conceive was committed against the civil population of France and Flanders, under the direct orders of their officers, who were apparently obeyed with cheerful alacrity. This volume is a record of the mutilation or killing of wounded; the wholesale slaughter of civilians, men, women and children, many of them roasted to death in their own homes; systematic rape, theft and arson. It would be well if a number of copies of this book in the original French were distributed throughout the Province of Quebec, so that the Habitant could better envisage the kind of foe with whom the Empire is at war.

The other book to which we would draw attention is also published in French, and is written by Baron Beyens, who was Belgian Minister in Berlin for the years immediately preceding the outbreak of war. Its title is "L'Allemagne avant la Guerre; Les Causes et Responsabilités" (Paris: G. van Oest). The value of this book among war records lies in a great measure in the obvious fairness of this diplomat, who, although a member of the nation that have suffered to the extreme degree from the wanton aggression and calculated brutality of the German war machine, presents his observations on German diplomacy with remarkable restraint. He shows how the whole course of German diplomacy for years past was to sow jealousy and mistrust among the other Powers. To attain this end no method was too mean, no deception too dishonourable. He places the responsibility for the war definitely on the shoulders of the Kaiser, who was not, in his opinion, as has been urged by some writers, overruled by the War Party. The uplifting of the veil by this shrewd and able diplomatist proves clearly, if further proof were needed, that the deliberate German policy in international affairs was just as malign and treacherous in peace as the methods of the German General Staff in war. The Allies task is to cleanse Europe from these infamies, and finally to destroy these plotters against national liberty and international honesty.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Canada's War Finance. Out of the Parliamentary Vote of \$150,000,000 for war expenditures, Canada is stated to have spent to date \$105,000,000, so that \$45,000,000 is still available. The great bulk of the cost of the war to Canada must naturally be provided by borrowed capital. The loan made by the British Government to Canada a good many months ago will be clearly remembered. Since then Canada has floated a loan in the United States, but this was mainly for the completion of public works already in course of construction. It is now stated that, as suggested in *Canada* several weeks ago, a large internal loan will be raised in the Dominion before long. The amount of the loan is not yet stated, even approximately, but the issue is expected early in the New Year. It will be remembered that in our previous mention of this proposed loan we pointed out that its issue was likely to be delayed until the movement of crops was at least so far advanced as to set free for investment the large volume of money that would otherwise be tied up.

A Canadian Loan in Canada. The issue of a Canadian loan in Canada would be a new financial departure for the Dominion, but doubtless it would be just as successful as was the loan recently subscribed in the Commonwealth of Australia. Such a loan would appeal both to the sentimental and to the business instincts of Canadians, for by it Canada would be patriotically providing money for the Empire as well as men and munitions, and also the loan would favourably affect the exchange difficulty by providing Canadian money to pay for Canadian munitions. Nor would it leave the Dominion poorer, for it is stated that the amount of the loan will be entirely expended in the Dominion, and it is stated that the loan will be payable in instalments and will be issued in denominations to suit all classes of investors: it will at one and the same time maintain industrial activity and induce thrift by affording a sound and patriotic opportunity for the investment of the earnings of the industrial classes. The anticipation of such a Canadian loan will render improbable Canadian applications to any large extent for the Anglo-French loan in the United States. By the time the Canadian loan appears the American issue, however, will have long been absorbed, and it is not unlikely, therefore, that a good deal of American money may be invested in the Canadian loan.

The Hundred Million Loan. It is to be hoped that no one in the Mother Country or in Canada will be so thoughtless and unpatriotic as to buy any of the Anglo-French War Loan. It was floated in the

United States to relieve the Exchange difficulty, and to obviate the shipment of gold to the States. Any purchase by French or British would be against the interests of the Allies, and would tend to defeat the object of the loan. American financiers have made an extraordinarily attractive bargain. The joint guarantee of Great Britain and France is apparently appraised in these abnormal times at about the same monetary value as the city of Calgary in January, 1914!

The main thing is that a loan of one hundred millions has been successfully placed in a country where the Germans have been spending millions in their lie and strike campaign. Furthermore, it is the first large outside loan ever placed in the United States, and it has been placed during the greatest and most terrible war in history. It has been placed after a successful German offensive campaign in Russia, and before the Allies have given any conclusive proof of their mastery of the foe in France or Flanders or Gallipoli. Money talks.

* * *

A Notable Achievement.

We are not inclined to cavil at the terms on which the loan was arranged. These are not the times to look too meticulously into these details, though in days of peace $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. may be a matter of very serious controversy. We want to look at the achievement. Lord Reading and his colleagues have met the money kings in the United States, and in a few days have been able to borrow the largest sum ever lent by any neutral country to a belligerent. At the moment of writing it is reported that the loan has already been covered by a 50 per cent. margin, and we are told that one comfortably endowed citizen has personally applied for thirty million dollars.

* * *

"Our Day."

The 21st of October is to be observed throughout the Empire as "Our Day" on behalf of the Red Cross Society. In London itself the participation of the Overseas Dominions in this good work is not going to be forgotten. Sections among the ladies undertaking the street sales will represent Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, each being supplied with a specially designed device appropriate to the Dominion represented. This effort "to help at the front our soldiers and sailors from home and Overseas" is being supported in the most influential manner. Throughout Canada active organisations have been set up in each Province for the raising of subscriptions. In Ontario, for instance, the Presidency has been assumed by his Honour Sir J. S. Hendrie, the Lieutenant-Governor, while the Vice-Presidents are the Hon. W. H. Hearst, the Premier, and Mr. N. W. Rowell, the Leader of the Opposition.

In his message to the Governors, etc., of the Dominions and Colonies, Lord Lansdowne, the President of the British Red Cross Society, said:—"From all parts of the King's Dominions we have already received generous assistance in our work, but with the increase of British and Overseas forces at the front there is a corresponding increase in our expenditure." The splendid services performed by the Red Cross, both in the Mother Country and the Daughter Dominions, is too well known to require commendation. It will be sufficient that the appeal has been made. The Duke of Connaught has called:—"The Duchess and I are doing all we can to help. I feel sure that Canada's response will be worthy of the Dominion."

* * *

Canada's Ex-Governors-General.

The visit which the Marquis and Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair are now paying to Canada serves as a reminder that it is no longer considered a breach of official etiquette for a former Governor-General to revisit, as an ordinary civilian, the country in which he has previously served as the representative of the Sovereign. The new precedent was actually established by the last Governor-General, Earl Grey, who returned from his tour of South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand via Canada in May, 1914. Even then, however, Earl Grey passed hurriedly

across the Continent, only stopping at Ottawa to confer with the Government regarding the scheme for an Empire building in the Aldwych site for which he had obtained the approval of the Australians.

Readers of *Canada* are aware that Lord Aberdeen has considerable personal interests in Canada. Probably the visit of the popular ex-Governor-General with his wife may lead to a further relaxation of an official etiquette which is little understood by Canadians, and is unlikely to hinder their giving a hearty public welcome to the former occupants of Rideau Hall whenever they have the opportunity. Since Confederation the position of a Governor-General has changed in many respects. Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne, like their successors, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Minto, and Earl Grey, did much to popularise Canada with the emigrant and the investor, while the present Royal occupant of Rideau Hall has had the satisfaction of witnessing a display of enthusiasm for the cause of the Empire and its Allies which has astonished our foes and impressed the world with the latent powers of the Overseas Dominions and the increasing weight which they will inevitably exercise in its affairs.

* * *

Canadian Munition Workers' Grievances. It is unfortunate that so many of the Canadian munition workers who have come to the Mother Country to engage in war work are suffering under a sense of grievance. A case which came before the Glasgow Munitions Tribunal on Monday is typical of many. The workman in question, who came over as a result of the mission of Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., sought his clearance certificate on the ground that he could not earn what had been stated to him on the other side of the Atlantic, and that he could even get bigger money in an adjoining yard. The applicant said he came from Vancouver, and was told he could earn £4 weekly with as much overtime as he was physically fit to work, and that he would receive a subsistence allowance of 17s. 6d. a week. He estimated his average earnings at only £2 10s. weekly. A representative of the firm stated that the question of subsistence allowance was under the consideration of the Minister of Munitions, and the case was accordingly adjourned until that decision was received. In Newcastle on Tuesday a similar grievance was settled by the granting of a separation allowance.

A grievance of a different kind is aired by another Canadian worker writing to a London daily paper. The information he gave to the authorities, he says, was that he was accustomed to light, fine work, and the use of fine measuring instruments, and was suitable for tool-room work or the machining of interchangeable parts of machines, etc. "Yet where I was sent, and where I have been now two weeks," he says, "I have been engaged upon nothing that unskilled labour could not do with oversight, and have not required either rule, square, or calipers, to say nothing of micrometers, etc."

Altogether there appears to be a clear case for enquiry into the position of these munition workers. This is a matter so vital that no blundering should be tolerated for an instant.

* * *

Christmas Hampers.

Over in Canada they are taking time by the forelock, and are already completing arrangements for despatching a Christmas hamper to every member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. This will include, of course, the Canadian nurses who have done such splendid work in the hospitals. It is a particularly noticeable trait in the girls from Overseas, whether from Canada or Australasia, who are staffing the hospitals, that they prove themselves to be supremely competent when called upon to deal with unexpected emergencies.

"CANADA" IN THE TRENCHES.

Our fine fellows at the front greatly appreciate the weekly arrival of CANADA. The proprietors of CANADA have borne the cost of sending many copies, but if all the various units and battalions now at the front are to be reached each week our readers must assist. For the sum of 4s. we will send a dozen copies to any battalions or to individuals as the donor selects, and the name of the sender will be indicated to the recipients.

OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.



AMONG the many officers reported killed this week mostly in the recent advance—are a number of Canadians and Anglo-Canadians. In particular, widespread sympathy will be felt with Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P., and Mrs. Macmaster in the death of their only son, Lieut. D. C. D. Macmaster, 6th Cameron Highlanders.

Second Lieut. B. R. Abinger.

Second-Lieut. Bernard Russell Abinger, 2nd Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment (killed in action), was the son of Mr. Bernard E. Abinger, of Patcham Place, near Brighton. He returned from Canada on the outbreak of war and enlisted in the 1st Life Guards, going to the front in October of last year. He was recommended for a commission in August last, and was gazetted to the Royal Berkshire Regiment. Only a few days ago he was decorated with the Military Cross. Lieutenant Abinger's cousin—Midshipman Vivian Schreiber—was lost in the *Monmouth* in November of last year.

Capt. H. Antrobus.

Captain Hugh Antrobus, 6th Battalion, Cameron Highlanders (killed in action in France between September 25-27), was the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Coultis Antrobus, of Eaton Hall, Conington, and grandson of the late Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir James Lindsay, K.C.M.G. Captain Antrobus, as captain in the 3rd Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, served in South Africa (1900), and received the Queen's medal with five clasps. On the outbreak of the present war he enlisted in Canada with the 5th Royal Highlanders of Montreal, and afterwards accepted a commission in the 6th Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, with whom he was serving when killed. Captain Antrobus' younger brother, Captain Charles Antrobus, 1st K.O.S.B. Borderers, was killed five months ago at the Dardanelles.

Second Lieut. M. W. Brown.

Second Lieut. Miles Wheelton Brown, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment (died of wounds), attended the Royal Military College, Kingston, and received his commission in September of last year. He was born in February, 1895.

Capt. R. K. Clark.

Captain Robertson Kerr Clark, Seaforth Highlanders, who was killed in France on September 26, was the elder son of the late John Kerr Clark, and of Mrs. Kerr Clark, 35, Great Cumberland Place, London, W. He married, in 1909, Lady Beatrice Moore, sister of the Earl of Drogheda. Captain Kerr Clark was on the staff of two successive Governors of New South Wales as A.D.C. and Private Secretary, and as Private secretary to the Governor of New Zealand in 1910. He had travelled much in Australia, Canada, China and Japan, and in 1913 contested Poplar in the Unionist interest.

Lieut. W. D. Deas.

Lieut. William D. Deas, of the 11th Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who has been wounded, was in Canada when war broke out, and immediately returned to this country, when he received a commission in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. His mother lives in Kirkcaldy.

Capt. J. O. Fairlie.

Captain John Ogilvy Fairlie, 10th Highland Light Infantry (killed), was the eldest son of Mr. James Ogilvy Reginald Fairlie, of Myres Castle, Fife, and was born in 1881. He was educated at New College at Oxford, and was in business in Canada at the time of the outbreak of war, but immediately returned home and was gazetted captain (temporary) in November of last year. He played golf for Oxford in 1902, 1903, and 1904, being captain in 1904. He was for some time secretary of the Bishop Stortford Golf Club.

Capt. A. Flagg.

Captain Allston Flagg, Indian Army, who was killed in action in France on September 26, was the only son of Mr. George Allston Flagg, of Ohio, U.S.A. He studied at Kingston, Ontario, and afterwards got a commission in the 25th Punjab, with whom he served in India for about 10 years. In the spring of 1914 he resigned his commission. When war broke out he was in China, and came home and obtained a commission in the 7th Norfolk. He was gazetted to the 1st Gurkha Rifles, afterwards being transferred to the 58th Rifles (Indian Force).

Capt. E. W. Hallam.

Captain E. W. Hallam, 18th Batt., C.E.F. (killed), belonged to London, Ontario, and was an officer of the 7th Regiment of Fusiliers.

Capt. F. R. Hutt.

Captain Francis Rudes Hutt, 7th King's Own Scottish Borderers, who was killed in action in France between Sep-

tember 25 and 27, was the second and only surviving son of the late Major-General Sir George Hutt, K.C.B., Bombay Artillery, of Chelsea Hospital, and of Appley Towers, Ryde, Isle of Wight. He was born in 1866, and served in Canada in the North-West Mounted Police. In the Boer War he served in the Royal Engineers, and received the Queen's Medal. On the outbreak of war he offered his services, and was gazetted to the 7th K.O.S.B. He leaves a widow and two sons.

Lieut. G. C. Jackson.

Lieut. George Conway Jackson, 6th K.O.S.B., killed in France, was the second and younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson, of Howard Place, St. Andrews, and was 25 years of age. He was educated at St. Salvador's School, St. Andrews, Trinity College, Glenalmond, and Exeter College, Oxford. When the war broke out he was in Canada, but came home at once and joined the regiment to which his brother, Captain Edward Darby Jackson, now Adjutant of the 10th Royal Scots, belonged.

Lieut-Col. B. P. Lefroy, D.S.O.

Lieut.-Colonel Bertram Perceval Lefroy, D.S.O., 2nd R. Warwickshire Regiment, who died of wounds on September 27, was born in May, 1878, and educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, was gazetted to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers in 1898. He served in the South African war, was mentioned in dispatches, and received the D.S.O. for gallantry in defence of Forts Prospect and Itala, where he was severely wounded. He received the Queen's medal with five clasps. In 1902 he transferred to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and subsequently went through the Staff College. At the outbreak of war he held appointments as a general staff officer at the War Office. In August, 1914, he went out on the staff of the 1st Division, and remained seven months. He then served on the staff of the 26th Division in England until the beginning of July, when he returned to the front to command the 2nd Warwicks. He was three times mentioned in dispatches, and received the Legion of Honour. He was only 37 at the time of his death, and was one of the youngest officers of the Regular Army in command of a regiment.

Lieut. D. C. D. Macmaster.

Lieut. Donald Cameron Deford Macmaster, 6th Battalion Cameron Highlanders (killed in action in Flanders on September 25-27), was the only son of Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P., of Merlewood, Virginia Water, Surrey, and Mrs. Macmaster (née Deford), of Baltimore, Maryland, and had just attained his 21st year. He was born in Montreal on September 4, 1894, and educated at Rugby, and was an undergraduate at Cambridge at the time he joined the Cameron Highlanders on August 25, 1914.

Second Lieut. A. S. Middleton.

Second Lieut. A. S. Middleton, 1st Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, has died of wounds in Rouen Hospital. He was a son of Mrs. Middleton, 38, Inverleith Place, Edinburgh, was educated at Edinburgh Academy and Edinburgh University, and returned from Canada on the outbreak of war. He was 25 years of age.

Second Lieut. H. Scott.

Second Lieut. Harry Scott, of the 4th Cameron Highlanders, second son of Mr. Alexander Scott, solicitor, Annan, has been killed in the fighting in France. Lieutenant Scott was for some years engaged in farming in Canada. He was at one time a well-known Rugby football player in the North of England.

Lieut. W. F. Sheridan.

Lieut. William Frederick (Wilfred) Sheridan, who was killed in action on September 25 in France, was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Algemon Sheridan, of Frampton Court, Dorset, a grandson of John Lothrop Motley (historian of the Dutch Republic and late United States Minister in London), and a great-grandson of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. He was born in 1879, and was educated at Harrow. For 18 years he had been connected with the firm of Messrs. Leonard Clow, of which he had been a partner for some years. He was in command of a section of trench mortars and bomb-throwers, with whom he took part in the attack on the German lines on September 25, and was killed while he was leading his men. He married, in 1910, Clara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moreton Frewen, of Brede Place, Sussex, and leaves one daughter (born 1912) and a son (Richard Brinsley), born September 20 last.

Second Lieut. M. Thorne.

Second Lieut. Marlborough Thorne, 8th East Surrey Regiment (killed), was the second son of the late Mr. Cornelius Thorne, of Shanghai and Sidcup, Kent, and Mrs. Thorne, of Lovell's Hall, Terrington St. Clement. He was educated at "The Hazard," Sheringham, and afterwards at Haileybury, where he was a member of the Cadet Corps and the Football

Fifteen. On leaving school he went to Canada, intending to settle there, but on the outbreak of war enlisted in the 90th Rifles and came to England with the First Canadian Contingent. He soon afterwards obtained a commission in the East Surrey Regiment, in which his eldest brother was already an officer. His colonel writes of him that he was "an absolutely first-class young officer, always keen, always cheerful."

Lieut. F. M. Wayet.

Lieut. Frank Merewether Wayet, 3rd, attached 1st. Camerons (killed), was the younger son of the Rev. F. F. Wayet, vicar of Pinchbeck, Lincs. Born in 1889, he was educated at Sandroyd and Repton. On leaving school he went to British Columbia and then to Alberta, where he worked on a fruit farm. On the outbreak of the war he hurried home and enlisted with his elder brother in the Public School and University Corps. He was lately appointed bomb officer in the Camerons.

Officers Wounded.

Of the officers reported wounded in the list of Canadian casualties published on page 48, Captain Critchley, who belongs to Winnipeg, is back at duty; Captain Ross belongs to Toronto; Lieut.-Colonel Shannon, the commanding officer of the 52nd Regiment, of Prince Albert, Sask., is in the nursing home at 29, Wimpole Street, London, W.; and Lieut. S. Wharton is at the 1st London General Hospital, Camberwell.

Of the three officers reported wounded last week, Lieut. G. W. Bayley has left Mrs. Arnold's nursing home, 47, Roland Gardens; Lieut. S. V. Brittan is back at duty; and Lieut. J. R. Cartwright is at the Royal Free Hospital, London, W.C.

Mr. E. R. Keeble, 19th County of London Regiment, the youngest member of the staff of the Royal Bank of Canada, is among those wounded in the recent fighting in France. He had previously won first prize in a bomb-throwing competition.

Second Lieut. F. J. B. Hankey, 12th King's Royal Rifles, reported suffering from gas poisoning, belonged to the 107th East Kootenay Regiment, with headquarters at Fernie, B.C.

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Found lying on the pavement in Oxford Street on Wednesday last week, a Canadian soldier, named George Atherton, of the 43rd Battalion, is seriously ill at Charing Cross Hospital, and said to be suffering from mercurial poisoning.

One hundred wounded soldiers from King George's and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals visited the Mansion House, on the invitation of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress. They belonged, for the most part, to either the Canadian, Australian, or New Zealand Contingents. After tea a variety entertainment was given.

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On Tuesday afternoon, at the British Columbia Government Offices, Salisbury House, E.C., the Agents-General of all the Provinces of Canada who are resident in London met at the invitation of Mr. J. H. Turner, the Agent-General for British Columbia. The opportunities for developing Canadian trade under existing war conditions was among the subjects informally discussed. Those present were Colonel Pelletier (Quebec), Mr. Richard Reid (Ontario), Mr. John Howard (Nova Scotia), Mr. J. A. Reid (Alberta), Mr. F. W. Sumner (New Brunswick), Mr. Harrison Watson (Prince Edward Island).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s., or 7d., for 30 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which, in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

DEMMOND.—On October 1, at 9, Ontario Avenue, Montreal, the wife of the late Captain Guy M. Drummond, 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MAY ARTHUR R.—BIRKEL.—At Glasgow, on October 2, by the Rev. James Brown, M.A., St. George's and St. Peter's T.F. Church, John R., second son of the Rev. Robert May Arthur, Digby, Nova Scotia, to Jenny, youngest daughter of the late Peter Birkel and of Mrs. Birkel.

ELISE LARAT.—On September 4, at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Ont., by the Rev. Canon Tucker, D.D., Rector, Mary, daughter of the late Mr. John Larat, to Blair, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Russell, of Montreal.

DEATHS.

SPRING.—On September 18, at Kelowna, British Columbia, James Mirling, youngest son of the late Richard Mirling, Craikwallace, Bridge of Allan.

SPENCER.—On September 28, at a nursing home, after an operation, Frederick William Stone, third son of the late Frederick William Stone, Dorp, Ont., of Annapolis, Ontario, formerly of Holms Hill House, Ridge, Ont., in his 67th year.

ON SERVICE.

LEMOY.—On September 27, from wounds received when leading his men into action on September 25, Herbert Percival Lemo, D.R.O., Lieut.-Colonel, 2nd Batt. Royal Warwickshire Regt., the dearly loved second son of Isabella Napier and the late Thomas Charles Percival Lemo, 11, Ashburn Place, S.W.

MACMASTER.—Donald Cameron Deirdre Macmaster, Lieut. 6th Battalion Cameron Highlanders, killed in action in Flanders, September 22-23, and 21 years, the only and dearly beloved son of Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P., and Mrs. Macmaster, of Montreal, and Merewood, Virginia Water, Surrey.

DEATHS OF CANADIAN NURSES.

A Loss to the Service.

Nursing Sister Mary Eliza Frances Munro, Canadian Army Medical Corps, died at Mudros, Island of Lemnos, on September 7.

Matron J. B. Jaggard, Canadian Army Medical Corps, died at Mudros on September 25.

Sister Mary Eliza Frances Munro.

Sister Mary Eliza Frances Munro, born in Wardville, County of Middlesex, Ontario, was a graduate of the City Hospital, Boston, U.S.A., and Member of the Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for the U.S.A. She had held many important executive positions, being Assistant Superintendent in several large American hospitals. Shortly after war broke out she volunteered for active service, and arrived in England on May 5, 1915. She was first posted to duty at Rouen, remaining there till August 1, on which date she was ordered to proceed to the Mediterranean with No. 3 Canadian Stationary Hospital. On the afternoon of September 1, Matron Jaggard, in making rounds, noted that Sister Munro looked pale and fatigued. It was only after close questioning that she admitted feeling ill, and very reluctantly went to her bed. It was found that she was suffering from dysentery, to which she succumbed on September 7.

The funeral service, conducted by Captain Rev. J. Kuhring, was held in the Sisters' Mess Tent, and the interment, with military honours, was at the military cemetery some two miles distant. In addition to the Sisters, officers and men of Nos. 1 and 3 Canadian Stationary Hospitals, the funeral was attended by the Provost-Marshal (representing the Commandant), the Matron and officers of the Australian Hospital, the officers of the British Hospital, as well as the officers of the Royal Engineers stationed near by.

Sister Munro, a quiet, genial personality, was cheerful, capable and untiring in her work, and she will be greatly missed by all members of the nursing staff.

Matron Jessie B. Jaggard.

Matron Jessie B. Jaggard, born in Wolfville, King's County, Nova Scotia, received her training at the Massachusetts General Hospital. On completion of her course, her ability being well marked, she became Superintendent of the Morristown State Hospital, Philadelphia, and later filled the same post at the University Hospital, Philadelphia. After some few years she resigned to marry a prominent American, Mr. Herbert Jaggard, President of a well-known railway.

As soon after the outbreak of war as personal affairs permitted, Mrs. Jaggard volunteered her services to the Canadian Militia Department. She was promptly accepted and appointed Matron. On arrival in England in May, 1915, she was posted to Shorncliffe, where a Canadian hospital was being established at Moore Barracks. Here she worked hard and earnestly, and succeeded in getting the hospital in good working order. On August 1 the unit of which Mrs. Jaggard was Matron was ordered to the Mediterranean. Full of enthusiasm, with which she inspired her staff, they sailed for Lemnos with No. 3 Canadian Stationary Hospital. Conditions there were, at first, found to be difficult and trying; many of the Sisters fell ill, and in her endeavour to make everything as comfortable as possible for both nurses and patients Mrs. Jaggard undermined her strength. On September 16 she herself became a patient, and died on the 25th.

In her report on the death of Sister Munro, Mrs. Jaggard closed with the following paragraph, which speaks for itself: "Naturally we are all very much depressed by the sad experience which befell us so soon after our arrival, and yet we all realise that Sister Munro has given her life as wholly as any soldier who has been killed in action at the front. Her noble and self-sacrificing conduct will be an inspiration to us all."

Mrs. Jaggard was a cousin of Sir Robert Borden, Canada's Prime Minister. She was a woman of strong and determined character, a zealous, earnest, assiduous and conscientious worker. Of no one can it be more truly said, "Gladly did she live and gladly did she die."

The untimely death of Matron Jaggard and Sister Munro is a distinct loss to the Canadian Army Nursing Service.

OBITUARY.

We regret to announce the sudden death, from appendicitis, of Lady Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Randolph Bruce, at Invermore, B.C., where the funeral took place last Saturday. Lady Elizabeth Bruce was the second daughter of the Earl of Fife, and was married to Mr. Bruce on January 6, 1914.

TO READERS OF "CANADA."

The Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, London, S.W., will be glad to receive copies of "Canada," when finished with for distribution by visitors among Canadian patients in the various hospitals.

"CANADA" AT THE FRONT.-- II.

A Visit to the Canadian Hospitals- Our Air Service.

(By Our Special Representative.)

Last week "Canada's" Special Representative described his visit to the Canadians in the trenches

IN England it has been possible to acquire some idea of the complex and extensive organisation which Canada has provided in order to adequately equip its Expeditionary Force. But how large and complete this is is not fully realised until one has made a visit to the front. In motor lorries alone for the supply of food and munitions to the lines the Dominion has spent huge sums. In the daytime, passing along one of the main roads, one sees, drawn up by the side of the pavée, long lines of great grey motor lorries—each marked with its autumnal maple leaf—which will remain there until the evening, and then take up supplies towards the fighting line.

Canadian Efficiency and Alertness.

In the hospitals one sees Canadian efficiency and alertness displayed to the best advantage. These huge canvas camps contain everything that is necessary to ensure the rapid recovery of the wounded, everything to enable the skilled surgeons to carry on their work under the best conditions, and for the nurses to keep their charges comfortable and cheerful. The light-blue uniform of the Canadian nurses is especially striking, and certainly more becoming than the British uniform. We saw no other nurses as attractively dressed as the girls from Canada, who have won the highest encomiums from visiting British surgeons and hospital experts for their ready adapta-

and Quebec, which are so excellently suited for their work that many of the improvements they embody have been copied in others used by British hospitals. In the supply tent we were shown shelves full of delicacies for the wounded, and the officer in charge told us that their hospital was denied nothing they asked for, and asserted that there was no hospital in Montreal in which the patients were better fed. This speaks well for the organisation of the A.S.C. when one considers the hundreds of thousands of men whose feeding and equipment rests in their hands.

Canadian Papers Wanted.

The officers of this hospital told us they experienced some difficulty in getting Canadian papers. We would, therefore, suggest that if our Canadian contemporaries would post each week a few copies to the Canadian hospitals in France they would be conferring a great boon. To ensure rapid delivery they should be addressed as follows:—

Nos. 1, 2, or 3, CANADIAN GENERAL, or 1, or 2, CANADIAN STATIONARY HOSPITAL.

ARMY POST OFFICE,

S. 13.

B. E. F.,

FRANCE.

At the time of our visit the wards were more than two-thirds



NO. 2 CANADIAN STATIONARY HOSPITAL.

bility to circumstances, their unflinching cheerfulness and general ability. The great medical schools of Montreal and Toronto have been largely depleted to supply the staffs of these Canadian hospitals, which maintain from 400 to over 1,000 beds. One result of the war will be that on the return of these nurses, physicians and surgeons to Canada, the Dominion will possess a far more highly experienced medical and nursing profession than could possibly have been obtained under ordinary peace conditions.

The Open-Air Hospitals.

The open-air hospitals were seen in the full blaze of the September sun looking quite at their best. Situated on the lightest soil, these hospital tents seemed ideal places for the wounded to make the quickest possible recovery. We noticed that the paths and surroundings had been attractively decorated by the convalescents. Some of the Canadian hospitals have made use of the huge cotton tents used in India during the great Durbar. These are far more elaborate than any tents we are accustomed to see in England, having double roofs with a wide space between to ensure coolness. The linings of the inner tent are tastefully decorated in coloured cottons. In the largest of these tents there is an ample passage way all round, and with the service tents attached each makes a commodious and attractive ward. Colonel Birkett, who took us round No. 3 General (McGil), pointed with pride to an elaborate anæsthetic apparatus which has been presented to the hospital by a generous American. Other special appliances of the hospital equipment had also been given by generous donors, and he showed us ambulances which had been presented by ladies in Montreal

empty, and happened to contain no Canadians. The Canadian hospitals at the front do not, of course, exclusively treat Canadian casualties; as a matter of fact, they do not even get their share of the Canadian casualties that occur. This is no doubt due to the difficulty of distribution, and we know quite well that our Canadian boys are just as well looked after in any other hospitals at the front, although naturally the nurses and doctors of the Canadian hospitals would like to get as many of their own men into their wards as could be managed without giving any unnecessary trouble to the field hospitals in the matter of distribution of patients. The chief thing noticed in the wards, apart from the extreme cleanliness, comfort, and airiness, was the fact that so many men appeared to be asleep. This was rather a marked trait in these hospitals, where the conditions are so ideal that the wounded sleep into convalescence. It is not permissible to indicate their locations, in order to avoid attentions in the way of bombs or shells from the gentle Hun, but if we were to mention the location of one which is very well known to Britishers who visit that part of France they would acknowledge that no more ideal situation, both air and soil, could possibly have been found in which to nurse our wounded boys back to health and strength.

Our Air Service.

We made a short visit to one of the flying grounds, and saw a number of standard British biplanes and a few monoplanes in their great sheds. We were also able to inspect a German machine which had been brought down within sight of the first Canadian Press party only a few days before which possessed a few novel and useful features. Those who have not had a

chance of closely inspecting an Army aeroplane are probably unaware of the many extremely delicate scientific instruments these machines contain. Every day improvements of one kind and another are being made which increase efficiency or give a few extra miles an hour in speed. The British machine is now standardised, so that it would be well if Canadians who have so generously supplied all immediate requirements for machine guns and might wish to present the Canadian Contingent with a fleet of airships should see that they are built according to the accepted standards, and thus avoid trouble in duplicating parts. The Air Service of the British Expeditionary Force, as everyone knows, has quickly pushed itself into the front rank, and is now superior to that of the Germans. The photographs obtained by the Flying Corps are of the greatest value to the Staff, and are extremely interesting even to a civilian. It would be a fine thing for Canada if it could have a large and well-equipped flying corps of its own.

it once on reconnaissance. Schools are established at the flying grounds at the front where a great deal more has to be learnt and practised in order to make a flying man thoroughly efficient to become the eyes of the Army.

No duels in the air took place during our brief stay at the front; neither did any spying Taube sail over our heads, though once or twice we heard the warning whistles to take cover, but these proved to be unnecessary alarms. We saw one of our air scouts who was hovering over the German trenches fired upon, and when the shells got unpleasantly close he soared straight up and hid himself behind a cloud, and so escaped further unwelcome attentions. Both sides had out their observation balloon-kites of a long sausage shape, which floated up-ended, with a smaller sausage-shaped air-bag bent round its lower end. These are said to have extreme stability and enable observers to draw their plans with the utmost facility, but they are, of course, moored behind the lines, out of danger from hostile shells.

Our airmen have now acquired wonderful accuracy in placing their bombs. Under normal flying conditions they can always drop their bombs at least within comparatively few yards of their objective.

(To be continued)



COL. A. T. SHILLINGTON, IN CHARGE OF NO. 2 CANADIAN STATIONARY HOSPITAL.

Upwards of 7,000 patients had passed through this hospital up to the time of our visit, and only 44 deaths were reported.

One thing we noticed in wandering around the sheds was the magnificent equipment supplied to the airmen. Apart from the best glasses, machine guns, etc., the beautiful quality of the heavily lined gloves, boots, and clothes excited admiration. It is very cold work scouting in the air, and certainly the Government have spared no expense or care in giving their flying men the best equipment that money and brains can supply. When they have donned these beautiful leather garments, lined from top to toe with the warmest of fleecy linings, they are able to resist with some degree of comfort even the lowest temperatures. It is a mistake for an aviator who has taken his certificate at, say, the Toronto Flying School to imagine that when he arrives at the front he is competent to go out



Photo. "BUSTER," THE "TEDDY BEAR" MASCOT OF THE 48TH BATTALION, IN ONE OF HIS CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDES AT CESAR'S CAMP NORTH, SHORNCLIFFE.

HOW TWO SIGNALLING OFFICERS DIED.

Details regarding the death of Lieut. F. M. Gibson, second son of Sir John Gibson, of Hamilton, until lately Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, have been received in Toronto. An officer who was present says Lieut. Gibson's regiment was about to enter the firing line trenches at 5.30 on the evening of August 19. When close up the Germans sent several high explosive shells. One fell in a little communication trench where it entered the front line, instantly killing Lieut. Gibson. Captain Markham, formerly of Winnipeg, who was with him, was so badly wounded that he died in a few minutes. Both were signalling officers.

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Mr. R. Reid, the Agent-General for Ontario, who has received a large consignment of apples grown in the Province by the Allan s.s. *Corinthian*, has arranged for Canadian prisoners of war in Germany to have a regular supply of the fruit.



A PORTION OF NO. 2 CANADIAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THE CANADIANS AT SHORNCLIFFE.

The 48th (British Columbia) Reserve Battalion (Continued). By William Blayney.

THE following are some additional personal notes regarding the officers of the 48th (British Columbia) Reserve Battalion, C.E.F. Notes on the commanding officer, majors, captains, and some of the subalterns appeared in last week's *Canada*, together with an account of the raising and equipment of the battalion.

Lieut. Campbell is one of British Columbia's land surveyors. He is the son of the Rev. Dr. J. Campbell, Chaplain to the 50th Gordon Highlanders, Victoria, and a prominent Presbyterian minister of that city. Born at Collingwood, Ont., Lieut. Campbell received his education at the High School, Victoria. He holds a commission in the 50th Gordon Highlanders, of Victoria, and has had previous military experience with the 5th (British Columbia) Regiment of Canadian Garrison Artillery, and the Canadian Mounted Rifles. Lieut. Sawers was born at Peterborough, Ont., and educated at the High School in that city. Lieut. Winslow is a civil engineer, and

landers. He wears the medals for the British Sudan campaign and the Egyptian Sudan campaign of 1898, the Queen's Medal with five clasps for the South African War, and the Indian General Service Medal of 1908. For the last two and a-half years he has made his home in Victoria, where he joined the new company of the Royal Canadian Regiment, organised at Esquimalt. Sergt. Major Leicester, who now holds the rank of a Warrant Officer, is a native of Pitlochry, Perthshire.

Since the arrival of the 48th at Shorncliffe, some 25 or 30 of the rank and file have succeeded in obtaining commissions in the new Imperial Army, the latest recipients being Sergt. J. S. Dobbie, who goes to the Gordon Highlanders; his brother, Private Dobbie, who goes with him to the same regiment; Private Wilbraham-Taylor, who goes to the Royal Berkshire Regiment; Private F. A. R. Malet, who has gone to the Royal Flying Corps; and Private P. W. Keefer, to one of the regiments of the new Army.



Photo]

THE 48TH BATTALION'S JOURNEY ACROSS THE ROCKIES: A HALT AT FIELD, B.C.

[L.-Cpl. J. J. H. Spink,



holds an important Dominion Government appointment in connection with the new harbour works at Vancouver. He was born at Fredericton, New Brunswick's capital city. Lieut. Dufresne is also a civil engineer (M.Can.Soc.C.E.), and before joining up for active service was engaged in carrying out an engineering work at Penticton, in the Okanagan Valley. He was born in Dublin, and educated at the Royal College of Science in that city. Lieut. Ker is a son of Mr. D. R. Ker, one of the partners in the flour-milling firm of Brackman-Ker. He was born in Victoria, and educated at Haileybury School. Lieut. Morton was born at Meerut, in India, and educated at Christ's Hospital. Lieut. Pemberton, the son of a prominent and widely-known business man and landed proprietor of Victoria, was born in that city and educated at Haileybury School. Lieut. Powell is the celebrated Canadian tennis champion, and a well-known competitor in the Davis Cup tournaments. A barrister by profession, he was born at Victoria, and educated at the High School in that city. Lieut. Pitts is also one of Victoria's barristers. He was born in the Provincial capital, and educated at the College School there. Lieut. Abbott is engaged in land surveying in British Columbia, but was born at Monaghan, in Ireland, and educated at the Royal School, Dungannon. Lieut. Hudson joined the 48th Battalion from the 50th Gordon Highlanders of Victoria, more recently, while Lieut. McCallum of the 48th has been transferred to the Royal Canadian Regiment, now at Shorncliffe.

Regimental Sergt.-Major P. H. Leicester is a soldier of wide and valuable experience, gained with the 1st Battalion of Seaforth High

When crossing Canada from Vancouver to Montreal on their way to England, and while the train carrying the second half of the battalion was held up for a little while in the station at Chapeau, north of Lake Superior, the boys of the 48th saw the house of Mrs. R. J. Moore, whose husband had enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, in flames. Knowing that her husband would not be able to help her for some little time, they passed round the hat on the train, and when the opportunity occurred at another station *en route*, mailed Mrs. Moore the sum of \$25, which was preceded by the following telegram: "The boys of No. 2 train, 48th Battalion, C.E.F., sympathise with you in your misfortune. Please accept money order mailed you for sum subscribed by them as a small token of their sympathy."

No description of the 48th Battalion would be complete without mention of "Buster," the teddy-bear mascot of the regiment. He has accompanied the Battalion, perforce, from Vancouver Island to Shorncliffe, and day in and day out performs incredulous route marches in circles round the pole to which he is chained, varying the monotony now and then by climbing his pole or basking in the sun on the roof of his sod kennel. He is a very docile specimen of his species, and enjoys nothing better than a gambol with one or other of his particular friends in the battalion. His portrait appears opposite.

SNAPSHOTS of any incidents or occurrences in the daily life of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, either at work, or play, or on active service, are of great interest to readers of "Canada." We shall be pleased to develop films free of cost, and will carefully return films and prints to the senders.

If "Canada" is not on the table of your club or reading-room draw the Secretary's attention to the omission. Canada's share in the great war should be known and appreciated in the Mother Country, and "Canada's" articles and photographs of the Canadian Military Contingents are fullest and best.

THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL.

On the 30 acres of land attached to Boundary House, Orpington, Kent, the work of digging out foundations for the Ontario Government Military Hospital is rapidly proceeding under the direction of Mr. Skipper, the architect. Mr. Richard Reid, the Agent-General for Ontario, describes the location as excellent for the purpose—the subsoil is sandy, water and sewer system perfect, gas available, and the buildings will be within easy reach of the railway. Boundary House itself, with its outbuildings, gardens and orchards, will be utilised, but the major portion of the 1,050 beds which the Ontario Government intends to instal will be put up in the most improved type of hut. An electric plant will be installed.

Colonel the Hon. R. A. Pyne, C.A.M.C., a member of the Ontario Cabinet, has taken up his residence at Boundary House, and will remain in England until this latest handsome war gift of his Province is in working order.

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A NOTABLE BRANTFORD RECORD.

In the accompanying photograph are shown Captain W. Miller (sitting) and Captain F. W. Miller, father and son;



FATHER AND SON.

Capt. W. Miller (sitting) and Capt. F. W. Miller, of Brantford.

both of them holding the same rank in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, both of them commissioned officers in the 38th Dufferin Rifles, of Brantford, Ont., and both of them on active service. Captain W. Miller is Paymaster of the 36th (Central Ontario) Reserve Battalion, at Shorecliffe, and Captain F. W. Miller is Adjutant of the 4th (Central Ontario) Battalion, in France. Captain Miller, sen., prior to joining the Canadian Overseas Force, was a well known and highly respected merchant of Brantford, whilst his son, Captain F. W. Miller, held a responsible appointment in the Bank of British North America in that city. "Freddy," as he is known to his friends, was wounded at the battle of Langemarck, but on recovering he rejoined his battalion, and shortly afterwards was promoted Adjutant.

FOLKESTONE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES RECOMMENDED BY "CANADA."

Birchfields—CELESTON, CRESCENT, THE LEAS. Centrally situated in the most fashionable part of Folkestone. Comfortable and inexpensive. Popular with Canadian visitors. Tennis and croquet lawns.

The Clifton Hotel, THE LEAS. Beautifully situated, Magnificent sea views from every window. Private grounds, electric light, reception rooms. Separate tables. Special terms to families of Naval and Military Officers. Terms moderate. Station, Folkestone Central. Tel. 491. Write for tariff.

AT THE DARDANELLES. Canadian's Vivid Pen-Picture.

A Canadian officer, a member of the staff of the Canadian Emigration Office in London, writes as follows from the Dardanelles on September 25:

"It is Sunday night. The trenches have been cleared away in England and people are thinking of getting ready for church. Here the day is two hours older, and the long rays of the setting sun give the beautiful glomming effect so dear to English hearts and so unexpected in the dusty East. It is the only tolerable hour of the day here, for the fierce heat is subdued and the glare has ceased to torment aching eyes, and the flies are withdrawing from their maddening activity. I am sitting with my back against the sun-baked clay of the trench within a few yards of the Turkish firing-line. Overhead there is ceaseless music, shrill piping, deeper intermittent tones of baritone and occasional bass, and the constant rattle of castanets. One might conceive that the zone between the trenches was occupied with strange birds and insects and some cattle. But it is not. Nothing lives in that limited area, and to lift one's head incautiously is to court swift death. For the shrill piping is the singing of innumerable bullets, the deeper tones the humming and snoring of shells, which fortunately have another objective than my trench, and rifles supply the castanets.

A Nerve-racking Strain.

"This is a quiet time in the fighting, because you must understand that not even in the Dardanelles are we at it hammer and tongs without cessation the whole time. The fighting is continuous, but there are special times of big efforts, attacks and counter-attacks. But the really trying feature of the Dardanelles work is that there is absolutely no relief from the nerve-racking strain of the firing-line. In France a man takes his turn of trench duty. His spell over, he comes back right away from the firing-line into a more or less comfortable billet. With us here it is not so. It has been said that the safest place on the Peninsula is the fire-trench. Certainly you are never safe in any place whatever, and men have been killed at sea before landing.

Deadlier than the Turk.

"There is one sound on the Peninsula I have not attempted to describe. You hear it from sunrise to sundown in every corner of the place, and it will live with me for years. I believe the creator of the sound is really a deadlier enemy than the Turk. It is simply an ordinary fly—countless millions of him. You turn the corner of a sap, and there is a sound like the hoarse growl of an angry great dog. Flies—millions of them, rising from a piece of garbage. The torture they inflict is indescribable. They crawl over one's face and hands, biting and irritating beyond words. They fight for the food one eats till truly they must be brushed from each mouthful and your spoonful bolted before they can settle again. Even so, they often get into a man's mouth. They drive the wounded to the verge of madness. No one who has not experienced it can possibly conceive what is the magnitude of this torment and danger. There could be no greater boon to one than a quick and effective means of disposing of this black, crawling carpet of flies which smothers the whole place.

A Canadian Relic.

"A day or two ago I found in an old trench a tattered copy of 'Guy Mannerling.' On the fly-leaf was the pencilled address of the owner. I thought I was the only Canadian on this Peninsula, but the name there written was that of a young fellow from Pictou Co., Nova Scotia. I have sent the fly-leaf home as one of my most interesting mementoes; but good reading is precious, so I left the tattered book to solace a lonely soldier. Mentioning that incident to brother officers, I was told that an Australian recently killed was really a Canadian. His name was Williams, and he came from B.C. I went to find his grave, and it was like all the others—carefully marked and tended. There was nothing to be done, so I put on the grave a little bronze maple leaf I had been carrying, and left poor Williams there."

A Lucky Escape.

Major Andrew O'Kelly, 2nd King Edward's Horse, also a member of the Emigration staff, writes from France on Oct. 2:

"We have had a pretty hard fortnight of it. I lost seven men on the 25th through shell fire. A big shell went into my dug-out, wounded my servant badly, and killed my orderly. Luckily I had just left it."

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The Assigned Pay Department of the Canadian Pay and Record Office is now removed to 9, Smith Square, London, S.W., immediately in the rear of the old quarters at Westminster House, Millbank.

Madame Melba, singing before 5,000 people in Toronto on Monday night, raised \$9,000 for the Canadian Red Cross Fund. There was great enthusiasm when the President of the Canadian Red Cross Society publicly thanked the prima donna and presented her with a Red Cross set in diamonds and rubies in token of life membership.

ALBERTA'S SOLDIERS:

THE SARCEE CAMP,
CALGARY.

By CHARLES STOKES. Photographs by W. J. Oliver, Calgary.

(Special to "Canada.")

IN the First Canadian Contingent at the front, in camp at Shorncliffe, in camp in Alberta, scattered through the regiments of Kitchener's and Joffre's armies, in hospitals in France and Britain, in German prisons, and some under the sod with wooden crosses marking their last resting-places, Alberta has about 20,000 of her sons 5 per cent. of her total population, practically. Although comparisons may be invidious, yet Albertans point with justifiable pride to the fact that she has raised between 14,000 and 15,000 soldiers for the Canadian forces alone, the highest percentage per population of any Province in Canada.

From the international boundary in the south to the farthest recess of the Peace River country in the north, every part of the great but still sparsely populated Province has contributed its quota, and that without the least attempt at any recruiting rally! Edmonton and Calgary, as the largest centres, have naturally collected the largest numbers. Each has raised in the city itself and in the surrounding district approximately 8,000 men. Calgary furnished in the beginning 250 recruits for the Princess Patricia's. Over 1,500, raised under the auspices of the 103rd Militia regiment and the 15th Light Horse, left in August, 1914, to form, mainly, the 10th Battalion of the First Contingent. The 31st Battalion left early this past summer for Shorncliffe.

Constant drafts and dribbles have been going forward continuously, 200 medical men, 150 engineers, about the same number for the Army Service Corps, reinforcements for the Princess Patricia's, and Artillerymen. The Canadian Pacific Railway has lost over 300 men from Calgary alone, about 90 have gone from the staffs of the various banks in the city, and the city itself has lost over 100 of its employees. Little wonder, then, that the people of Calgary are proud that their city has done so well.

When the decision was made, not, as had been proposed, to concentrate all the Western troops after the First Contingent at one point, most probably in Manitoba, it became necessary to create a concentration camp in Alberta, and for this purpose Calgary was selected.

The men of the First Contingent were mobilised direct, many of them continuing their everyday employment and drilling daily until the very last moment, after which, of course, they went into camp at Valcartier. The Second Contingent, which, as far as Calgary was concerned, comprised the 31st Battalion,

experienced some delay before leaving, and was housed in the various buildings accessory to the Calgary Exhibition, where they were joined later by the then newly raised 50th Battalion. In May the new concentration camp was ready for occupation, and the 50th moved out, the 31st having in the meantime left for England.

The camp is known as the Sarcee Camp, and immediately faces the reserve of the Sarcee Indians, on the opposite side of the Elbow River. It is about seven miles from the centre of Calgary, and about four from the nearest outskirts. The regiments under canvas there at the time of writing are the 50th, the 51st, the 56th, the 65th, and the 66th, the 12th and 13th Overseas Mounted Infantry, and some companies of the R.A.M.C. and the A.S.C.

A battery (the 25th) of the Royal Canadian Artillery has recently been drafted to Shorncliffe. Altogether there are at present over 6,000 men at the Sarcee Camp.

At the same time, a new battalion, the 82nd, is now being recruited under the leadership of Lieut.-Col. W. A. Lowry, who, himself a Calgary man, returned home wounded after the engagement in the wood at St. Julien. These will be quartered at the camp eventually. The recruiting of the 82nd has been notable for the number of very prominent Calgary men who have received commissions, amongst whom is Ex-Mayor and Alderman Mitchell. But probably the most popular regiment is the 56th, which has for its nucleus the organisation of the 103rd Cavalry Rifles, which before the war was the only military unit the city possessed. When it was announced that Lieut.-Col. W. C. G. Armstrong, the commanding officer of the 103rd, would command this battalion, a large number of Calgarians

delayed enlisting until recruiting had started—and on the first day the first-comers lined up outside the recruiting offices at seven in the morning, although the doors were not to be opened until 9.30, by which time the line-up was four deep! The band of the 103rd enlisted practically en masse.

The Province of Alberta comprises the 13th Military District of Canada, under the charge of Col. E. A. Cruikshank, D.O.C. The camp is beautifully situated so far

as surroundings go, and a backwater of the Elbow River has been utilised to form a swimming-pool for the men. Adjoining the camp a young city, "Sarcee City," has sprung up overnight, the completeness of which is testified to by the fact that, in addition to a number of stores, it contains a



ENLISTING AT CALGARY FOR THE 56TH BATTALION.



SOME OF THE 51ST BATTALION WASHING CLOTHES IN THE ELBOW RIVER.

branch of a bank, a moving-picture theatre, and a branch of a big Calgary jewellery establishment. Nor must the good work of the Y.M.C.A., which has established a large depot, be overlooked, for the Y.M.C.A. has here, as everywhere else, contributed a great deal to ameliorate the rough conditions but must more or less prevail at every large camp.

It is also noteworthy that about 75 per cent. of the men at the Sarcee Camp registered their names as volunteers for harvesting, under the provisions of the wise measure adopted by the Canadian Government, by which every man who wished to help in harvest work and obtained his credentials from a farmer was granted leave of absence up to one month, at full pay. Unless some such assistance had been procured, it is problematical whether Alberta's wonderful 1915 harvest, which is estimated at 25 per cent. more than last year, could have been successfully gathered in.

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CANADIAN PHOTOGRAPHERS AT THE LONDON SALON.

Several pictures by Canadian photographers appear in the international exhibition of the London Salon of Photography, which is now being held at the galleries of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours in Pall Mall East. The aim of the Salon is to exhibit only that class of work in pictorial photography in which there is distinct evidence of personal artistic feeling. Among the 366 pictures exhibited there are examples of the work of the following Canadians:—Mr. N. Elliot, of Toronto; Mrs. Minna Keene, of Montreal; Mr. H. Mortimer Lamb, of Montreal; and Mr. A. Reed, of Winnipeg.

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AN OFFICERS' PRISON CAMP.

The name of Major Douglas R. McCuaig, 13th Batt., C.E.F., is given by Dr. Carl Ohnesorg, surgeon of the United States Navy, as being one of the inmates of the officers' prison camp at Clausthal. In the course of his report Dr. Ohnesorg says the building in which they are interned is wooden, on stone foundations, placed on a main highway on the outskirts of the town. It is modern, eight years old, and in peace time was used as a hotel. It has a recreation ground about 100 yards long and 90 yards broad, and a square racquet court, open-air bowling alley, and a tennis court are being provided. The only criticism Dr. Ohnesorg makes of the camp is that it was a bit overcrowded, but the German authorities had promised to remedy this.

THANKSGIVING FOR CANADIAN HARVEST.

The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs paid a state visit on Thursday afternoon of last week to the church of St. Andrew Under-shaft, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., at the annual harvest thanksgiving service of the Baltic Exchange. The Bishop of Willesden gave an address. The collection was devoted to the work of the churches in Canada as a thank-offering for the bountiful harvest from the wheatfields of North-West Canada.

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GERMANS MORE THAN SURPRISED.

Gunner F. Doyle, 16th Battery, R.F.A. (a member of the Emigration Office staff), writing, on September 27, to Mr. C. A. Allen, says:—

"I suppose you have heard that during this last week we have made a big advance, by which, by all accounts, the Germans were more than surprised, as they thought we had settled down for the winter. We have been on the move up and down the line this last few days, and at the present moment we are under orders to move up at a short notice. We have had a lot of rain again, and you can guess that we are in an awful mess. It is raining just now, so I am writing this underneath one of our waggons. We went into action again last Monday, and this time we were within 600 yards of the German trenches, and a very hot place, too. We have had our first casualties, but not of a serious nature. Yesterday (Sunday) we were driving the Germans back with their own guns some of them our infantry had captured. I had a good view of a battle yesterday from the top of a hill, and our shells were taking good effect. I think that the Germans are on their last reserves, judging by the look of the prisoners I have seen captured. They are either old men or boys, and are in a bad state, and seem only too glad to be in our hands."

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THE FORD CAR.

The Ford Motor Company perhaps imagines that the British public will forget the deliberately unfriendly action of Mr. Henry Ford in the matter of the Anglo-French Loan in sheer enjoyment of the sarcastic comments of the Ford Company on Mr. McKenna's new import duties. The public should not be permitted to forget the malevolent unfriendliness to Great Britain and France so recently exhibited by the head of the Ford Company. The Ford car is not a necessity either in this country or in Canada. No patriotic man or woman should find it difficult to forgo its cheap attractions in order to prove to Mr. Henry Ford their resentment of his pro-German actions.



WESTERN CAVALRYMEN SADDLING AN "OUTLAW" HORSE AT SARCEE CAMP.

"I talked freely with all the English officers, of the hearing of any of the German officers," he says. "They had no complaints to make concerning their treatment. They messaged together in a large hall in the building, and informed me that their food was of good quality and sufficiently varied. An adjoining canteen gave them an opportunity of purchasing necessary articles at moderate prices, and other articles could be purchased on requisition from the stores in the town.

"The usual privileges concerning mail were permitted, and the packages and other incoming mail were received regularly and censored in the usual way.

"The situation of the camp is ideal, being placed in the midst of the Hariz Mountains with a wide expanse of view, and my visit gave me a very favourable impression in general."

Mr. A. P. Hayes, the assistant secretary of the *Canada News-paper Company*, who has been on the staff of *Canada* for seven years, has joined the 3rd Battalion, 20th Middlesex (Artists' Rifles). The celebrity with which he got into khaki speaks well for the efficiency at headquarters of this famous corps. Mr. Hayes presented himself at the Artists' headquarters at 11 a.m. on Monday, had passed the doctor by 3.30 p.m., and was equipped and in uniform by 6 p.m. that day.

The Editor of "Canada" will be pleased to receive for publication letters or extracts from letters written from the front by Canadian Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication

The King of the Belgians has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold on Brev.-Lieut.-Col. H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., 2nd Life Guards, Governor-General Designate of Canada.

The Countess of Minto and the Lady Mary Trefusis have succeeded the Lady Amphill and the Lady Bertha Dawkins as Ladies-in-Waiting to the Queen.

Lord Derby, who has been appointed Director of Recruiting for the Army, was from 1889 to 1891 A.D.C. to the late Lord Minto when Governor-General of Canada.

Lady Drummond has been the recipient of numerous congratulations upon the birth of her grandson, which took place at Montreal on October 1. His father, the late Captain Guy M. Drummond, who was killed in action last April, while gallantly leading his men at the battle of Langemarck, married Miss Mary Hendrie Braithwaite, of Montreal, on April 18, 1914.

We understand that Colonel Sir Max Aitken, M.P., who has been appointed General Representative of the Dominion Government with the Canadian troops at the front, will continue to act as the Canadian "Eye-witness," and will have as his assistant Lieut. T. Goodridge Roberts, a Canadian who is well known as a poet.

The Hon. Louis Coderre, Secretary of State, has resigned his office to accept a judgeship. Mr. E. L. Patenaud, a Montreal barrister, enters the Cabinet as Minister of Inland Revenue, while Mr. Blondin, the present Minister of Inland Revenue, becomes Secretary of State.

Mr. Arthur Meighen, who has been Canadian Solicitor-General since 1913, was on Saturday sworn a member of the Privy Council. Mr. Meighen, who has represented Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, since 1908, has had much to do with the framing of important railway legislation and alterations in the rules of Parliament in recent years. This is the first time that the holder of the office of Solicitor-General has been given full Cabinet rank in Canada.

Colonel the Hon. R. A. Pyne, M.D., C.A.M.C., and Mrs. Pyne, have taken up their residence at Boundary House, Orpington, during the construction of the Ontario Government Military Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Reid were their guests for the week-end.

Dr. Burr, who has been engaged on special work for the Canadian Medical Service, left England last week for Toronto.

Corporal Just, 2nd King Edward's Horse (of the Canadian Appraisal Co., Montreal, and brother of Sir Hartman Just and Mr. C. F. Just) has been appointed lieutenant in the 6th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel Frank A. Howard, the new Commandant of the 11th (Reserve) Battalion, 7th Infantry Reserve Brigade, Canadian Training Division, Shorncliffe, is one of the six colonels with which the Canadian Expeditionary Force has been furnished by the city of Brantford, Ontario. He was born at Burford, near Brantford, and fought with the 2nd Queen's Own Rifles, of Toronto, in the



LIEUT.-COL. FRANK A. HOWARD.
Commander of the 11th (Reserve) Battalion, C.F.F.

North-West Rebellion in 1885, for which he wears the medal and clasp. While still Officer Commanding the 38th Dufferin Rifles, of Brantford, he offered his services to the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and arrived in England with the First Contingent as third in command of the 2nd (Eastern Ontario) Battalion. When changes were made in the establishment of the Canadian regiments to bring them into line with those of the Imperial Army, Colonel Howard, and many other officers of all ranks, lost the opportunity of proceeding to the front with their battalions and units, and were attached to the Reserve Division. Consequently, Colonel Howard arrived at Shorncliffe from Tidworth attached to the 9th Reserve Battalion. Very soon afterwards he was appointed Camp Commandant at West Sandling, and later on was transferred to St. Martin's Plain to take command of the 12th Reserve Battalion in place of Lieut.-Colonel McLeod, who had been transferred to France. On the return of Colonel McLeod, Colonel Howard became second in command of the 12th Battalion, and remained so until a few days ago, when he was appointed to the command of the 11th (Reserve) Battalion. He wears the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration, and some three or four summers ago was one of the Canadian officers selected to accompany Major-General Sir Sam Hughes

on a military staff tour through Northern France, taking in the French Army manoeuvres, and visiting many of the points which have been prominent in the present war.

Brev. Col. (Temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. C. Lowther, C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., Scots Guards (formerly Secretary to H.R.H. the Governor-General), has been appointed a Military Secretary on the Personal Staff.

The many friends of Mr. G. C. Cassels, the London Manager of the Bank of Montreal, will be glad to hear that he has returned to the bank this week.

Mrs. Beckles Willson gave a fête on September 23 for the benefit of the Canadian Red Cross Society at her residence, Clifton Grove, Windsor, N.S.—the home of the late Judge Haliburton, author of "Sam Slick."

Professor Adam Shortt, of Ottawa, who represented the Dominion Government at the National Tax Association of America, has been made an honorary member of the Association and elected to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Joseph Boyle, the well-known millionaire of Dawson City, Yukon Territory, who raised the "Boyle" Battery, which forms a unit of the Eaton Machine Gun Brigade, and presented it to the Canadian Government, has recently made a donation of \$1,000 to the Battery Fund.

Mrs. Thomas Beckett has returned to Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire.

The Rev. G. E. Lloyd, M.A., Principal of Emanuel Divinity College, Saskatoon, and Mrs. Lloyd arrived at Liverpool on Monday by the R.M.S. *Orduna*. Principal Lloyd will deliver a series of sermons and lectures on the needs of the Church in Canada, under the auspices of the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

The wedding took place on Wednesday, at St. James' Church, Paddington, of Captain Basil Wedd, of Toronto, to Norah Marsh Van Nostrand, daughter of Colonel Van Nostrand, of Niagara Falls, commander of the 74th Battalion. Lieut. Lawrence Wedd, 3rd Battalion, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. Captain Wedd is attached to General Mercer's staff, and arrived from France on Tuesday. After the wedding a reception was held at the residence of Captain and Mrs. Claude Bryan, 3, Gloucester Square, where the bride has been staying. Among those invited, most of whom were present, were Lord and Lady Furness, Sir Gilbert and Lady Parker, Sir William and Lady Peat, Sir Charles and Lady Nicholson, Sir David and Lady Brynmor-Jones, Colonel and Mrs. Albert Gooderham, Surg.-General and Mrs. Carleton-Jones, Colonel Hodgetts, Colonel and Mrs. Lorn Drum, Major G. W. and Mrs. Badgerow, Colonel and Mrs. Grant Morden, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Colmer, Major McGillivray, Miss Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Biggar, Colonel the Hon. and Mrs. R. A. Pyne, Lieut. Neil Van Nostrand, Lady Evans, Lady Lawson Walton, Mrs. F. W. Lewis, Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Norman Douglas, Mrs. Arthur Jameson, Miss Rowand, Mrs. Leigh Wood, Mrs. Hugh Adams, Mrs. and Miss E. Hall, Mrs. Herbert Olivier, Mrs. Schiff, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Lester, Mrs. Cantley, and Lieut. Douglas Joy (Royal Flying Corps) and Lieut. Donald Fraser (C.A.M.C.). The honeymoon is being spent at Brooke House, Isle of Wight, kindly lent by Brig.-General Seely.



[Photo] CAPTAIN THE REV. C. W. GORDON, D.D. (D. Mackintosh), ("RALPH CONNOR"), CHAPLAIN OF THE 43RD (CAMERON HIGHLANDERS) BATTALION (LEFT), AND MAJOR D. M. DUNCAN, OF THE SAME BATTALION, LEAVING THE CAMP ON ST. MARTIN'S PLAIN, SHORNCLIFFE, FOR A RIDE



[Photo] COOKING UNDER DIFFICULTIES, (Capt. W. Miller) WITH WATER HALF-A-FOOT DEEP SURROUNDING THE COOK-HOUSE, AND ALL THE FUEL SOBBEN. Major Cross (right) and Major Ashton (left) are about to make an inspection of conditions at one of the cook-houses of the 36th (Central Ontario) Battalion.



[Photo] MRS. TIDMARSH (LEFT) AND MRS. HANSON.



THE REV. DONALD MACKINTOSH (1st) OF THE Y.M.C.A. ON ST. MARTIN'S SHORNCLIFFE, TOGETHER WITH AT THE "BANK" Whilst the 43rd (Cameron Highlanders) Battalion, Shorncliffe, the three battalions in the two unmaned the Y.M.C.A. Recreation Tent, and broken up, the officers of the 43rd showed the by preventing each of the battalions



[Photo] INSPECTION OF THE GUARD OF THE 43RD (CAMERON HIGHLANDERS) BATTALION.

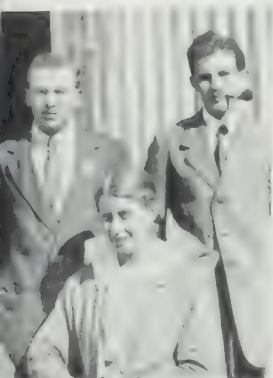


THE PIPE BAND OF THE 43RD BATTALION, ST. MARTIN'S PLAIN.



SECOND OVERSEAS DRAFT, 5TH (KOOTENAY) BATTALION, C.E.F., PHOTOGRAPH

CANADIANS SHORNCLIFFE.



J., THE POPULAR SUPERINTENDENT
BEGATE, AND AT CESAR'S CAMP,
OF VOLUNTARY WORKERS
MARTIN'S PLAIN.

E.F., was encamped on Lower St. Martin's
ships took entire charge of and voluntarily
for the battalion. When the camp was
of the services rendered to the battalion
one souvenir gold bracelet.



Photo)

[D. Macintosh]

MISS TALBOT FAIR.



A CANADIAN'S EARLY MORNING ABLUTION AT ONE OF THE MANY
WATER-TAPS ON ST. MARTIN'S PLAIN, SHORNCLIFFE



THE SPLENDID MILITARY BAND OF [D. Macintosh]
LIEUT.-COLONEL MCLEOD'S 12TH RESERVE BATTALION, C.E.F.,
Marching at the head of the Battalion out of their quarters on St. Martin's Plain
Shorncliffe



OF WINNIPEG, ON PARADE AT
SHORNCLIFFE.



THE GUARD OF THE 13RD BATTALION DRAWN UP OUTSIDE THE GUARD TENT READY FOR DUTY. [D. Macintosh]



SHORNCLIFFE, B.C.: OFFICER COMMANDING, COLONEL W. M. DAVIS, VANCOUVER

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO.

OTTAWA.—Colonel Fortescue, Comptroller of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, will very probably retire from service this year.

The Commission of Conservation has decided to undertake an investigation into the fire waste in Canada.

—A petition is being circulated in Ottawa in favour of the candidature for Ottawa in the Liberal interest at the next General Election of Hon. S. N. Parent, former Chairman of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission.

—Brother A. Martin, of Hamilton, was unanimously elected High Chief Ranger of the High Court of Canada, A.O.F., at the 20th biennial convention. Other officers chosen were: A. Webber, Winnipeg, High Sub Chief Ranger; H. C. Wilson, Toronto, Treasurer; W. Williams, Toronto, Permanent Secretary; Dr. E. R. Secord, Brantford, Medical Examiner; F. Abbott, Meaford, Auditor.

TORONTO. Mr. H. E. Whittenberger, General Superintendent of Ontario Lines, Grand Trunk System, has been elected President of a Patriotic Association composed of officials and employees of the railway here.

Hon. T. W. McGarry, Provincial Treasurer, on his return from the San Francisco Exhibition, declared that the general opinion expressed by visitors from all over the world was that the Canadian exhibit far excelled any other.

His Honour Sir John S. Hendrie, the Lieutenant-Governor, formally declared open the new technical school on Harbord Street, which has cost the city of Toronto almost \$2,000,000. Over 5,000 citizens participated in the event.

HAMILTON.—The 280 men recruited here by the 91st Highland Regiment for the new Highlanders' Battalion have left for Camp Niagara.

KINGSTON.—On September 15 the first school of cookery opened at Barrielfield camp.

PETERBOROUGH.—Mr. M. O'Brien, late separate school inspector for Eastern Ontario, has been appointed secretary to the Educational Council of Roman Catholic Bishops of Ontario.

—The death has taken place of Mr. John E. Belcher, a well-known civil engineer. For many years he was City and County Engineer.

ST. THOMAS.—Dr. J. M. Caserly has been gazetted Lieutenant with the Royal Army Medical Corps, and has left for England.

COCHRANE. Five Austrian prisoners, who escaped from the internment camp at Spirit Lake, were brought back here and have been returned to the camp. They travelled 400 miles on foot through forests.

STRATFORD.—Mr. W. A. Moore, local manager, Canada Railway News Co., has died here, aged 54.

BERLIN.—The body of Solomon H. Brubacher, one of the most prominent citizens of Berlin, and Secretary-Treasurer of the Dominion Button Co., was found in the bathroom, literally cooked by boiling water squirting from a leaky pipe above the gas heater.

SAINTE MARIE.—More than four thousand people gathered in the armoury to witness the presentation of a purse of gold on behalf of the city to Private F. S. Bowker, the first of the Sainte Ste. Marie contingent to return from the war.

ORILLIA. Orillia's special war contribution has now reached ten machine guns and three motor-ambulances. \$15,000 was subscribed and paid within a week.

ST. CATHARINES. Miss Mina McGrath, daughter of Captain McGrath, Port Dalhousie, has been instantly killed in an automobile accident at San Francisco. Miss McGrath had been the guest of Governor O'Neil, of Indiana.

WHITBY. Twenty-seven men have enlisted within two weeks, the greater number joining the 46th Regiment at Port Hope.

Mr. S. W. Walker, pump manufacturer, has disposed of his business and joined the Mississauga Horse in Toronto. He is the last of four brothers, one of whom lost his life at Mons, to enlist for the Empire.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC.—A most enthusiastic and successful recruiting meeting was held here on September 9, at which Mayor Drouin presided, the speakers including Sir Lomer Gouin, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Mr. D. O. Lesperance, M.P., Mayor Bernier of Levis, Hon. C. F. Delage, Captain Moufflet, of the 22nd Chasseurs, and Mr. A. Cheval, of France, who was wounded four times at the front.

—Private Merritt, of the R.C.G.A., took his own life on the Citadel by placing a revolver to his head and shooting himself dead.

MONTREAL.—The Quebec Munitions Co., Ltd., of this city, has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 to carry on the manufacture of all kinds of war munitions.

—Ten thousand people gathered on McGill University campus when the Duke of Connaught reviewed and addressed the 333 men who comprise No. 3 Company, McGill University Battalion, going to the front to reinforce the depleted members of the Princess Patricia's Regiment.

—Recruiting in Montreal for the 35th Battery, Field Artillery, has started, with Major Fletcher as commanding officer.

—Lieut.-Colonel E. M. Renouf has been given command of the 7th Brigade, C.F.A., with headquarters at Sherbrooke. The brigade is a part of the Canadian Militia, and is not for Overseas service.

SHERBROOKE.—The attendance at Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition, opened here on September 6, was much in excess of the opening day last year.

GRAND MERE.—The Laurentide Co., Ltd., has inaugurated an energetic policy of forest planting upon lands which it has purchased in the vicinity of its pulp and paper mills here.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Mr. John L. Feeney has been appointed highway engineer for the Province. Mr. Feeney is a graduate of the U.N.B., and was formerly city engineer.

At the York municipal elections five members of the old Council—viz., Saunders (in Prince William), Morrison (in Queensbury), Walker (in Marysville), Pond (in Stanley), and Murray (in Dumfries)—were defeated.

ST. JOHN.—A thorough canvass of the city is being made by representatives of the several chapters of the Daughters of the Empire in the interests of the Patriotic Auction, the object of which is to raise \$85,000 in one week, from October 4 to 9, for the Patriotic Fund.

Mr. F. J. Cosman, a former member of the Bank of New Brunswick staff, has succeeded Mr. E. Parker Baker, retired, as accountant at the Merchants' Bank.

CAMPBELLTON.—Campbellton has done well in the recruiting campaign. Nearly 500 men have enrolled from this district.

CHATHAM.—At a patriotic picnic held on September 6 on the Exhibition Grounds, the sum of \$2,500 was collected for the Patriotic Fund.

HOPEWELL HILL.—Messrs. Gorham and Flewelling, Local Government officials, who inspected 200,000 apple trees and a quantity of other stock at the Albert Nurseries, found the stock free from San José scale and other injurious fungous and insect pests.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Provincial Exhibition opened on September 8, and was fully up to the usual high standard.

Captain Ernest Lewis, formerly of the 66th P.L.F., Halifax, and later of the 21st Hussars, a son of Dr. W. J. Lewis, is reported missing at the Dardanelles, and is supposed to be dead.

SYDNEY.—Cape Breton has contributed over 2,200 men to Canadian contingents.

YARMOUTH.—Mr. William Corning has received word of the death of his daughter Edna of typhoid fever in India. Deceased was principal of the Samaikot School in the Godavari District.



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN. The following example of restrained criticism appeared in the *Island Patriot* during the recent elections:—"This morning's *Guardian* foams, snarls, and tries to bite the detested Grits, and Conservatives who are opposed to the Mathieson Government as well. Its leading editorial is a ferocious and contemptible attack on Mr. Bentley, whom it abuses with a virulence which indicates a severe attack of rabies. Then it rushes on Messrs. Nash and J. J. Hughes and endeavours to sink its pangs (*sic*) into them. Taken in connection with its endeavours to make a meal of these two gentlemen it flavours its diet with a course of lick-spittle over Mr. Mathieson. Snarling and snapping and unable to continue long in one place, as in usually the case with a mad dog, it then turns on Mr. D. Schurman and Rev. Messrs. Wilson and McVie, whom it seeks to inoculate with its own vines (*sic*). Then with foam-sprinkled jaws, over-lapping tongue and the bloodshot eyes of insanity it turns on Mr. H. J. Palmer and seeks to rend him. To-day's *Guardian* is well worthy of careful study by the student of mental disease."

Charlottetown business men are organising a sheep ranch at French Fort, P.E.I., on 500 acres of land.

MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG.—Lieut. George O'Grady, son of the late Col. O'Grady, and Lieut. George Parrish, son of Captain W. L. Parrish, M.P.P. for South Winnipeg, are two of the five lieutenants who are going with the second 90th reinforcement company.

—Lieut.-Col. Currie, speaking at a meeting here, told of having deputed a young officer to act as censor on one occasion. While engaged on his new duties the officer suddenly blurted out: "Say, Colonel, there's something seriously wrong here. This fellow's writing to my girl."

—Judge H. A. Robson, Public Utilities Commissioner for Manitoba, has sent in his resignation, and will become general counsel for the Union Bank of Canada.

—The Italian Vice-Consul here states that another call for Italian reservists has been issued, this time for untrained men.

—John Farnell, of this city, went to England with the first contingent, 90th Regiment. He was invalided home with rheumatism. He has now recovered, has rejoined the colours, and in a few weeks will again sail for Europe with No. 2 company of the 90th.

ST. BONIFACE.—Judge L. A. Prudhomme has just completed thirty years of service on the Bench.

BRANDON.—A fine sample of marquis wheat was brought here from the farm of Alex. Weir, ten miles west of the city. From an 11 acre field he threshed 556 bushels which will grade No. 1 Northern.

It is reported that no bid was accepted for the four issues of bonds, aggregating \$291,000, offered on August 16.

SHOAL LAKE.—A thousand Winnipegers came here by excursion on September 6 to view the great aqueduct that is being built here to supply the people of Winnipeg with water.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—Inspectors Vernon and Cadiz, of the R.N.-W. Mounted Police, have resigned their positions in order to go to the front. Both are prominent in athletic circles.

Saskatchewan farmers have lost this year, through hail, over \$2,000,000, according to a conservative estimate made by the Saskatchewan Hail Commission.

SASKATOON.—"We are not making a barrel of money, but I am quite satisfied with the results of the first two months' working from the business standpoint," declared Mr. J. F. Bole, Commissioner of the Government liquor sales system.

—The Retail Merchants Fire Insurance Co. has been formed, with Mr. J. L. S. Hutchinson as President and Managing Director; Mr. G. A. Maybee, Moose Jaw, first Vice-President; and Mr. F. A. Raymond, Secretary-Treasurer.

MOOSE JAW.—The Royal Skating Rink, one of the largest in Western Canada, was completely destroyed by fire on September 2, the damage being estimated at \$7,000.

WEYBURN.—The City Council have further reduced the 1916 entire assessment on real estate—other than improvements—by 20 per cent. A similar cut was made last year.

REDVERS.—The Imperial Oil Co. has obtained a track site here, and will erect tanks this fall.

HOLDBAST.—Fire has destroyed the hotel, pool-room, restaurant, hardware store, and one house.

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON.—"Jock" Parker, who has been killed by a fall from his aeroplane behind the German lines, was half-back of the Varsity 1915 Rugby team.

Mr. S. Brickhouse, formerly an operator on the staff of the Western Associated Press here, has won the Carnegie Diamond Medal at San Francisco, representing the all-round telegraphic championship.

CALGARY.—The Municipal Street Railway at Calgary commenced business July 4, six years ago, with 1 mile of track, 2 cars, and 12 employees. It now has 71 miles of track and 90 cars, representing an investment of \$2,250,000, and employs 275 men.

The discovery of copper deposits of great value in the mountains west of Calgary is claimed by interests which have been conducting explorations in that district. Assays made show 13.6 per cent. of copper, and some gold.

Steps have been taken here to close a school in which instruction was being given exclusively by German teachers in the German language.

MACLEOD.—Mr. A. H. Allen, manager here for four years of the Bank of Commerce, has been transferred to Smith's Falls, Ontario. He is succeeded by Mr. R. M. Sanders, formerly manager at Nanton.

One of the biggest land sales made in Macleod for some time has been that of the old Oxley ranch, belonging to George Pearson, for \$110,000 to parties from the State of Oregon.

GRANDE PRAIRIE.—Fifty men from the Grande Prairie, Lake Saskatoon, and Beaver Lodge districts have enlisted in the 66th Battalion, C.E.F.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The employees of the Dominion Government British Columbia dredging fleet have subscribed \$7,419 to the local Patriotic Fund.

One of the most prominent Liberals of British Columbia has passed away in the person of Richard Low Drury, who has died of diabetes.

VANCOUVER.—Many applications for big-game hunting licences continue to be made at the Provincial game warden's office.

The Pacific Mail Company has dropped 125 employees from its regular staff.

—A scheme for the reorganisation of the Home Loan and Contract Company has been legally ratified.

To encourage aviation in British Columbia, Col. W. H. Merritt, of Winnipeg, offers \$10,000 toward the establishment of an aviation school, providing \$30,000 is raised for the same object in this Province.

Collections to the amount of \$148,000 are credited upon the books of the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund since the war started.

—The Australian cadets, who have been touring the Southern States for the past month, have arrived in Vancouver. They expect to visit England before the end of the year.

REVELSTOCK.—Good progress is being made with the preparation of the internment camp in the Revelstoke park, for the reception of the interned aliens.

PRINCE RUPERT.—Five United States torpedo boat destroyers, on the way from Alaskan waters to Bremerton, called here to coal.

INVERMERE.—There is an increase of 15 per cent. in the number of bona-fide settlers throughout the Bulkley Valley this year.

CASUALTIES IN THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

Officer Killed.

18th BATT. Hallam, Capt. E. W.

Officers Wounded.

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE (ROYAL CANADIANS).—Crichtley, Capt. A. C.

1st BRIGADE, FIELD ARTILLERY, Russ, Capt. J. W.

5th BATT. (W. CANADA R.) Shannon, Lieut. Col. E. G.

7th BATT. (BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT).—Wharton, Lieut. S.

Nurses Died in the Mediterranean.

CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Miss F. E. Muirroe, Matron J. B. Juggard

N.C.O.'s and Men: Wednesday's List.

Killed.

1st BATT. (WESTERN ONTARIO).—Simmons, 7087 G. E. A.

5th BATT. (WESTERN CANADA).—Holmden, 12851 G. L.; Michaud, 12730 L.-Cpl. A.

7th BATT. (BRITISH COLUMBIA).—Burgess, 77850 W.; Cox, 77238 A. J.; Cullander, 16992 W.; Hitchcox, 77821 C. E.; King, 16911 L.-Cpl. G. V.; Pierrele, 77818 J.; Rutherford, 77226 M. C. M.

8th BATT. (90TH WINNIPEG RIFLES).—Campbell, 829 R.; Crozier, 81194 W.; Sutherland, A/38776 R. L.

10th BATT. (WESTERN CANADA).—Atkinson, 81029 F.

16th BATT. (CANADIAN SCOTCH).—Pailthorpe, 77340 A. F.

PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY.—Lester, A/10918 W. R.; Rough, A/11027 L.-Cpl. D. S.

Previously Reported Wounded, now Reported Killed.

10th BATT.—Prescott, 81717 R.; Ramsey, 81725 Sgt. J.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Killed.

7th BATT.—Ashcroft, 16394 S.

15th BATT. (48TH HIGHLANDERS).—Lewis, 47371 F.

Died of Wounds.

2nd BATT. (EAST ONTARIO REGIMENT).—Goodman, 8406 Sgt. C.

5th BATT.—Jackson, 12999 C.

7th BATT.—Lindsay, 63547 A.; McLaughlin, 17263 M.

15th BATT.—Price, 47926 T.

P.P.C.L.I.—Scott, 51435 J. A.; Tucker, 23322 P.

Accidentally Killed.

1st DIVISIONAL CAVALRY.—Franklin, 1929 L.-Sgt. L. K.

Died.

1st DIVISIONAL CAVALRY.—Pryce, 1915 Sgt. W. H.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, now Reported Died.

8th BATT.—O'Dowd, 884 R.; Robertson, 1113 A. P.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Missing.

15th BATT.—Hamilton, 28030 J. H.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, now Officially Reported Died of Wounds as a Prisoner of War.

1st BATT. Giberd, 6457 S.

Previously Officially Reported Wounded and Prisoner of War, now Officially Reported Died of Wounds as a Prisoner of War.

15th BATT.—Clarke, 24825 C. B.

Previously Officially Reported Prisoner of War, now Officially Reported Died as a Prisoner of War.

15th BATT.—Tiekner, 27576 D. B.

Previously Officially Reported Missing, now Officially Reported Killed.

13th BATT.—Smith, 24397 Cpl. C. M.

15th BATT.—Conson, 27458 A. W.; Currie, 46131 J. McL.

Wounded.

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS.—Liggett, 877 L.; Weston, 633 C. W.

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE (ROYAL CANADIANS).—Burkholder, 2459 Sgt. E. P.

1st BRIGADE (CANADIAN FIELD ARTILLERY).—Lacroix, 40209 Gnr. B.

1st DIVISIONAL AMMUNITION COLUMN.—Koyonoff, 43576 K.

1st BATT.—Arnold, 6422 E.; Conson, A/2299 C.; Smart, A/2612 F.

2nd BATT.—Bradshaw, 22972 J. H.; Gordon, 18504 G. F.; Kienmad, 81490 H.; Lovejoy, 81826 P.; Parageter, 8576 G.; Wilson, 7690 J. H.

4th BATT. (CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT).—Allie, 22954 M.; Booth, 21338 T.; Davis, 1392 H. B.; Forbes, A/36242 W. D.; Humphreys, 23260 E.; Lankey, 17796 C.; Lees, 19199 L. J.; F. E. McKindlay, 18802 A.; Morrison, 23954 J. P. E.; Peasey, 12601 C. H.; Rood, 27309 Z.; Walker, 10385 Sgt. A. L.

10th BATT.—Clark, A/4642 J. Hille, A/4023 T. W.

7th BATT.—Buchanan, 21558 A.; Chishy, 77236 F.; Cockerman, 77777 P.; Cross, 21689 W.; Diamond, 17217 A.; Fisher, 16836 Sgt. J.; Forrester, 77205 Cpl. W.; Gray, 77810 B. C.; Hall, 17232 E. L.; Harris, 77241 A.; Holland, 77449 R.; Macpherson, 51408 E. B.; Wingate, 77819 L.-Cpl. W. F.

8th BATT.—Clarke, A/3504 C.; Jones, A/22475 G. G. F.; Vaehon, 81905 Cpl. J. A.; Walters, 1637 T.

10th BATT.—Duncan, A/34625 C.; Hartnell, 21610 Sgt. J.; Tite, 23325 W.; Townsend, A/34660 W.

13th BATT. (5th ROYAL HIGHLANDERS).—Campbell, 24229 J.; Johnson, 24730 C. H.; Mell, 24516 W.; O'Hara, 24282 V.; Wilson, 24210 J.

4th BATT. (ROYAL MONTREAL REGIMENT).—Blackburn, 23234 C.; Franklin, 25540 W.; Matheson, 25509 M. J.; Tushnet, 23574 P.; Stephenson, 25540 Sgt. Maj. J. M.; Viller, 26129 L.-Cpl. C. J.

15th BATT.—Blanchard, 46123 B.; Brown, 63088 H. S. L.; Casey, 46554 B.; Gratten, 77518 Cpl. L. A.; Harrington, 63460 J. F.; Heron, 20087 Sgt. W.

16th BATT.—Abdel, 77323 G. S.; Ferguson, 20997 A. J.; Frost, 77111 J. M.; McDonald, 21742 M. S.; Stein, 28577 A.

P.P.C.L.I.—Armstrong, 92 H.; Coulson, 21583 P. G. W.; McIntyre, 21728 W.; White, 179 Cpl. H.

Previously Reported Wounded, now Reported Not Wounded.

2nd BATT. Gordon, 18503 D.

Suffering from Gas Poisoning.

1st BATT. Lowe, 6696 R.

5th BATT. Pearson, 12747 W. R.

Previously Reported Wounded, now Reported Wounded and Missing.

15th BATT. McPhee, 28773 D.

Missing.

2nd BATT. Dewell, 8430 M. E.

16th BATT. Rourke, 29017 M. W.

P.P.C.L.I.—Gilvear, 1256 G. H.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Not Missing.

14th BATT. Valandry, 23713 T.

Previously Reported Missing, now Officially Reported Prisoners of War

15th BATT. Armstrong, 27035 F. J.

16th BATT. Royston, 29015 R. C.

Previously Unofficially, now Officially, Reported Prisoners of War.

2nd BATT. Goulay, 7972 Cpl. J.

7th BATT. Wellie, 16506 A. S.

15th BATT. Page, 27561 Sgt. W. H.

Correction.

Previously Erroneously Reported Died of Wounds.

1st BATT.—Langridge, 7008 E. G.

—**—

NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN ACTION.

The casualty lists published on Monday show that the 1st Newfoundland Regiment has received its baptism of fire at the Dardanelles. Captain W. F. Rendell (the Adjutant) and Lieut. H. Rendell are reported wounded. In addition, 1138 Pte. F. E. Ebsary is reported to have died.

The following are gazetted officers:—

1st NEWFOUND. REGT. Lieuts. to be temp. capt. J. A. Ledingham, A. Raley, C. R. Ayre, R. Rowell. To be temp. sec. lieuts. C. B. Clift, H. H. Ross, C. Rendell, R. Stick, K. Keegan, G. W. Ayre, J. Rowell, E. Churchill, R. B. Reid.

—**—

COMMISSIONS FOR CANADIANS.

Canadian Expeditionary Force.

LORD STRATHCONA'S H. (R. CAN.).—Sec. Lieut. 2. V. Torrance to be temp. lieut.

1st BATT. Sec. Lieut. E. A. Dunfield, A. J. K. D'Arcy and B. W. Ware to be temp. lieuts.

3rd BATT.—Sec. Lieut. H. C. Jones to be temp. lieut.

4th BATT.—Sec. Lieut. W. B. Powell to be temp. lieut.

5th BATT.—Sec. Lieut. J. Findlay, also T. Jenkins and J. E. Purslow, to be temp. lieuts.

7th BATT. Sec. lieuts. to be temp. lieuts., G. Paterson, A. E. Evans, A. C. Nathan, F. F. Elliott, H. S. Quigley.

8th BATT.—Sec. Lieut. S. W. Bell and R. B. Francis to be temp. lieuts.

10th BATT.—Sec. lieuts. to be temp. lieuts., G. C. Burbridge, J. B. Mitchell, S. H. Kent, also F. A. Ladd and E. Goddard.

15th BATT.—Capt. C. E. Bent, to be temp. maj.; Qmr. and Hon. Lieut. J. T. Duguid to be temp. hon. capt.

15th BATT.—To be temp. lieuts., G. E. Gibson, W. N. McLennan.

30th (HRS.) BATT.—Maj. C. F. de Salis, to command batt., and to be temp. lieut.-col. vice J. A. Hall, vacated.

P.P.C.L.I.—Maj. C. F. Smith retiring temp. commn.

CAN. A.S.C.—V. H. Huston to be temp. lieut.

Army Medical Service.

R.A.M.C.—Lieuts. Canadian A.M.C., to be temp. lieuts., V. G. Williams, B. F. Keillor.

Regular Army.

WELSH REGT.—Sec. Lieut. (on prob.) R. W. H. Williams relinquishes commission on appointment to Canadian Training Division.

NORTHERN Fusiliers.—Pte. H. F. Greene, Canadian Expeditionary Force, to be sec. lieut.

Territorial Force.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (W. LANC. DIVL.).—Lieut. R. H. Parkinson, C.M.R., to be lieut.

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All enquiries as to the whereabouts of wounded, sick, and missing Canadian officers and men on active service should be addressed to the Information Department of the Canadian Red Cross Association, 14, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

Investment Notes and Opportunities

HINTS TO INVESTORS.

The terms under which the factories of the British-Canadian Cannery are handed over to the Dominion Cannery have now been settled. The bondholders of B.C. Cannery receive one share of Dominion Cannery Common stock, nominal value \$100, for each \$100 of B.C. Cannery bonds, and 10 shares of B.C. Cannery Common stock are exchangeable for one share Dominion Cannery. No cash is paid either to the bond or shareholders, but Dominion Cannery are to pay on December 1, 1916, \$150,000 to the liquidators of British-Canadian Cannery, which sum, it is estimated, will just meet the deficit between the assets and liabilities of British-Canadian Cannery. This ends the history of an industrial promotion, the management of which reflects no credit on the promoters or the directors of the company. The Common stock was all water, a large block being taken by the promoters, and the bondholders find themselves to-day in the possession of a stock which has a nominal value of 30 per cent. of the money they invested.

* * *

It is reported from Montreal that the total orders received from Russia by the Canadian Car and Foundry Co. amount to \$140,000,000. The contract calls for 3,000,000 shells, and the order to be completed by April 1, 1916. The Canadian company which is handling this huge order offered its plant and its services to the British War Office shortly after the outbreak of war, but were politely told that the War Office had already arranged for all the munitions it required! So its services were offered to the Russian War Office.

* * *

The value of the grain crops in Western Canada this year is estimated at \$500,000,000. This would equal approximately \$300 for every man, woman, and child in the three Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. As a topical illustration, it may be noted that the valuation of the Western crops equals in amount the huge Anglo-French loan, which is now being placed in the United States. To put it another way, the Western crops alone this year are worth more than twice the amount of the total Canadian borrowings from Great Britain during 1913. The effect upon the Provinces concerned of the distribution of this huge sum cannot fail to be most material.

* * *

The *Wall Street Journal*, dealing a short time ago with the operations of the Steel Co. of Canada, estimated its earnings as follows:—"Earnings in June were approximately \$350,000. Deductions of \$45,000 for bond interest and \$62,835 for depreciation made the net applicable to stock about \$242,000. Deducting 7 per cent. for the month on the Preferred stock the balance on the Common was \$204,000." This would represent earnings at the rate of over 21 per cent. per annum on the \$11,500,000 Common stock outstanding. "Earnings in 1916," says the *Journal*, which evidently counts on a long continuation of the war, "should be very much larger. July profits are placed at around \$400,000, or \$50,000 more than in June, while a further gain is anticipated for August. Nevertheless, Common stockholders will probably have to wait some time for dividends, as the company needs all the working capital it can get for completing the orders it has." While the company is known to be doing very well, it is a little difficult to understand how such figures as those given above are arrived at. In a recent statement the President of the company pointed out that it was not the policy of the company to give out any information as to its earnings except through its annual reports, and therefore that the elaborate estimates which have appeared are unauthorised.

* * *

The same paper, by means of an interesting comparison, showed recently that the bonded indebtedness of the C.P.R. per mile of line is infinitely lower than that of any of the great American trunk lines, and that its total capitalisation per mile compares very favourably with any of them. For instance, the bonded indebtedness of the C.P.R. works out at \$1.592 per mile, and that of the Union Pacific at \$40.872 per mile. The figure for the C.P.R. is so low as to be positively remarkable. It is pointed out, however, that for some years past the C.P.R.'s policy has been to issue capital stock, which, while leaving the company's fixed charges very small, entails the payment of somewhat greater dividends than would be called for in the case of bonds or Preferred stock. That policy seems to have been thoroughly justified by the demonstrated earning power of the company.

* * *

The Dominion Steel Corporation is reported to be in a position to pay off the \$1,500,000 of its 5 per cent. notes, which mature on November 1.

We pay the postage if you take "Canada" for a year.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor welcomes expressions of opinion from correspondents upon all subjects of Canadian or Imperial interest. Letters should be written upon one side of the paper only, and should be as short as possible.

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

"WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN CANADA."

To the Editor of Canada.

SIR,—Following your Note of last week, may a Quebec woman crave your space in which to congratulate the women of Alberta on being no longer in the category of "children, Indians, and idiots," but side by side with their brothers and sons as "persons"?

But I would also take leave to doubt if many, even of Alberta women, will agree to your suggestion that this sorely needed forward step has been taken chiefly as a result of the women's "methods of purely peaceful persuasion." It is notoriously easy to "influence" a man or woman along their natural bent. Only this week an Alberta woman assured me, "Our Alberta men are magnificent; they always give us everything we want." And from giving a woman everything she asks for to leaving it where she can get it when she needs it if he happens to be out of asking reach, is to most men the next logical step.

But have the women of Alberta done one-quarter of the "persuasion" that the women of the Eastern Provinces have? And have the "methods" of these latter been anything but the mildest of the mild "petitions"? And have they by the most approved "methods" got much answer beyond "When the women want it they will get it"? But men got the vote before they (the majority) wanted it, before many of them took the trouble to ask for it. And when the women of Australia also got it without asking, have not the women of the East the right to ask why, after years of "methods" against which there has been raised no breath of criticism, they should be still, bewailing, like "Marianna in the Moated Grange," "he cometh not, she said." And if "purely peaceful persuasion" is all that is needed to abolish any deep-seated wrong, why are Canadian men of East and West, side by side with English and Australians in the trenches at death-grips with the Germans to-day?

Are we not, as a Dominion, as well as an Empire, paying notoriously little attention to the warning of one of our statesmen, whose voice we heed on most other points, that the drink traffic in our midst is a greater menace than all the German submarines? Why, then, is Britain so far behind her Allies in this fight with the enemy, which is responsible for more deaths than war, pestilence, and famine combined? In Great Britain more mothers die every year from causes of which drink is the tap-root than were soldiers killed in the three years of the South African War. And when English women, by "purely peaceful methods of persuasion," sought the only power which this enemy fears, they were met by the British Government by not peaceful persuasion, but by police truncheons, and insult and prison (fifteen hundred of the latter), and many of them by torture. And when the war came the truce was called, not by the Government, but by the women.

And in Canada the measure of votes to be granted to women in the near future seems to be in direct ratio to the measure of restriction being exercised by Canadian men over this traffic. Alberta and Saskatchewan and Manitoba said while war continues no more food may be wasted in vat or still. Now, Alberta says, in our social councils as well as in our war, the women, who have the most at stake, must have, at least, equal control. And now the assurance is given us that these other great Prairie Provinces will follow suit.

Is it too much for Quebec women to ask that, in future, newspaper comments on the progress of so sorely needed a reform, no more stress be laid on "methods" of those working to secure it than on the, at least, equally debatable methods of those who have the strongest financial reasons for working to prevent it?

Apologising for taking so much of your valuable space, I am, sincerely yours,

CHRISTIAN RICHARDSON,
Secretary National Prohibition Party
(Central London Branch).

Gaisford House, Gaisford Street, Kentish Town,
October 1, 1915

[Since our correspondent does not show that Alberta's decision has been brought about by any display of militancy in the Province, we can only repeat our remark with regard to it that "The success of methods of purely peaceful persuasion, such as have apparently been pursued, is doubly gratifying in war time"—Ed. *Canada*.]

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Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols: Friday, November 5.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Ticket Pay Day.

Fues., Oct. 12 Wed., Oct. 13 Thurs., Oct. 14

The temper of the Stock Exchange during the past week has remained good, though there is a disposition to await further decisive events in France, and important developments and counter-developments in the Balkans are also being closely watched. The success of the £100,000,000 Anglo-French Loan in the United States has stimulated gilt-edged issues.

Canadian securities have met their fair share of attention and support. Dominion gilt-edged issues have ruled steady, but colourless. Prices have not been adversely affected by current rumours of a big Canadian War Loan flotation in the Dominion itself at an early date, one correspondent fixing this at "early in the new year." We have made enquiries in well-informed quarters here, but have been unable to obtain any definite information as to this new loan, although there seems to be justification for the expectation that the funds required by the Dominion Government will be obtained in the manner suggested in the various cables on the subject received from Canada during the past few days. The Old Fours remain at 92 and the 4½ per Cents at 97½.

Among railroad descriptions Canadian Pacifics have reacted, and though over the lowest, mark a net fall of more than 83 at 168½. Realisations have been mainly on American account. The company's traffic for the concluding period of September shows an unexpected increase of \$76,000. Grand Trunk stocks have experienced a pronounced fall from the declaration of a dividend of 1½ per cent. in respect of the past half-year upon the 4 per cent. Guaranteed stock. The latter at 60½ is 1½ to the good, and the rest of the group has scored gains of ½ to 1½. Canadian Northern 5 per cent. Income bonds at 49 are ½ better. We analyse the August revenue statements of the various Canadian railways on our Banking and Finance page as usual.

There has been some pressure against Hudson's Bays in the land group; the changes in the directorate unsettled the tone, and the quarterly land sales figures, though showing some improvement, did not meet the best expectations. The quotation at 5½ is ¾ down. The lower-priced shares have ruled steady.

Among miscellaneous and industrial descriptions Canadian Cars have fluctuated, but are better on balance. The

Common at 114 is 3 up, and the Preferred has marked a similar advance to 126½. The present tone is firm on reports of further big munition orders for Russia. Dominion Steels have receded ½ to 49, but Steel of Canada at 37 is a dollar down. South American fractions have been quiet and featureless.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, September 22.

There have been no stock market movements of outstanding importance to report during the last two weeks. The greatest activity, as is usual nowadays, has been shown by the war industrial group;



[Photo]

[Miles & Kaye.]

MR. R. M. KINDERSLEY,
The new Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company.
(See page 56.)

but after some fluctuations prices in general remain much the same as last week. Early last week Canada Car was very active both in Montreal and Toronto, buying being stimulated by the announcement of another Russian order. In Montreal, Canada Cement Common was bought at 28

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (Incorporated 1886.)

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TOTAL ASSETS .. 796,452

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FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKENZIE, Writers,
Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

and the Preference at 90½ on a rumour of the company having secured a shell order. The rumour has since been contradicted by Mr. Jones, who indicated that the order, though sought, had not yet been secured. The progress of the negotiations in New York concerning the Anglo-French loan are naturally watched with keen interest both among financial and business circles in Canada but so far has exercised little influence on the course of business in Canadian stock markets.

Some interest was infused into the Quebec Railway stock last week in Montreal by the company's report, which was regarded as a good deal more encouraging than had been expected. Under this influence the stock sold at 11, and since then has risen, being now quoted at 14.

Among other current prices are Bridge 145, Locomotive 51, Canada Car 105, Dominion Steel 46½, Nova Scotia Steel 87, Steel of Canada 36, Canadian General Electric 100, Laurentide 178. You will note the rise of 9 points in this latter stock since the date of my last letter. Among Milling shares, Ogilvie shares have risen to 135, and Lake of the Woods and Maple Leaf are quoted at 134 and 50 respectively. The latest transaction which I have noticed in Ames-Holden was at 15, and Canada Steamships at 11½. In Toronto, last week, Crow's Nest coal showed strength, rising to 63. Russell Motor declined a little to 33.

The resumption of Preferred dividends by the Steel Co. of Canada has naturally been heartily welcomed. There have, not unnaturally, been rumours as to an early resumption of the company's Common stock dividend; but these have been set at rest by the President's recent statement that the question of the Common stock dividend has not yet even been discussed by the Directors.

In the Toronto Mining market \$26 is now asked for Hollinger and \$23.50 for Dome Mine, \$21.75 being bid for the latter stock. There has been considerable activity in Dome Extension and McIntyre, which closed respectively at 29½ and 47. Jupiter is quoted at 11½. Among various rumours about the Jupiter Company, one is to the effect that a Montreal syndicate has offered 20 cents per share for the control of the Jupiter Company and, in case their terms are agreed to, are willing to liquidate the bonded indebtedness of the company. Another rumour is that Jupiter and Plenaurum are to be amalgamated, and will then pass under the control of the La Rose Company. It is also said that the McIntyre Company would like to obtain control of the Jupiter Mine. There has, of course, been considerable interest taken in the recent gold finds at Kowkash, in Northern Ontario. Reports regarding the prospects of the camp vary very widely, and it would be premature to express any definite opinion until more definite reports reach here.

You will have received information by cable as to the important new appoint-

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Municipal Debentures can be secured to yield from 5 to 6%, at prices considerably lower than Ontario municipalities, without sacrificing the security of your investment. May we not send you a list?

MURRAY, MATHER & Co.

Investment Bankers,

TORONTO, CANADA.

ARE YOU SATISFIED

with your Canadian investments? Should you be in any doubt or difficulty regarding your investments in Canada, you are invited to address the London Office of the Union Trust Company, Ltd. (of Canada), 75, Lombard Street, London, E.C., where every enquiry receives most careful attention. The Union Trust Company, with offices at Toronto and Winnipeg, and agents and correspondents throughout the Dominion, makes a speciality of the management of properties and estates owned in Canada by residents in the United Kingdom. Probate and Letters of Administration in Canada are also obtained on the instructions of English Solicitors.-(Advt.)

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

at the meeting with regard to the future dividend policy of the company, referred to the declaration of half of 1 per cent. in respect of each of the 3rd and the 4th quarters of the year as placing the dividend on a 4 per cent. basis for 1915. He further stated, however, that if the Brazilian Exchange recovered to the normal in the meantime, dividends would be restored at least to the old rate.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$16,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,252,864.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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A. BAUMGARTEN, Esq.
D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.

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E. B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq.
SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.M.G.
C. R. GORDON, Esq.
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HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

(SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D., General Manager.
A. D. BRAITHWAITE, Assistant General Manager.

Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland: Also at New York, Chicago, and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City.

LONDON OFFICES - 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., and 9, WATERLOO PLACE, Pall Mall, S.W.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee—SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART., A. MACNIDER, Esq. GEORGE CYRIL CASSELL, Manager.
The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States, and issues Sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers.

Head Office:
107, ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL,
with BRANCHES in all the
PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "Royaltrust, Montreal."

Reference may be made to the BANK OF
MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle St., E.C.,
and 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.,
for information about the Company.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D.

CAPITAL:

Fully Paid ...\$1,000,000
Reserve Fund ...\$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and
Attorney for clients residing in
Europe—in the investment of Monies
and care of securities—collection of
Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, \$25,000,000 Capital Paid Up, \$11,560,000. Reserve Funds, \$13,174,000. Aggregate Assets, \$185,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President.

E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and General Manager.

Branches in Canada and Newfoundland.

27 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—Antigua: ST. JOHN'S. Bahamas: NASSAU. Barbados: BRIDGETOWN. Dominica:

ROSEAU. Grenada: ST. GEORGE'S. Jamaica: KINGSTON. St. Kitts: BASSETTERRRE. Trinidad: PORT OF SPAIN; SAN FERNANDO:

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LONDON OFFICE:

Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C.
T. R. WHITLEY & JAS. MACKIE, Joint Managers.

ESTABLISHED

1869.

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Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
R. E. JONES & J. R. BRUCE, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000 (\$1,438,356)

Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, \$7,245,140 (\$1,488,727)

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President.

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President.

E. F. HEDDEN, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

209 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuable hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

Need for Reform in the Present System of Recording "Markings."

In connection with the recent reference made in *Canada* to "markings" in public securities, as several of our readers seem to have very hazy notions as to this method of recording transactions, it may be of interest to deal with the subject this week somewhat more fully. In the past the "marking" of transactions executed in the various markets into which the Stock Exchange is divided was purely optional, and as one financial authority recently pointed out, "often represented simply poor bargains made by brokers who marked them as a protection so that they could refer clients to them." Many bargains were made which never appeared on the marking board, and consequently were not chronicled in the Official List. The crisis created by the events of July last year resulted on the re-opening of the Stock Exchange in a practice which was purely optional being made obligatory. And it must be conceded that this was a distinct improvement on the previous system. Unfortunately, however, the way in which the bargains are recorded very often conveys wrong impressions. The majority of people who scan the "markings" in the financial papers day by day, and particularly investors after they have bought or sold some security, of course, regard the prices which appear in the lists of business transacted as being a consecutive record of the different transactions in the particular security or securities in which they are interested. Those, however, who are conversant with financial matters know quite well that they represent nothing of the kind. One writer, in dealing with the subject, recently asserted that brokers and jobbers who arrange bargains in the morning may not "mark" them until the end of the day. They are carelessly recorded, and set down in no particular order. Whilst in busy times it would, we admit, probably be impossible to exactly follow the system in vogue in New York, where bargains are "marked" up as executed, and the number of shares dealt in also recorded, it cannot be gainsaid that that is a distinct improvement on the system in operation here, and in these dull times, with the bargains not one-tenth of those passing in normal times, it should not be difficult for the record to be made an actual record of business done, and not a hotch-potch compiled haphazard at the end of the day.

Excellent Results of the Canadian Railways for August.

The Canadian railway statements for August again give cause for general satisfaction, that of the C.P.R. being exceptionally gratifying owing to the fact that the company has at last been able to reduce its working expenses to a point that overtakes the decline in the gross revenue. For the month under review, the C.P.R. earned \$1,117,000 less than in the corresponding month of last year, but as the working expenses were \$1,196,000 lower, there was a net increase of \$79,000, which, if small, is very welcome as an indication of a turn in the tide, which has been for such a long period flowing in the adverse direction. For the two months of the new fiscal year gross earnings are down by \$3,704,000, and as working expenses fell to the extent of \$2,805,000, the net decline is \$899,000. It is to be hoped that from now on the trend of earnings will be on the up grade, and this, if accompanied by a continuance of the drastic economies now in operation, should have a very pronounced effect upon the fortunes of the system. The Grand Trunk Company's statement is also very satisfactory, for it again proves the ability of the company to successfully cope with the exigencies of a difficult situation. For the month under review the management has, in fact, been able to convert a gross decrease of \$55,000 into a net increase of \$37,700. We append our usual analysis of the month's working operations:—

	Gross revenue.	Working expenditure.	Net revenue.
Grand Trunk Railway...	\$600,700 dec.	\$773,700 dec.	\$13,000 inc.
Grand Trunk Western	2,000 dec.	10,000 dec.	14,000 inc.
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee	7,700 inc.	8,000 dec.	19,700 inc.
Totals...	\$655,000 dec.	\$892,700 dec.	\$37,700 inc.

The results for the first eight months of the current twelve months are shown in the following table:—

	Gross revenue.	Working expenditure.	Net revenue.
Grand Trunk Railway...	\$490,000 dec.	\$691,650 dec.	\$5,050 inc.
Grand Trunk Western	8,550 inc.	54,500 dec.	69,050 inc.
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee	48,000 inc.	27,250 dec.	45,850 inc.
Totals...	\$446,550 dec.	\$883,400 dec.	\$119,950 inc.

Grand Trunk's Sequence of Increases in Net Revenue.

The encouraging feature of the position is the sequence of increases in net revenue since April. The gain for August, it is true, is not quite so satisfactory as that for July, but this is due to a decline in gross receipts rather than to an increase in the working expenses, the latter being within a couple of thousand pounds of the

previous month's record for the year. It is also very gratifying to find that the Grand Trunk system itself has in the month under review at last converted the previous small decrease in net revenue into an equally modest gain, the total net increase of the combined system amounting for the eight months to the substantial sum of £113,950. It is early days yet to speculate as to what may be the outcome of the whole year's operations, but it is encouraging to note that the Board have been able to announce a dividend at the rate of 1½ per cent. for the first half of 1915 on the guaranteed stock. This dividend compares with 2 per cent. in 1914, but, of course, only 1½ per cent. was paid for the second half of that year. In some quarters it had been hoped that the full distribution would be paid, but in well-informed quarters it was thought unlikely that the Directors would venture to distribute more than 1½ per cent., especially in view of the known material increase in fixed charges which must be provided for this year. The market was, indeed, quite pleased with the declaration, and the guaranteed was "marked" at one time at over 60, at which the yield, on the basis of 3 per cent. per annum, is just a round 5 per cent. It is worthy of note that the 5½ per cent. 3-year Notes at 98 give a yield of as high as 5½ per cent., without allowing for the profit on their maturity. The Canadian Northern for the second month of the new fiscal year, with an increase in mileage under operation of 295, recorded a decrease of \$174,900, but all but \$5,900 of this was saved by the substantial reduction in working expenses—\$169,000. The aggregate gross earnings from July 1 is \$563,000, but as the net revenue is only \$151,300 down for the two months, the management have been able to effect the very substantial saving in the two months under review—July and August—of \$411,700, a result upon which they are certainly entitled to be congratulated.

* * *

Hudson's Bay Co. Land Sales and Directorial Changes.

The Hudson's Bay Company's quarterly statement of sales of farm lands shows that approximately 10,900 acres were disposed of in the three months ending September 30 for the sum of £31,900, results which compare very satisfactorily with those for the corresponding period of last year, when 1,300 acres sold realised £3,700. Town lots sold amounted to £1,800, as against £150 in 1914. The aggregate receipts for the quarter were only £28,600, which compares with £40,800 last year. The total sales for the six months to the end of September were 19,500 acres for £63,000, the respective figures for the same period of 1914 being 5,500 acres and £20,100. The town lots disposed of realised £3,900, as against £3,600 last year. The unsatisfactory feature in the statement is, of course, the heavy falling off in receipts, the total amount for the six months amounting to only £72,000, in comparison with £127,300 for the same period of 1914.—This week comes the not altogether unexpected announcement that Sir Thomas Skinner, Bart., has resigned his position as Governor of the company. Whilst the loss of the business acumen and sound judgment of Sir Thomas will be much regretted by the Adventurers, no one can be surprised that the veteran Anglo-Canadian, who has been so many years associated with the company, wishes to lessen his manifold and arduous business engagements. Sir Thomas will be succeeded by Mr. R. M. Kindersley, while Mr. C. V. Sale, whose knowledge of the company's affairs, and of Canadian business generally, particularly qualifies him for that post, has been elected Deputy Governor. In succession to Mr. Leonard Cunliffe, who has retired from that position. Mr. Hewitt Skinner has been elected a member of the Committee.

* * *

Encouraging to Holders of Canadian Land Shares.

The land sales statement for August issued by the Canada North-West Land Company is again very satisfactory, the total of farm lands disposed of in that month aggregating 1,251 acres for \$21,350, as compared with 3 acres for \$75 in the corresponding month of 1914. For the eight months to August 31 the total sales were 21,984 acres, realising \$343,126, as against 5,712 for \$80,447 in the same period of last year. This is cheering news for the holders of Canadian land shares generally, and, coupled with the latest crop news estimates and the recent smart recovery in Hudson's Bays—the premier Canadian land company—should make them increasingly indisposed to sacrifice their shares at the in most cases absurd quotations now current. Whilst we do not look for any substantial recovery in prices in this section, there can be little doubt that we have seen the worst of the slump in land values in the Dominion, and that from now on prices may be expected to reflect the improved conditions revealed by such excellent land sales statements as those recently issued by the Canada North-West Land Company.

Financial and Mining Notes.

Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.—The committee have extended the time within which bonds may be deposited with the Bank of Montreal until October 31. The amount of bonds deposited to date is \$823,700.

Bell's United Asbestos.—An interim dividend has been declared on the Ordinary shares of 1s. per share, less tax, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, on account of the profits for the current year. The dividend will be paid on the 14th inst.

Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada.—In accordance with the Act of 1914 of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, the Directors, at their meeting on October 1, declared an interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30, 1915, of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the 4 per cent. Guaranteed stock, which will be payable on November 9.

Dominion Bridge Company.—Recent statements show that there is great activity in all departments of this company's business. In regard to structural steel it is stated that the erection of the Quebec Bridge is progressing favourably, and that it is likely to be completed earlier than seems to have been expected. In regard to the company's munition business, it is stated that the company is maintaining a steady output of 2,000 shrapnel and 1,500 high explosive shells per day, with a remarkably low percentage of rejections, and it is expected that, commencing with September, this output will be increased by over 50 per cent. Meanwhile, at the Lachine plant of the Bridge Company, the Montreal Ammunition Company is turning out 6,000 finished cartridge cases per day, while at other shops there is rapidly being installed the equipment necessary for the manufacture of shells of large capacity, and further machinery for the manufacture of brass cartridge cases.

Sherbrooke Railway and Power Co.—The fourth annual report of this company, which covers the year ending June 30, 1915, shows that the company's gross revenue for the year was \$146,769 and its net earnings were \$55,920, representing increases of \$4,779 and \$1,900 respectively, as compared with the previous year. Interest on bonds required \$54,535, but as \$5,000 of this amount is charged as interest during establishment the bond interest charged against the year's revenue was \$49,535. Interest on current liabilities and other expenses amounted to \$5,984, and \$376 was written off on account of bad debts. The net revenue, therefore, exceeded the year's disbursements by \$24, and the balance carried forward at credit of profit and loss, being increased by that amount, now stands at \$1,181. The Directors point out that, while these results were not as good as had been anticipated, it is satisfactory that, under the circumstances, the company has been able to hold its own. To make up for the reduction of revenue caused by the curtailment of manufacturing operations the Directors decided to purchase the lighting and power business of Waterville and Compton, together with rights in another power company and an undeveloped water power. Several lines have been extended to secure other contracts. As a result it is stated that practically the whole of the power from the present development has been sold to provide for financial requirements. An issue of \$100,000 7 per cent. Five-year Collateral notes of the company has been authorized, to secure which \$200,000 of the company's 5 per cent. First Mortgage bonds have been placed in the hands of the Montreal Trust Co.

La Rose Consolidated Mines.—The Board has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable October 20.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power.—Net earnings for August, 3,807,000 milreis; increase, 240,030 milreis.

Province of Manitoba $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Registered Stock, 1953.—Warrants for the half-yearly interest, due October 1, have been posted.

San Paulo Tramway, Light and Power.—The Directors have declared a dividend of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the issued Common stock, payable on November 1 to all shareholders of record on October 15.

Dominion of Canada Loan.—The half-year's interest due December 1 on the Dominion of Canada $\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. Loan, 1909-34, will be paid on and after that date by the Bank of Montreal.

Calgary and Edmonton Land Company.—The land sales for the month of September aggregated 160 acres, at an average price of \$10 per acre. Arrangements have been completed for leasing for ten years the petroleum rights on 153 acres at an annual rental of \$1 per acre, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. royalty.

Coupons Due.—The Bank of Montreal announces that coupons falling due on November 1 on the following may be presented, on and after October 18, at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.: Montreal Street Railway $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Debentures, City of Westmount 4 per cent. Debentures, Belding, Paul and Corticelli Silk Company, Limited, 5 per cent. first convertible Debentures, and City of Winnipeg 4 per cent. Debentures.

Robert Simpson Co.—A dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum has been declared on the Preference shares, and will be payable at the London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd., 5, Princes Street, London, E.C., England, or at the option of the holder at the office of the Union Trust Company, Limited, Toronto, on and after November 1, to shareholders who appeared on the register on October 15. The transfer books will be closed from October 16 to October 21, both days inclusive.

HUDSON'S BAY CO. COMMITTEE.

Mr. R. M. Kindersley Appointed Governor.—In accordance with a long contemplated intention to reduce his business activities, Sir Thomas Skinner, Bart., has resigned his position on this committee, and his son, Mr. T. Hewitt Skinner, has been elected a member of the committee in his stead. Mr. R. M. Kindersley has been elected Governor of the company. Mr. Leonard Cunliffe having retired from the position of Deputy Governor, Mr. Charles V. Sale has been elected to that post.

Mr. Kindersley, the new Governor, is well known in Anglo-Canadian circles. Born in 1872, he is a partner of Lazard Bros. and Co. and a Director of the Bank of England, the Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., and the Mercantile Investment and General Trust. He is a member of the Court of the Fishmongers' Company.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Nine Days Ending September 30.
Canadian Northern, \$32,200; inc. \$67,700.
Canadian Pacific, \$3,371,000; inc. \$76,000.
Grand Trunk, \$232,206; dec. \$6,013. Grand Trunk Western, \$42,928; inc. \$5,389. Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, \$16,017; inc. \$5,345. Total, \$291,151; inc. \$2,721.
C.T.P. Prairie Section, \$31,254; dec. \$1,101.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to Sir A. Mond in the House of Commons last week, said that the proposed new duties would apply to goods imported from the Dominions, and there would be no preferential tariff.

ALVO VON ALVENSLEBEN'S TIMBER.

Justice Murphy to-day granted an order for foreclosure (says a Vancouver correspondent on September 22) in the case of owners of a billion feet of standing timber on Vancouver Island against Alvo von Alvensleben, a German, who for several years before the war was active as a speculator in British Columbia. The total sale price was \$2,220,000, and of this amount Alvensleben had paid a little more than a million dollars before the war broke out. Alvensleben was in Chicago a few days ago, acting as a sort of agent for Von Bernstorff.

★

The arrival of 36,963 cwt. of Canadian cheese is reported by W. Weddel and Co., Ltd., 17, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C. C.i.f. prices are easier, and range from about 74s. and up to 78s.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DOMINION OF CANADA $\frac{3}{4}$ PER CENT. LOAN, 1909-34.

The HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST due 1st December, 1915, on the above-mentioned Loan will be PAID on and after that date, by the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

The Balances of the inscribed Stock will be struck on the evening of the 1st November, 1915, after which date the Stock will be transferred, ex-dividend.

Coupons must be left for examination between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) three clear days prior to payment being made.

Lists may be obtained on application on and after the 18th November, 1915.

For Bank of Montreal,
Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

G. C. CASSELS, Manager.

47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
1st October, 1915.

DOMINION OF CANADA $\frac{1}{2}$ PER CENT. BONDS, 1920-25.

The COUPONS falling due 1st November, 1915, on the above-mentioned Loan will be PAID on and after that date by the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C. Coupons must be left for examination between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) three clear days prior to payment being made. Forms may be had on application on and after the 18th inst.

For Bank of Montreal,
Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

G. C. CASSELS, Manager.

47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
1st October, 1915.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO., LTD.

Preference Share Dividend Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND has been declared upon that portion of the Capital Stock of the Company consisting of preference shares being a half-yearly dividend at the rate of SIX per CENT. per annum upon the said preference shares, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd., 5, Princes Street, London, E.C., England, or at the option of the holder at the office of the Union Trust Company, Limited, Toronto, Canada, on and after the 1st day of November, 1915, to shareholders who appeared on the register on the 15th day of October.

The Transfer Books will be closed from October 16th to October 21st, both days inclusive.

W. E. DOUPE, Secretary.
Toronto, September 14th, 1915.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

W. W. (Sandgate).—Send the documents along, and we will do our best. It is well to point out, however, that we do not think there is much use at the present moment in taking any action. Even granting that you have good grounds it is very doubtful that anything could be recovered from the firm you name at the present time.

E. A. M. (Liverpool).—We have failed to obtain any further information concerning this Vancouver company from our enquiries in the City. You might do well to write to the Union Trust Company, 75, Lombard Street, E.C., giving them exactly the information you wish to obtain. The Union Trust Company will, no doubt, be able through their Vancouver office to get you the information you require.

R. K. (Leicester).—The only information we have on the subject is to the effect that an action instituted by an association formed of a large body of the original purchasers is at the present moment pending. It is pretty certain that as the interests involved are of considerable magnitude the case will only be finally settled by hearing before the Privy Council. If you will forward us further particulars with regard to your holding we shall be glad to advise you as to what steps to take. Ordinarily your best plan would seem to be quietly to await results, or, to use a phrase which has now become a classic, "Wait and see."

C. M. P. (Woking).—The Government Mines Department has recently completed a comprehensive investigation under the direction of Dr. Eugene Haanel into the oil and gas resources of the Dominion. A Field Service Staff, under Mr. Clapp, a petroleum expert, has pursued for the past year a thorough investigation. The oil fields in the Province you speak of have been carefully gone over and the report is to the effect that while no large producing wells have been discovered, there are, nevertheless, excellent indications of the existence of petroleum in various districts. A copy of the report can be obtained on application to the Ministry of Mines at Ottawa, or you might obtain a copy from the offices of the High Commissioner, 19, Victoria Street, S.W.

P. R. (Cambridge).—The city of Brandon seems to be in a sound financial position. Its population is about 17,500, and its assessed value for taxation \$15,571,391. The assessment per capita is, therefore, well below the \$1,000 per head, which is regarded as a reasonable figure for cities of between 10,000 and 50,000 people. The tax rate, including the school rate, of 26 mills is not unduly high. The city's gross debenture debt, again including its school district, debentures, and local improvement debt, is \$2,829,035. The net debenture debt, which includes both general and school debentures, but is less the value of revenue-producing assets and the school debentures' sinking fund, is \$885,152. The city's municipal assets

total well over \$3,000,000, so that they are considerably greater in value than even the gross debenture debt, which is a very satisfactory position.

A. M. (Suffolk).—(1) The company seems to have a satisfactory financial record. It, however, is not one of the best companies, and we do not care to recommend it. (2) The company was established about ten years ago. Its paid up capital is a little over half-a-million dollars. Dividends are being paid at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. Its business is that of loaning money on first mortgage. The shares are not very active, but they seem, according to prices for 1914, which are the latest quotations available in this instance, to have stood well above par. The net earnings for the seven years up to and including 1914 averaged 10.55 per cent. on the capital stock. (3) We have no information whatever about this company. If you care to send us any documents which you may have we shall be pleased to make enquiries.

EMIGRATION AND GENERAL.

F. G. S. (Glasgow).—The Prince Edward Island Railway, a Government line operated under the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, is of 3ft. 6in. gauge. It extends from Tignish to Georgetown, 158.60 miles, and from Charlottetown to Murray Harbour, 52.30 miles, with branches to Souris, Elmira, and Cape Traverse. In 1914 the Government expenditure on capital account, for this line, amounted to \$129,575, and on revenue account \$571,415, making a total of \$700,990. Its earnings amounted to \$409,616.

TRADE.—The exports from Canada to all countries during the fiscal year 1915 amounted to \$490,808,877, as compared with \$478,997,928 in the year 1914. The exports to British countries in 1915 were valued at \$237,558,704, and in 1914 at \$246,061,994, the principal countries of destination being as follows:—United Kingdom, 1915, \$211,758,863, 1914, \$222,322,766; Australia, 1915, \$5,551,686, 1914, \$4,705,666; British South Africa, 1915, \$4,481,176, 1914, \$4,770,200; British West Indies, 1915, \$4,366,792, 1914, \$4,489,869. During the same period the exports to all foreign countries amounted to \$253,250,173, as against \$232,935,934 in 1914, divided among the principal countries as follows:—United States, 1915, \$215,409,326, 1914, \$200,459,373; France, 1915, \$14,505,705, 1914, \$3,810,562; Netherlands, 1915, \$5,254,829, 1914, \$5,508,806; Belgium, 1915, \$3,259,359, 1914, \$4,819,843; Germany, 1915, \$2,162,010, 1914, \$4,433,736; Italy, 1915, \$1,840,910, 1914, \$655,256.

ENQUIRY COUPON

"CANADA," No. 509. Oct. 9, 1915

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

"Chambers's Journal" (7d.).— "Cossack Memories," W. B. Stevens; "French Prisoners of War," Rev. J. Vaughan; "Simple and Satisfying Meatless Meals," Eustace Miles; "New Words in War," H. V. Storey; conclusion of "The Bright Eyes of Danger," John Easter.
Cornhill (1s.).— "A Frenchwoman's Letter Bag," Lady Ritchie and Hester Ritchie; "Between the Lines: A Hymn of Hate," Boyd Cable; "The Campaign of Agincourt," Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart.
Englishwoman (1s.).— "Women and the Civil Service," L. Keyser Yates; "Women Workers and the War," A. Civil Engineer; "A Munition Makers' Cantata," Ellen Walsh; "The Effect of War on the Public Schools," S. P. B. Maish.
Munsey (6d.).— "These Twain," a new novel by Arnold Bennett.
Nineteenth Century and After (2s. 6d.).— "The 'Ligence of the King,' a Study of Nationality and Naturalisation," Sir Francis Pigott; "The Third War Budget," H. J. Jennings; "More Leaves from a Field Note-book," Prof. J. H. Morgan; "National Service," Sir Clement Kinloch Cooke, M.P., and Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G.; "Resolute Russia," Robert Machray; "Mr. Lloyd George and the War," Sydney Brooks.
Tailors of the Deep (3d.).— "Fishermen Prisoners of War: An Appeal for Help," "Somewhere in the North Sea," Rev. C. H. Hicks; "Harrington," Dr. W. T. Grenfell.
World's Work (1s.).— "A Little Talk to Britons Overseas," "This Machine-gun War," F. A. Talbot; "Thrift in the Home," Mrs. Brian Luck and Arthur James.

HUDSON'S BAY LAND SALES.

The sales of farm lands by the Hudson's Bay Co. for the quarter-year ending September 30, 1915, amounted approximately to 10,900 acres for \$31,900, as compared with 1,300 acres for \$3,700, and sales of town lots to \$1,800, as compared with \$150 for the corresponding period of 1914. The receipts were \$28,600, as against \$40,800 in 1914.

The sales for the six months to September 30, 1915, were 19,500 acres, for \$63,000, and town lots were sold for \$3,900, as compared with sales of farm lands, 5,500 acres for \$20,100, and town lots for \$3,600 for the corresponding period of 1914. The total receipts for the six months ending September 30, 1915, amount to \$72,000, as compared with \$127,500 for the corresponding six months of last year.

Remarkable increases in the import of some Canadian products into Great Britain are shown in figures for the month of August supplied to the Trade and Commerce Department by Commissioner Dyer, of Leeds, says the *Daily Telegraph's* Montreal correspondent.

Mr. G. McLaren Brown, European Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is one of the first Directors of the Institute of Industry (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd., which has just been registered at Somerset House as a company limited by guarantee, with an unlimited number of members, each liable for £5 in the event of winding up.

Part 58 of the "Times's History of the War" (7d.) is devoted to the Canadians in France: the battles of Aubers and Festubert. On the cover is a portrait of Major-General the Hon. Sam Hughes, M.P., and a well-told record of the prowess of the Canadians at the front is admirably illustrated with portraits of leading officers, groups, and spirited drawings.

NEWS OF THE HARVEST.

The Acting High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., has received the following cablegram from the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., M.P., Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, dated October 1:

Railway and lake carriers have made special preparations for bringing the wheat down to the ports of ocean shipment, and there is enough ocean tonnage in sight to provide for the sea transportation.

The estimated value of the Western Canada crops is \$500,000,000.

Grain inspections at Winnipeg during the week ended September 29 covered 10,945 car-loads of wheat, 355 of oats, 373 of barley, and 7 of flax.

Saskatchewan farmers won both first and second prizes for best bushel of wheat shown at the Dry Farming Congress at Denver, Colorado.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway management is distributing 12,000 freight cars along its main line and branches in the Prairie Provinces to handle the grain crop. Everywhere along this line wheat and oats are a record crop, and the weather is ideal.

Mr. F. P. Gutelius, General Manager of the National Transcontinental Railway, recently stated that the crops on the clay belt in Northern Ontario were maturing in such a way as to give the farmers in that district a harvest which emphatically proved that the clay belt was an exceptionally fine farming country. He also said that 125 cars daily were passing from Western Canada to the East over the National Transcontinental Railway.

In one day recently—September 23—1,544 cars of grain were loaded on the Canadian Pacific Railway system, the total quantity of grain being in the neighbourhood of 2,000,000 bushels.

Seventy-six bushels per acre is the yield of wheat attained this year at the Dominion Government Experimental Station at Lethbridge, Alberta. The variety produced is known as the "Kharkov," and it weighs 67lbs. to the measured bushel.

The Board of Trade at Saskatoon, Sask., is in possession of an enormous head of oats, containing 458. This head is one of

a stool of three grown from a single seed by Mr. H. A. Sim, of Smiley, Sask.

Railway Developments.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway dry dock at Prince Rupert, B.C., is nearing completion. The present tri-weekly train service between Edmonton and Prince Rupert will be continued during the winter, also the steamship service between Prince Rupert and Vancouver and Seattle.

A tri-weekly train service to the Pacific Coast will be established by the Canadian Northern Railway Co. before November, and passengers will travel from Edmonton to the coast in 33 hours.

The output of butter in Alberta this year is estimated at 7,000,000lb. Fifty-six creameries are operating in the Province.

The Pat Burns Co., of Calgary, Alberta, have sold 50,000 head of cattle to the French Government, and these have been pronounced the best in the French market.

Canadian woollen mills are working on an order from the Italian Government for 100,000 blankets and 600,000 woollen shirts.

The Eastern Car Co., of New Glasgow, N.S., has shipped the first consignment of its order of 2,000 80-cubic-metre 50-ton box cars for the Russian Government. The consignment consists of 250 complete cars, and is being delivered via the Panama Canal to Vladivostok by one of the vessels controlled by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., last week were the following:—

A London firm wish to obtain the agency of Canadian manufacturers of hosiery, silk, cashmere, cotton, Lisle thread, etc., for stockings, socks, and underwear.

A firm in Alexandria, Egypt, ask to be brought into touch with Canadian manufacturers of cheese and flour.

A London firm of general merchants dealing in woodenware ask to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of broom handles, washboards, pegs and similar lines.

A London firm ask to be placed in com-

munication with Canadian manufacturers of whisk brooms and brushes.

A Canadian firm who are in a position to supply large quantities of bentwood of various kinds, including trunk hoops, would be glad to quote for requirements of United Kingdom buyers.

A Canadian company who are in the market for supplies of clipped wood boxes ask to be placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of same.

Mr. Runciman, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, on behalf of the Liverpool and London War Risks Association, was to make a presentation at Liverpool Town Hall on Friday to Captain W. S. Main and the other officers, as well as the crew, of the Allan liner *Hesperian*, sunk by a German submarine off the south coast of Ireland.



Canadian Government TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IS THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

- E. D. ARNAUD,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.
- J. A. C. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.
- ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
North British Building, E. Parade,
Leeds.
- F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gar-
dens, Manchester.
- J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.
- HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Report, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—

"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address

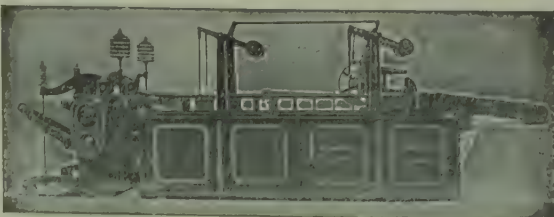
Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Steel Works, Sheffield

German Silver and Brass Mills
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England,
German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers,
Wires of every description. Cables, "German,"
Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham,
Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars
and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers
ORIEL ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire,
England, T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

McNAUGHT'S PATENT WOOL-WASHING MACHINES.



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Prices and particulars on application.

CANADA

No. 516. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1915. Vol. XL. 6^D. WEEKLY.

WINTER IN THE CANADIAN TRENCHES.



TWO OF THE MACHINE-GUN CREW ON DUTY.



A MEAL IN A SHELTERED CORNER: A BAYONET HAS MORE USES THAN ONE.



NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter. Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only. The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signatures are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired this fact should be stated. Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

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We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

Letters may be addressed care of our office to be called for (not forwarded.)

ADVERTISEMENTS IN "CANADA."

No advertisements from promoters of "wild cat" schemes, bucket-shops, or questionable real estate dealers, are inserted in "Canada." No advertiser is permitted to continue to use our columns concerning whose bona-fides any just complaint has been received from our readers, who thus enjoy the utmost protection we can give them.

Many real estate and financial firms advertising in "Canada" have used our columns for the past nine years, and have invented to advantage large sums of money for the readers of this paper.

THE WAR OF THE EMPIRE.

IT is interesting to find two great Imperial statesmen like Lord Rosebery and Lord Milner taking the same subject for a speech in the same week, and covering much the same ground, only with a difference in manner such as might be expected from two men belonging to different schools of political thought. Each of them has been for long a close student of the problems of the Empire and an ardent Imperialist, and has played his part in the moulding of our Imperial destiny. Both have fought long and hard for the cause they have at heart. In many ways it has been an uphill fight. Lord Milner confesses that for years he and those working for him did not attract the slightest attention from more than a very small proportion of their fellow-citizens, especially being met with complete indifference, not to say hostility, from the great body of the working classes. He himself thinks that the word "Empire" has been a stumbling block, and yet he thinks they have been right to stick to it, the only thing to do being to try to raise its status in the language, and to give it a new meaning.

PRICE 6d. OR 15 CENTS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 25s. OR \$7.50.

OFFICES:—

LONDON, ENGLAND: Kingsway House, Kingsway, W.C.

TORONTO: 300, Confederation Life Building.

Telephone—London: 3450 Regent.

Telegrams: "Canada Newspaper, London." Cables: "Chinook, London."

Cheques and P.O.O.s to be made payable to "The Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd."

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It seemed almost with a sigh of relief that Lord Milner turned to the attitude of the people of the Overseas Dominions. They, as he pointed out, have "cared enormously" for the word, and have always conceived the Empire in the wider sense as a world-wide union of the race. Lord Rosebery in his survey recalled the work of the Imperial Federation League, founded by Mr. W. E. Forster more than forty years ago. While the result of their meetings with statesmen at home and Overseas was pronounced to be eminently fruitful, he indicated that it did not progress so rapidly as some of the more impatient spirits desired. As far as even Canada and Australia are concerned, Lord Rosebery finds a contrast between 30 and 40 years ago, when he was there, and the present time. In both Dominions, he says, Imperial sentiment was "a very pale shadow" of what it is now.

This was the contrast brought out in both the speeches. The logic of hard facts has proved too strong for prejudices. We may be said to be all Imperialists now. Lord Milner feels that the word "Empire" is at last going to be popular even in Great Britain, and he has been immensely struck by the large number of people of all classes who can be got together

now to discuss Imperial questions. Lord Rosebery attributes the change directly to the way in which the inhabitants of the Dominions, at an earlier stage "extremely reluctant to share the white man's burden," have "leaped into the arena of their own accord." "They have," he says, "fought under the Imperial flag with a heroism that has almost surpassed that of our own sons in this war."

The direct consequence of the shedding of blood on our behalf his Lordship foresees to be the changing of the constitution of the Empire. So also Lord Milner. Very shortly after the conclusion of the war, he declares, we shall find ourselves, *volentes volentes*, pushed right up against the Imperial question. It is a big problem—so big, indeed, that Lord Rosebery declares that we shall have to clean a good deal off our slate before we begin to write the new organisation of the Empire upon it. It does not sound as if he looked forward with too great confidence. "God grant," are his words, "that wisdom and power may be given to our statesmen in that day, whenever it may come, that the patriotism of our outer Dominions will be shown as much in those bloodless councils as it has been in the fields of the Dardanelles and Flanders." Lord Milner, on his part, seems to find the signs of the times more reassuring. He went so far as to say, "If I am right in thinking that the war is really going to be the fire in which we can work the stubborn and refractory material of which the Empire is composed into a real new organic body politic, then I think the advantage to our race and to the whole of humanity will be so enormous that it will be at least a very great compensation for all the terrible sufferings of the war." Great, indeed, must be the reward to be worthy of our great sacrifices.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Chronicling Brave Deeds.

There have been repetitions of the complaints in the Mother Country that the brave deeds of units and individuals in the battle-line have not received proper publicity. It was hoped that when the British "Eye-Witness" returned to London to take up a Staff post at the War Office, and better facilities were provided for the war correspondents of the leading journals, this grievance would be removed. But there has been disappointment in this respect. It is true there has been an improvement, but the despatches from the front, official and unofficial alike, still leave much to be desired in the way of mentioning names, and a useful impulse to recruiting is thus lost.

Canada is infinitely better served in this respect. This has, in fact, been the case ever since the First Contingent arrived in France in the beginning of last year. Sir Max Aitken's long despatches freely mentioned battalions and individual officers and men who had distinguished themselves. The stories made stirring reading, but they were only too few and far between. With the posting of Sir Max Aitken to be Canada's General Representative at Headquarters, however, a new feature has been inaugurated. In last week's *Canada* we published the first two of the weekly *communiqués* sent to Ottawa describing the latest doings of the Canadian Divisions; and this week we publish a third. They are admirably concise, and, by giving due credit where credit is due, show how much better Canada can sometimes do things than the Homeland. The only fault we have to find is that Canadians and Anglo-Canadians here have to wait until the despatch has been received from Ottawa before they can read of the deeds of Canada's heroes.

* * *

A Good Example.

One of the strongest Trade Unions in Canada is "The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen," and it has set a very excellent example to all Trade Unions in the British Empire. At a recent meeting of its representative members a patriotic resolution was unanimously passed which might be taken to heart by all the Trade Unions in the Mother Country—including the Welsh miners. The resolution ran: "Whereas our Dominion, with all parts of the British Empire, is more deeply concerned with the successful outcome of the war than with any other question, be it resolved that our members should consider above all other things the successful prosecution of the war." Organised labour has the power of victory over the Huns in its own

hands. Expressions of steadfast resolution, if backed up by action, must hasten victory.

* * *

Cold Comfort.

A correspondent of the *Times* recently attempted to console himself and others by pointing out that the Mother Country was not losing as many of her sons in this war killed in action as she loses in times of peace by emigration. As regards available supplies of man-power some may find comfort in this calculation, but it seems to us very cold comfort. The Mother Country does not lose by emigration; she gains, and gains largely. A vast proportion of the troops from Overseas who have landed in France or Gallipoli are returned British emigrants. When the losses of capable men from wounds and illness is added to the losses by death, we fear that the annual flow of emigrants will look small in comparison. We grudge the life and the health of every Briton lost in this struggle against the malevolent ambition of a war-mad autocrat. There is no comfort for us except in the complete destruction of the Hunnish tyranny and the knowledge that our brave men have not given up their lives in vain.

* * *

Employment for Returned Soldiers.

A Parliamentary paper issued at Ottawa gives details of the plan for "The provision of employment for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force on their return to Canada." It was prepared by Mr. E. H. Scammell, of Ottawa, and it has since been adopted by the Commission appointed by the Dominion Government to carry out this work. Senator Loughheed is the Chairman of the Commission, which fully represents all the important areas of the Dominion, and it is already actively engaged in formulating a working scheme which will go into operation at once to the benefit of the men who have already become incapacitated for future military service.

Briefly summarised, the scheme provides for a committee in each Province to work with the local Employment Bureaux and the Manufacturers' Association and other employers. A register containing the essential history of each individual case will be compiled, so that the men can be given work for which their previous training and physical fitness at the time of their discharge from the Army best fits them. In cases where training is necessary it will be given in existing technical schools or special model workshops. For those fitted to work on the land, free grants and a credit system may be arranged by which they can get over the initial difficulties attending lack of capital. For the permanently disabled, the scheme provides maintenance in homes. In short, the plan is a comprehensive and far-seeing one, in which the Dominion and Provincial Governments will co-operate, so that the scandal and disgrace of men who have rendered the highest service it is possible to render to their country becoming beggars and outcasts will be impossible, as was the case after so many wars which are now but a memory. It is also to be noticed that this scheme avoids the possibility of such corruption as have attended the pension schemes operated by the United States.

* * *

The Future of British Soldiers.

Another branch of this important question has already been noticed in *Canada*, viz., the scheme for settling British as well as Overseas soldiers on the land after the war. This was recently brought to the attention of the Home Government by a deputation arranged by the Royal Colonial Institute, and with the views expressed the Colonial Secretary expressed much sympathy, stating that a Departmental Committee had already been set up to go into the matter.

We venture to express the hope that the Royal Colonial Institute will not rest content with that announcement, but that, both as a body and through its fellows who have seats in Parliament, it will continue to impress upon the Government the urgent need that a scheme at least as definite and immediately workable shall be put into operation as that which is so promptly receiving the practical support of the Dominion Government. This aspect of the matter is an Imperial one in which the Government of the Mother Country should take the initiative in arranging with those of the Overseas Dominions.

Canadian "Imperial" Poetry. Sir Herbert Warren, Professor of Poetry, dealt with the poets of Canada and Australia in the second of his lectures on "The Poetry of the Empire" at Oxford last Saturday. For a study of the "Imperial" poetry of Canada he recommended Wilfred Campbell's "Oxford Book of Canadian Verse"; and he spoke particularly of the work of Dr. Campbell, C. G. D. Roberts, Theodore Roberts, Bliss Carman, Archibald Lampman, Theodore Rand, Louis Fréchette, W. H. Drummond, and Canon Scott. Three notes of the Empire Sir Herbert Warren found in Canadian poetry—love of the new home, Canada; love of the old home; and love and loyalty to the vast whole which united both, and linked the past and present to the future, the Empire itself.

If they crossed the Pacific, added the Professor, they would find the same three notes floating to meet them over the southern waves. In certain broad features, in fact, he showed that the poetry of Canada and Australia resemble each other. In both the early poetry was largely immigrant; in the latter half of the century the native poetry had steadily and strikingly increased. But Canada is of the north, Australia essentially southern; the Red Indian is more romantic and picturesque than the "black fellow." Canada contains a large French Province and element, and has also a huge neighbour, whose influence cannot but effect her profoundly. Australia is more homogeneous and more isolated.

* * *

Overseas Credits. A useful article appears in the current number of the *Round Table* on the subject of "Financing the War." The writer points out that while the British Empire and its dependencies are together immeasurably more wealthy than the Central Powers, the latter are in a better position to co-ordinate all their resources for the prosecution of war. The Mother Country, in addition to its loans to its Allies, has to purchase such enormous quantities of munitions and supplies from Overseas that, in spite of its great wealth, the medium of exchange may prove a difficulty. Payment for all our purchases in gold is as obviously impossible as it would be undesirable. Payment to the United States by means of American securities plus the £100,000,000 Anglo-French loan, are the methods in sight at present.

In regard to the Dominions, the writer in the *Round Table* maintains that it makes no difference to the British Treasury whether it has to pay \$15 for a shell to an American or a Canadian manufacturer. This statement is hardly accurate. The difference lies in the creditors. The British Government could deposit Treasury notes at Ottawa in exchange for Canadian currency notes, and use these to pay for its Canadian shells. It could not make such an arrangement with the Government of the United States.

The writer in question considers that the Dominion could give considerable financial assistance to the Mother Country by means of loans raised in the United States. As long as there is a sufficient volume of credit for ourselves and our Allies in those countries which are supplying food and munitions, it does not matter very much how the credit is raised. But it is obviously better for the Mother Country and her Allies to purchase in Canada in preference to the United States owing to the greater ease in establishing credits.

* * *

Mr. Henry Ford's Offer. Patriotic London newspapers have voiced the resentment of Mr. Henry Ford's hostile attitude to the Anglo-French loan in the United States by refusing to accept further advertisements of the Ford cars until his attitude is altered. Mr. Henry Ford is reported in the Canadian Press to have offered \$10,000 to the Canadian Red Cross. We have not heard whether this proffered solatium for outraged national susceptibilities was accepted. Mr. Henry Ford, as a clever and successful business man, who has hitherto enjoyed a large sale for his cars throughout the British Empire, should not forget that "it is not wise to bite the hand that feeds you."

CANADA LODGE.

A Flying Officer's Unique Experience.

The last meeting of this year of the Canada Lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C., on Tuesday. The W.M., Bro. C. H. Gurney, whose regiment is leaving almost immediately for the front, had fortunately been able to get short leave so as to preside on this occasion. Several officers of the Lodge were unavoidably absent, being engaged on active service, and the attendance of members was smaller owing to the same cause.

Capt. Kenneth Edgar Kennedy, of Sherbrooke, P.Q., an officer in the Flying Corps, was initiated. This gallant officer, who has previously made a reputation for himself as an explorer in Canadian Arctic lands, has also won distinction as a flying man. One narrow escape which he has recently experienced must be an almost unique occurrence even to those that go up into the air in ships. A shell burst some hundred feet below him, and a large piece of the shell was hurled upwards with just sufficient force to break a portion of the propeller and hit Captain Kennedy on the chest. The impact winded him, but did not prevent him from piloting his machine to safety. The portion of the shell which he thus caught in the air is one of his most treasured souvenirs. He flew part of the way to be initiated.

The next meeting of the Canada Lodge takes place on Tuesday, February 22, 1916.

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A CLEARER "CANADA."

Some of our readers have remarked on the slight alteration we have made in the colour printing of our front cover. The general colour effect of the lettering is less agreeable, we admit, and as the alteration has been criticised we will explain our reasons. The letters used by the designer were unusual, and as originally coloured the title *Canada* was not easily deciphered across a station platform. To remedy this without going to the expense of new designs and process blocks, the colouring of the letters was altered so as to bring the title into greater prominence. Though paler and, perhaps, less attractive, the title *Canada*, which this journal is so proud to bear, stands up more boldly, and will now be more easily seen among the multitude of its contemporaries on the bookstalls.

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An Ottawa message states that Canadian flour is to be sent to England for the baking of bread for the Canadian soldiers stationed here, and oats for the Canadian horses.

In connection with the great "Christmas in War-time" sale at the Albert Hall on December 8, 9, and 10, for the Professional Classes War Relief Council funds, there will be a Made-by-the-wounded Stall, of which H.R.H. Princess Victoria is President. For the Overseas Army the prize-givers include Lady Northcote for the Australians, Lady Strathcona for the Canadians, and Lady Minto for the Indian Army. Lady Strathcona is also the prize-giver for the R.N.V.R. in the Royal Navy department of this stall.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 5s., or 75c., for 21 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

KAY.—At Crofton, Vancouver Island, B.C., to Gwynne and Marie Kay—a son, MATTHEW.—At West Point Grey, Vancouver, on November 14, to Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Matland (née Jenny Coats)—a son.

WELSH.—At Vancouver, on November 6, the wife of A. M. Welsh, formerly of Springfield, Shetleston, Glasgow, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ASTELL—GRABURN.—On November 17, at St. Paul's Church, Vancouver, Godfrey Blacker, only son of William Wynyard Astell, Baythorne, Stoked-Clare, to Theresa Bronchard, only daughter of Nelson Graburn, Vancouver.

BAYLY—CARTWRIGHT.—On November 3, at St. Simon's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. E. C. Cayley, D.D., George W. Bayly, Lieutenant 3rd Battalion, C.E.F., to Catherine L. Q. R., eldest son of the late G. W. Bayly, of Hull, and the late George L. Q. R., of Hull, India, to Adeline Mary, daughter of the late James Strachan Cartwright, K.C., late Master in Chambers, Osgoode Hall.

BRECKITT—BLAKADER.—On November 2, at St. George's Church, Montreal, by the Rev. W. S. Major, Joseph Hamilton, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Blackader, of Montreal, to Lieut. Grenville Beckett, 40th Battalion, C.E.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Beckett, of Dublin, Ireland.

BEST—CARLHOF.—On November 17, at St. George's Church, Bloomfield, Lionel Loraine, Staff Lieutenant, Headquarters, C.E.F., elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Best, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Jessie Belle, elder daughter of the late Richard Carlhoff, of Toronto.

BUTTS—RICHARDSON.—On November 6, at Mark's Parish Church, Surlingham, Thames, Capt. Thomas Lowell Butts, C.A.M.C., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. James Butts, of Niagara Falls, Ontario, to Helen Mary, daughter of Dr. W. A. and Mrs. Richardson, of Victoria, B.C., and granddaughter of the late Dr. James H. Richardson, of Toronto.

TRYNO-COOK.—On November 21, in London, Ian William Alexander Tryno, Captain Royal Canadian Artillery, to Evelyn Hay, daughter of A. H. Cook, Esq., K.C., Quebec.

OWEN—GOODRIDGE.—On November 22, at St. John's, Westminster, by the Rev. Archdeacon Willmott, assisted by the Rev. O. E. Owen, father of the bridegroom, Lieut.-Col. H. Owen, B.M.S., *Grenadier*, to Grace Hyde Goodridge, younger daughter of the Hon. A. F. Goodridge, St. John's, Newfound.

DEATHS.

ON SERVICE.

HUTTONS.—Killed in action on November 14, John Lewis Huttons, Captain 4th Battalion Canadian Infantry, of the late Fleet Footstep Mountain Regiment, R.N., of Rockferry, Cheshire. Aged 30.

THE CANADIANS AT THE FRONT: EXCITING INCIDENTS

THE Canadian General Representative at the front has sent to the Minister of Militia and Defence at Ottawa the following account of the doings of the Canadians at the front:-

"During the period October 22 to 29 the general situation on our front underwent no material change. Heavy rains have fallen. In intervals of sunshine the enemy's artillery displayed considerable activity, and our artillery replied by shelling the enemy's billets and trenches. With the exception of occasional outbursts of bombing the enemy was unusually quiet. There was little hostile rifle or machine-gun fire. Our bombers and patrols maintained their activity. Whenever possible our working parties were actively employed. Several enemy working parties were dispersed by our fire.

"Early on the morning of October 21 Private K. J. Donoghue, 4th Battalion, volunteered to go out in search of one of our men who had been wounded the previous night on patrol close to the German trenches. Donoghue found this man hiding in a clump of bushes. After dressing his wounds, Donoghue succeeded in bringing him in. On October 22 a mine was exploded under a German gallery in front of us. An enemy mining party is believed to have been blown up.

"On October 23 scouts of our 8th (Winnipeg) Battalion discovered and exploded a land mine concealed in a small hole and covered over with leaves and grass. The crater formed was four feet deep and eight feet in diameter. In another locality a grenade was found with a trip wire attached.

"On the night of October 25 a patrol of our 2nd (Eastern Ontario) Battalion crept to within twenty yards of a German working party. Three bombs were thrown among the enemy, causing several casualties.

Air Duels.

"On the morning of October 26 a hostile aeroplane of the Albatross type was attacked by a British airman and brought to earth 200 yards behind our front line trenches, in the area of our 14th (Montreal) Battalion. The pilot was killed. The observer, who was slightly wounded, was taken prisoner. The enemy endeavoured to destroy the machine by artillery fire as it lay on the ground, but completely failed, over one hundred shells being fired, but only two taking effect, slightly damaging one wing. The aeroplane was armed with a Colt machine-gun. Examination proved this gun to be the property of our 14th Battalion. During the Ypres battle in April it had been temporarily loaned to our 13th Battalion when relieving our 14th Battalion in the trenches. In subsequent fighting it had been abandoned on April 23. Thus after six calendar months and the three days of grace allowed by Canadian law the gun was returned by the enemy to its rightful owners.*

"On the same day another hostile aeroplane was attacked over our line by a British airman and brought to earth in a crippled condition a few hundred yards behind the German front line trenches. It was heavily fired upon by our artillery.

"Thousands of our men witnessed these two air duels, in which the British airmen completely outfought and outmanoeuvred the Germans.

Reconnaissance Work.

"On the night of October 26-27 a reconnaissance was undertaken by Lieut. Owen, Sergt. Meyersbin, Corpl. Weir, and Privates Layovitch and Royce, of our 7th (British Columbia) Battalion. Various enemy listening posts were visited, but found empty. The party then crawled through a breach in the wire up to the German parapet and threw bombs into the trenches, causing great confusion among the enemy. Our party returned safely. Special reconnaissance was also carried out by Col. Depree, Col. Kerr, and Major Parsons. Valuable information was gained, and the three officers were congratulated by General Alderson.

"On October 27 his Majesty the King inspected the Canadian troops. Every infantry unit was represented by a detachment of fifty men, and our Cavalry Brigade, 1st and 2nd C.M.R. Brigades, Artillery Brigades, and other units by proportionate contingents. About two thousand of our men marched past his Majesty, and about five thousand more lined the roads. The weather cleared for the occasion, and our men presented a splendid appearance. His Majesty was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, and received a hearty welcome as he passed to and from the reviewing ground.

"Major-General Carson, accompanied by Col. Sir H. Montagu

* This incident has already been described in *Canada*. For their bravery the British airmen—Capt. Robert Lorraine, the actor, and Temp. Lieut. the Hon. Eric Fox Pitt-Lubbock—have been awarded the Military Cross.

SNAPSHOTS of any incidents or occurrences in the daily life of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, either at work, or play, or on active service, are of great interest to readers of "Canada." We shall be pleased to develop films free of cost, and will carefully return films and prints to the senders.

Allan and Col. Maynard Rogers, visited our troops during the period.

"Private A. H. Wythe, of the 5th (Western Canada) Battalion, has been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal."

BRITISH COLUMBIANS' DARING.

Sir John French Describes a "Successful Enterprise."

Information from the front shows that the following daring enterprise, described in Sir John French's despatch of Thursday of last week, was carried out by the 7th Batt. (1st B.C. Regt.):

"A successful enterprise was carried out by a small party of our troops on the night of November 16-17, with the loss of one man killed and one man wounded. Just north of the river Douve (south-west of Messines) they forced an entrance into the enemy's front trench. After bayoneting 30 of the occupants the party returned to our trenches with a loss of one man killed



A COTTAGE NEAR THE CANADIAN LINES
Where a woman was killed by a German shell earlier in the year.

and one slightly wounded, bringing with them 12 German prisoners. This is the incident which the enemy reports as the repulse of a surprise attack on the Messines-Armentieres road."

A TRIBUTE TO THE FIRST DIVISION. Major-General Currie in London.

Major-General A. W. Currie, C.B., General Officer Commanding the 1st Division, is at present in London on leave. He states that within a short time all the men at the front will have had leave. He strongly favours leave being granted, as it freshens the men up, rendering them more fit for renewed warfare. Leave for eight or nine days every three months is being arranged as far as possible.

Major-General Currie speaks highly of the spirit of discipline in his Division, it being unbroken after several months on the field.

When asked what the men would appreciate as Christmas gifts, Major-General Currie suggested puddings, cakes and chocolates, Bovril essences, hot drinks, also tobacco and cigarettes.

CANADIAN ENGINEERS IN FLANDERS. Work of the Railway Construction Corps.

Captain H. Wellwood, of the Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps, who has arrived in Montreal in connection with his military duties, has given some details concerning the work of the Canadian engineers in Flanders (says a Central News message).

Largely through their energy and inventiveness, the Belgian front line trenches, he says, have been rendered impregnable. The engineering mind has been called upon to devise on the spot counter measures against the German offensive. They have been so successful that during the recent "big push" by the Anglo-French forces the Belgian trenches received and survived a drenching with high explosives comparable with that to which the German trenches were subjected by the French and British guns.

The Germans tried to get to the trenches at the time of the Anglo-French "drive"; but the only result was to strew the ground before them with dead and wounded. They had been

raining high explosives on the trenches at this point for two days before the final attack came, but the french, with its concrete defences and its ramparts of boulders and loose earth, was intact.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT. The "Mad" Canadians.

Lieut. Fred Raymond, 21st Battalion, writing home to Cornwall, Ontario, says:—

"Our boys take to it splendidly. It seems very much of a sporting proposition to them. The British, French, and Belgians can't understand them. They, of course, take everything seriously. The French call us the Mad Canadians. The trenches are not far apart, from 50 yds. in places up to 100 yds., so we hear some great repartee at times. Last evening they (the enemy) favoured us with 'When you wore a tulip and I wore a big red rose.' They are splendid singers anyway."

Blown Up by a Mine.

Private Peter Bell, of one of the Canadian battalions, writing to his mother in Dundee, says:—

"Still safe and sound, but pretty lucky. We had a terrible night the night before. The platoons of our left-half company are holding a pretty stiff corner of the line, only thirty yards from Fritz, and they blew up a mine under us and left a hole as big to bury D.M.'s" (a Dundee store) "twice over. We were all stunned for a second by the explosion, but what was left of us kept back Fritz. As soon as the mine went up they started to shell us, and turned dozens of machine-guns on us. The row was awful—you have no idea—but every man who was able stuck to it, as we expected Hans to charge; but our rifle fire kept him back. I was hugging three other fellows at the time of the explosion, and they were all wounded by falling stones and earth. I got a clout on the back of the head with something hard, but, believe me, I didn't stop to pick it up. They expected us to beat it, but they only made us sore. Some of their bomb-throwers did come across, but didn't stay long. They bayoneted one of our fellows who was half-buried, and blew some more to h— with bombs. They pitched a bagful of them in the bay I was in, but they didn't go off. The next day was the worst of all—getting the dead.

Artillery in Good Shape.

"Now comes the other part. We didn't take all this for nothing. Anything they start we finish up good and strong. The night they blew us up our artillery helped us out, and they sure did it in good shape. Next day they bombarded Fritz for fifty minutes, and gave 'em h—." They must have killed a pile of men, as pretty nearly every shot hit the mark. You have no idea of the row these shells make when they burst. The concussion was even making our top sandbags play 'Home, Sweet Home.' We were all glad to get out for a rest. Two days ago our artillery gave 'em socks again, and they sure must have killed an awful crowd. We got our information from aeroplanes and observation balloons. I guess you saw about bombarding them on a forty mile front. The General was tickled to death at the way we stood it, and told our Major he could recommend two men for the D.C.M., but he said every one did alike."

Germans Who Were "Fed Up."

An employee of the Canadian Emigration Office, Private A. G. Hannell, writes to Mr. J. Obed Smith from No. 23 Clearing Hospital on November 18:—

"As you will see by the above address, I am still in hospital, but I do not expect to be at this hospital after to-morrow, as you will see it is a clearing hospital. My knee does not improve at all, and am afraid it will take some time to get fit again. Our battalion is now out of the trenches and back having a month's rest. Our platoon sergeant came in and saw me yesterday, and he told me they had had an awful time. My platoon now numbers seven, and our battalion strength is less than 200, although we have had another draft. I was in the trenches with them for two days before my knee cracked up, and they were in an awful state. The water was well over our knees; there were no dug-outs, and the trench was continually falling in, and we were getting a lot of enfilade fire. But if we were having a bad time the Germans were having a worse, and one night 150 of them came over and gave themselves up and told us they were shelled out, and flooded out, and could not get any food; they were in a sorry state, and thoroughly 'fed up.'"

Fortitude of the Wounded.

"We have been supplied with jackboots and jerseys and skin coats, and notice they are marked 'Made in Canada,' and they

are certainly first-class and much appreciated by us." The parcel of apples you kindly sent me arrived, I understand, after I had left the trenches, but I can assure you they were not wasted, as I left instructions for them to be divided amongst my platoon. We get wounded in here every day, and it is really surprising to see the fortitude with which they bear the pain without a murmur; I have seen a man with his face and head swathed in bandages, but as long as he had enough room to get a cigarette in his mouth he was quite happy. It takes a good bit more than a wound, or a German either, to make the Tommies downhearted, I can tell you.

"P.S.—You should see the kilties in jackboots; they look more like the principal girl at a pantomime."

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CANADIANS ON THE "ANGLIA." Their Heroism and Marvellous Escapes.

A number of wounded Canadians were being brought to England by the hospital ship *Anglia* when she was sunk by a mine last week, and had marvellous escapes, while several distinguished themselves by their heroism.

The most marvellous escape among many was that of a Canadian boy (relates the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*). It was only on Sunday that he was shot in the leg by a sniper near the trenches. When the boat struck he remained in his cot for a little time dazed, then dragged himself on deck and jumped overboard, where he tried to save another Canadian, whose leg was in splints but who was already drowned. He was picked up by one of the *Lusitania's* boats and taken to the collier. As soon as he reached the deck she blew up. He was picked up by a second boat, which immediately capsized, and he floated for some time before one of the torpedo-boats saved him.

"A Real Hero."

"That's a real hero," he said, pointing to a stockily built, swarthy French-Canadian who had been sent home with a bullet in his chest. "He saved no end of lives by going up and down collecting lifebelts and tying them on people who otherwise must have died." One man so saved actually had both his legs in splints. His rescuer was delighted to see him afterwards on the hospital train.

A Canadian, a university man, sent home with pleurisy supervening on pneumonia and almost too weak to crawl on deck, scrambled to the rail near the stern, dangerously near the propeller, and calmly waited till the last possible moment before walking across the exposed side of the boat where the propeller casing lay horizontally and dropping into the water. His excitement and determination brought him through an experience which should have killed him.

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THE MAPLES.

Sir Robert Borden Planted Maple Seeds on the Graves of
Canadians Killed in Flanders.

*Twenty years hence, when the last trench has crumbled,
And Time has lifted Belgium from her knees,
The wind that cools her hills and stirs her cornfields
Will sing through maple trees.*

*And the old peasant, resting by the roadside,
Will pause beneath their shade with lowered head,
Holding the graves as dedicate and sacred
To our all-hallowed dead,*

*Since here shall lie, far from the land they died for,
Where they had fallen in the battle's heart,
Thousands of heroes, nameless but immortal,
Forever set apart.*

*Though they may slumber in a foreign country,
Nothing shall break their rest or trouble them,
For stately emblems of their great Dominion
Will sigh their requiem.*

CAPTAIN HARWOOD STEELE.

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Messrs. W. Arnot and E. Leishman, of the London staff of the Bank of Montreal, have joined the Royal Flying Corps.

In an inter-battalion cross-country race at Epsom last Saturday, won by the 3rd Irish Guards, the teams from the 48th Battalion, C.E.F., took fifth and sixth places.

A "tag" day held throughout the Province of Ontario, in response to the Christmas appeal for the *Times* Red Cross fund for sick and wounded sailors and soldiers, resulted in the contribution of \$1,000,000.

The Editor of "Canada" will be pleased to receive for publication letters or extracts from letters written from the front by Canadian Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men.

CANADIAN OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

This Week's List.

Killed.

Higginson, Capt. J. L., 4th Batt. (Central Ontario Regt.).
Hughes, Lieut. C., 6th Field Co., 2nd Division Engineers.

Wounded.

Branton, Lieut. H. G., 4th Batt.
Greenushields, Lieut. C., 24th Batt.
Jones, Lieut. H. C., 3rd Batt. (Toronto Regt.).
McLree, Lieut. J. R., 7th Batt. (British Columbia Regt.).
McKenzie, Maj. J. A., 26th Batt.
Pyman, Lieut. C. K. L., 5th Batt. (Western Canada Regt.).
Sommerville, Lieut. F. B., 4th Batt.
Turner, Capt. A. G., 5th Infantry Brigade, Headquarters.
Warburton, Lieut. E. R., 4th Batt.

Captain J. L. Higginson.

Captain John Lucas Higginson, 4th Batt., C.E.F. (killed on November 14), was the son of the late Fleet-Paymaster Montagu Higginson, R.N., of Rockferry, Cheshire, and was 30 years of age. He was educated at Rossall School, and held a commission in the 4th West Yorkshire Regiment until he went to Canada. For four years he was in the North-West Mounted Police, and subsequently held a Government appointment, which he gave up at the beginning of the war. He belonged to the 101st Edmonton Fusiliers. He leaves a widow and two children.

Lieut. C. Hughes.

Lieut. C. Hughes, 6th Field Co., 2nd Division Engineers, C.E.F. (killed in action), received his commission on January 12 of this year. He was formerly in the 2nd Field Company, Canadian Engineers, with headquarters at Toronto.

OTHER OFFICERS KILLED.

Second Lieut. J. S. Pressly.

Second-Lieutenant J. Seymour Pressly, 1/5 Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (killed in action in Flanders on November 16), was the youngest son of Mr. D. L. Pressly, Holgate House, York, editor of the *Yorkshire Herald*. After leaving school he entered the head office of the North-Eastern Railway Company at York. About three years ago he left for Canada and obtained a commercial appointment in Winnipeg, and while there he joined the 100th Regiment of Grenadiers. Early in the present year he gave up his appointment, and on coming home received a commission in the K.O.Y.L.I.

Captain R. M. Sebag-Montefiore.

We read with much regret of the death of Captain R. M. Sebag-Montefiore, at Alexandria, as the result of wounds received at Gallipoli. Captain Sebag-Montefiore belonged to one of the most notable of the old Jewish families in England. After leaving Oxford he made an extensive trip through Canada, visiting various Jewish colonies, and the many friends he made in the Dominion will mourn his loss. He devoted himself largely to public affairs and practical philanthropy, and his death at the early age of 33 cuts short a career of great usefulness and promise.

Captain G. H. Sloan.

Captain George Henry Sloan, 2nd Scottish Horse (died of wounds), was the third surviving son of Dr. Samuel Sloan, of Somerset Place, Edinburgh, and was 37 years of age. He served with the Scots Greys in the South African War, and when the present hostilities commenced was in Vancouver, where he com-

manded the Frontiersmen. He came to England with the Canadian Contingent.

Lieut. D. V. Trewartha-James.

Lieutenant Derrie Vernon Trewartha-James, 5th Royal Berkshire Regiment (at first reported "wounded and missing," now reported "killed in action" at the Quarries, Houluch, France, on October 13), was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Trewartha-James, of Manor Lodge, Grove End Road, London, N.W. He was 26 years of age. He was educated at Hinwick House, Wellingborough, and at Bradford College. He chose the engineering profession, and accompanied his parents to Western Australia and later to British Columbia, where he turned his attention to land surveying and estate agency. He came home for a holiday, and when war broke out obtained a commission in the Royal Berks Regiment.

OFFICERS WOUNDED AND MISSING.

The following are particulars regarding the Canadian officers reported wounded this week: Lieut. H. G. Branton, at No. 7 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne (serious gunshot wound in fingers); Lieut. H. C. Greenushields, at No. 1 British Red Cross Hospital, Le Touquet (wounded in arm); Lieut. J. R. McLree and Captain A. G. Turner, back at duty; Major J. A. McKenzie, Lieut. C. K. L. Pyman and Lieut. E. R. Warburton, at No. 7 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne; Lieut. F. B. Sommerville, at 50, Weymouth Street, London, W.; Lieut. H. C. Jones, at Le Touquet (septic pneumonia).

Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Tobin (O.C. the 29th (Vancouver) Battalion), who was slightly wounded recently, has recovered and resumed the command of the battalion.

Major A. E. Dubuc, 22nd (French-Canadian) Battalion, whose name appeared in a casualty list a week or two ago, was badly shaken up through a shell exploding in or near his dug-out, but a few days ago was almost himself again, and was expected to rejoin his battalion very shortly.

Second-Lieut. J. Beverley Robinson, Royal Flying Corps, is reported missing in France under date Nov. 2. Any information will be gratefully received by his mother, Mrs. Christopher Robinson, care of General Robinson, Beverley House, Eaton Rise, Ealing. The news will be received with regret by his many friends in London. Prior to the outbreak of the war Mr. Robinson was associated with Mr. Ernest Heaton, of Toronto, the publisher of the well-known "Heaton's Annual."

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Mr. Beckles Willson's "Life of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal" is to be published by Cassell and Co. early next month.

"What this Christmas Means to Canadians" is the title of an interesting article in last week's *Queen*, by Miss M. MacLeod Moore, an esteemed contributor to *Canada*.

Second Lieut. the Hon. Robert Henry Palmer Howard, East Surrey Regiment, of 27, Grosvenor Square, London, W., who was killed near Ypres on May 8, son of Dr. R. J. Bliss Howard and Lady Strathcona (only child of the late Lord Strathcona), left unsettled property to the value of £9,748.

We are informed by Lady Drummond that at the expressed desire of their Majesties the Club of the Maple Leaf, 11, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, London, W., will henceforward be known as the "King George and Queen Mary Maple Leaf Club." So popular has this residential club for soldiers on furlough become that in one day last week 172 Canadian soldiers availed themselves of its accommodation.



THE CAMP KITCHEN OF ONE OF THE CANADIAN BATTALIONS IN ENGLAND

THE MILITARY CROSS For Brave Canadian Officers.

The Military Cross has been conferred upon two Canadian officers for deeds described in last week's *Canada*. They are:-

Lieut. John Gibson Anderson, 5th Battalion.
For conspicuous gallantry near Messines on October 8, 1915, when he went out with Private Wythe to a German sap. Lieutenant Anderson entered the sap, and Private Wythe crept along the edge. They met and shot two Germans, exchanged shots with three others, and brought back the rifles of the men they had killed. Next day they returned to the sap and attacked another party of Germans, who retired, leaving a cloak, some bombs, a periscope, etc., behind. These they brought in. Much valuable information was gained.

Lieutenant Albert William Northover, 28th Battalion.
For conspicuous gallantry on October 8, 1915, near Wytschaete. When the Germans had exploded mines near our trench, Lieutenant Northover was buried under debris, but immediately on being dug out he assumed control and took steps to deny to the enemy any foothold in the craters. His prompt action and gallant example went a long way towards successfully coping with a difficult and dangerous situation.

Lieut. A. Murison, of Victoria, B.C., who has been serving with the Royal Field Artillery since the beginning of the war, has been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry on September 25 and 26.

CANADIAN RED CROSS WORK.

The King's Canadian Convalescent Hospital.

Colonel Hodgetts, the Canadian Red Cross Commissioner, in conversation with a representative of *Canada* at his headquarters, 14, Cockspur Street, said that the King has approved the name "The King's Canadian Red Cross Convalescent Hospital" for the property in Bushey Park which he has placed at the disposal of the Society. The Lord Chamberlain's Department has already nearly completed decorations and repairs to the Lodge, in which the Canadian Red Cross Society will be able to place 60 beds. It has also approved the plans submitted for additional buildings which will increase the total accommodation to about 300 beds. The cost of equipment, estimated at £12,000, has been entirely provided for by the headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society in Toronto. The staff will be appointed by the Director of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, Surgeon-General Carleton Jones.

Colonel Hodgetts also said: "We are at present negotiating to acquire some school buildings near Gravesend as a third Canadian Red Cross Convalescent hospital, where there will be room for 300 beds."

Red Cross Supplies.

Alluding to the question of supplies, and reported congestion, Colonel Hodgetts explained: "In July and August we were among other sufferers from labour troubles and congestion at the docks, and were unable to warehouse promptly goods consigned to us. Owing to the very nature of our work, we must look ahead, and therefore cannot always avoid congestion. For instance, after the battle of Loos there was a sudden demand for 1,300 cases of supplies from our Boulogne base. To make up this call we were fortunately able at once to send 1,100 cases from our storage warehouses in London. It is, indeed, absolutely necessary for us to keep a large quantity of supplies in readiness for such contingencies; there can be no normal daily receipts and issues of Red Cross stores. We have to be prepared for sudden calls upon our resources, and must consequently accumulate stores to meet such calls, or we should fail in one of the principal objects for which the Society was founded. We have recently secured additional warehouse accommodation in London."

Five storehouses of the Canadian Explosives Company containing cordite have been destroyed at Parry Sound, Ontario. The buildings were within a mile and a half of the manufacturing plant. There were no casualties.

Among the Canadians staying at Beresford Lodge Convalescent Home for Officers, Birchington-on-Sea, Kent, lent by Lord Decies, are Major W. R. Brown, of the 26th Batt., and Nursing Sisters Margaret Refoy and Blanche Vignault. This home is open to all officers and nurses of the Canadian and other Overseas Forces. During the Christmas and New Year season Canadians and Australasians, whether invalided or not, will be welcome. The Christmas arrangements include a Christmas tree and children's party, a dance, and a concert. The house being provided rent free, only a mess bill to cover bare expenses is charged.

All enquiries as to the whereabouts of wounded, sick, and missing Canadian officers and men on active service should be addressed to the Information Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Anthony Freeland, Collector of Inland Revenue at Ottawa, died suddenly there on November 13 in his 59th year.

The death is announced in Montreal on the 15th inst. of Mrs. Lucinde Helen Gordon, wife of the late Lieut.-Colonel Fred W. Haultain, R.A., and daughter of the late Major-General Alexander Gordon, R.E., in her 86th year. She was the mother of the Hon. Frederick W. Haultain, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan, and formerly Premier of the North-West Territories.

Warburton Pike.

The last papers to arrive from Victoria, B.C., brought sad news to those who enjoyed the privilege of the friendship of Warburton Pike. He was drowned at Bournemouth a few weeks ago, but in the turmoil of war the news only reached this office in this roundabout way. The author of "Through the Barren Ground of Northern Canada" and "Through the Sub-Arctic Forest," was known by his books to thousands of sportsmen and explorers in two hemispheres, though probably few men knew him at all intimately. Warburton Pike was one of the most modest and unassuming of men, considering his achievements and abilities. A Dorset man, educated at Rugby and Oxford, he went to British Columbia when he was twenty-five, and made an international name for himself as an intrepid explorer and big-game hunter. He took no part in the public life of the Province, but he was instrumental in drawing the attention of British and American sportsmen to the great attractions which British Columbia had to offer, and he was able to influence some wise legislation concerning the preservation of game. Of recent years he seldom shot the game he stalked, preferring to secure their photographs through a telephoto lens. Some of his remarkable snapshots of caribou have appeared in *Canada*. For the past thirty years he had made his headquarters in Victoria, where in the intervals of his return to civilisation he would be found at the Union Club. Although long past military age, he came over to the Mother Country to "do his bit," hoping that his knowledge of sailing and motor craft might make his services of use for submarine defence or patrol work. There is peculiar irony in the fact that the first offer that was made to him was the post of paymaster. To offer such a man routine office work was an unfortunate instance of official bungling. We believe that work more suitable to his outstanding abilities was afterwards found for him. Warburton Pike was a very valuable link between British Columbia and the Mother Country. He was one of the very best types of the English sportsman, and his loss will be very deeply felt by all his friends.

THE CANADIAN WAR CONTINGENT ASSOCIATION.

The Canadian War Contingent Association, apart from the distribution of extra comforts to the Canadian Contingents both at the front and in the United Kingdom, last week sent 75 sacks of Canadian newspapers to the First and Second Divisions, and considerably over 100 bales of current magazines and 25 bales of used magazines. Large supplies of writing paper and envelopes are also forwarded every few days to the front for the use of the Canadian Divisions. The cinema which has been lent to the Association is being used each night in the different camps at Shorncliffe, and the recreation rooms appear to be crowded on every occasion.

Further Subscriptions up to November 23.

Mrs. G. K. Gates, £80 15s. 10d.; Miss E. C. Stephen (2nd and additional), £10 13s. 8d.; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Palmer, £10 13s. 3d.; Wellington Lodge No. 46, A.F. and A.M., £10; Sir William Osler, Bart., F.R.S. (15th sub.), £10; Lady Franklin Chamber, I.O.D.E., Salt Springs, £8 6s. 5d.; Major W. Todd, £5 5s.; Mr. J. W. Woodthorpe, £5 5s.; Mr. D. W. Thomas, £5; Mr. F. W. Ashe, £5; Miss Mary S. Strickland, £2; Mrs. Arthur Fraser, £1 0s. 5d.; Mr. P. A. Crump, £1; Miss F. M. Perrier (4th and additional), £1 1s.; Miss A. M. Perrier (4th and additional), £1 1s.; Mr. D. M. Farmer (12th sub.), £1; Lady Mason (15th and additional sub.), 10s.; Mrs. Mary B. Sanford, 10s.; Anonymous (6d. and 6d.), 1s.

Total amount of subscriptions received and promised to date, £34,336.

The Granville Hotel, Ramsgate, has been turned into a hospital for wounded and convalescent Canadian soldiers, and will accommodate 600 men. Lieut.-Col. Watt, of the Canadian Field Ambulance, is in charge, assisted by Capt. and Quartermaster R. Kirkpatrick.

TO READERS OF "CANADA."

The Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, London, S.W., will be glad to receive copies of "Canada" when finished with for distribution by visitors among Canadian patients in the various hospitals.

THE CANADIANS IN ENGLAND.

Notes from the Camps at Shorncliffe and Bramshott.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LORD BROOKE, M.V.O., has arrived at Bramshott Camp from the front, where he was commanding the 4th Infantry Brigade, 2nd Canadian Division, and has now taken command of the 2nd Canadian Training Division there.

Brig.-General Lord Brooke's Headquarters Staff at Bramshott Camp is at present as follows: A.D.C., Lieut. Flavell; A.A. and Q.M.G., Lieut.-Colonel C. F. de Salis (88th Victoria Fusiliers, Victoria, B.C.—late O.C. 30th British Columbia Reserve Battalion); D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Corelli (O.C. No. 18 Company, C.A.S.C., Winnipeg—late D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Canadian Training Division, Shorncliffe); D.A.A.G., Major Cunningham (late 30th B.C. Reserve Battalion); Senior Medical Officer, Major Hughes (C.A.M.C.); Staff Captain, Captain Moorhead (late 30th B.C. Reserve Battalion).

Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Hanson (1st Canadian Grenadier Guards, Montreal), 14th Royal Montreal Battalion, is now established at Bramshott Camp as Assistant Director of Recruiting and Organisation, his establishment being subsidiary to the chief office at Shorncliffe. Lieut. C. A. H. Raymond is assisting him in the work.

Captain C. Warne Ward (Canadian Pay and Record Office, London) has been appointed Headquarters Paymaster, Canadians in Training in the Aldershot Command, and, with his staff, is now established in Tonbridge House, Liphook, near Bramshott Camp.

Appointment for Colonel Shillington.

Colonel A. T. Shillington, M.D., C.A.M.C., has been promoted from the command of No. 2 Canadian Stationary Hospital in France to the position of A.D.M.S. to the Canadian troops at Bramshott, and passed through London on Tuesday.

Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Clarke, until recently deputy head of the Canadian branch hospital at Treport, has been appointed by Surgeon-General Jones to the charge of No. 2 Canadian Stationary Hospital near Boulogne, in succession to Colonel Shillington.

The 60th (Montreal) Battalion, in command of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. de L. Gascoigne, arrived at Bramshott Camp last week from Valcartier. As a regimental mascot the men of the battalion have brought with them to England a species of native duck which they "commandeered" in the vicinity of Valcartier.

Major T. F. Homer Dixon (Lord Strathcona's Horse, Winnipeg), who went to the front as D.A.A. and Q.M.G. of the 2nd Division, is now in charge of the work connected with Court Martials exclusively, and Major Stewart has taken his place as D.A.A. and Q.M.G.

Captain F. S. Morrison (Royal Canadian Dragoons), D.A.A.G., 2nd Division, has been promoted to the rank of Major.

Captain Guy Boyer has been appointed to command "B" Company, 22nd (French-Canadian) Battalion, consequent upon the death of Major A. V. Roy, who was recently killed.

Driver J. D. Fraser, 18th Battery, 5th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery, 2nd Division, C.E.F., has been given a commission in the 2/4th Leicestershire Regiment.

Major G. J. Ingram, formerly Third in Command of the 18th (Western Ontario) Battalion, is now Claims Officer of the 2nd Division, attached to Headquarters Staff. Major Ingram belongs to the 7th Fusiliers, of London, Ontario.

Lieut.-Colonel B. A. Ingraham (O.C. 3rd Brigade, C.F.A., Sydney, N.S.), has been transferred from the Reserve Brigade of Artillery, Shorncliffe, to the staff of the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, Shorncliffe, for intelligence work.

During the absence on short leave from the front of Captain F. B. Ware, Lieut.-Colonel T. V. Anderson (1st Divisional Engineers) acted as D.A.A.G. to the 1st Division.

Lieut.-Colonel T. B. Welch (attached for special duty to Headquarters Staff, 1st Division), who came to England with the 1st (Western Ontario) Battalion in October, 1914, has been specially invited to return to his home town, Windsor, Ontario, to take command of the new 99th (Essex County) Battalion, now being organised in that city and its district.

Lieut.-Col. H. R. Casgrain.

Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Casgrain, officer commanding No. 3 Stationary Hospital, C.E.F., who, with his establishment and Nos. 1 and 5 Stationary Hospitals, was drafted to Egypt and the Dardanelles last June for service with the Anglo-French forces in the Mediterranean command, has been invalided to Shorncliffe, where he is now a patient at the St. Helena Military Hospital. Though his illness has been serious, the Colonel is now making a good recovery.

The extensive premises of the West Cliff Hotel, Folkestone, are shortly to be taken over by the Canadian Military Medical authorities as a hospital for eye and ear cases. The transformation of the hotel into a hospital suitable for these specific purposes is now in progress.

Mrs. McLeod, wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. F. McLeod, commanding the 12th Reserve Battalion, accompanied by their children, has arrived at Folkestone from Canada.

The marriage was celebrated on Wednesday of last week, at St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, London, W.C., of Lieut. Lionel L. Bent, of Halifax, N.S., Acting Staff Captain to the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, Shorncliffe, and Miss Jessie Cardiff, of Toronto. The bride's sister, Miss Gladys Cardiff, acted as bridesmaid, and the honeymoon was spent at Sherborne, Dorset.

Lieut. G. G. Chisholm (7th British Columbia Battalion) returned to Canada on duty last week, and will there apply to the military authorities for extended leave.



Photos

AT A CANADIAN BASE-BALL MATCH IN ENGLAND.



[Miss M. Towner.

THE "MASCOT" TURNS HIS BACK ON THE GAME!

Lieut.-Colonel G. G. Nasmyth, Special Water Expert, attached to Headquarters, 1st Canadian Division, has returned on short leave of absence to Toronto.

Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Connell, C.A.M.C., No. 5 Stationary Hospital (Queen's), returned to Canada last week to resume his duties on the staff of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

Captain H. E. C. Sturdee (62nd Fusiliers, St. John, N.B.), of the 12th Reserve Battalion, returned to Canada last week on duty. During the summer Captain Sturdee was attached to the 15th Highlanders' Battalion at the front, and is still suffering from nervous shock.

Lieut. W. J. Brown (8th Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars, Sussex, N.B.), 6th Regiment (Canadian Mounted Rifles, returned to Canada on duty last week.

Captain R. H. Macdonald (C.A.M.C.) and Captain W. A. Pickup (C.A.M.C.) returned to Canada at the end of last week on leave of absence.

Captain the Rev. A. B. Payne (late Chaplain to the 11th Reserve Battalion, C.E.F.) has returned to Canada and, it is understood, will resume his clerical duties at home in Western Canada.

Captain W. J. Enright, C.A.M.C., Medical Officer of the 22nd French-Canadian Battalion, who was wounded at the front a few weeks ago, and was invalided to the Canadian Military



IN THE "LINES" OF THE 32ND (WESTERN CANADA) RESERVE BATTALION AT SHORNCLIFFE.

Hospital at Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe, has sufficiently recovered to undertake the duties of Medical Officer in charge of the party of over 200 wounded and medically unfit which left Shorncliffe for Canada towards the end of last week. Captain Enright came to England last May with Lieut.-Colonel Mignault's No. 4 Stationary Hospital (French-Canadian), and was transferred to the 22nd Battalion at the beginning of September.

Among other officers who sailed for Canada last week on sick leave were Major C. K. Fraser (53rd Sherbrooke Regiment) Sherbrooke, P.Q.—late 12th Reserve Battalion), 15th Highlanders Battalion; Lieut. A. A. Wanklyn, 11th Reserve Battalion; Lieut. W. F. Gault, 5th Brigade C.F.A., who is suffering from nervous shock due to shell explosion; Lieut. Geo. E. Shaw (88th Victoria Fusiliers, Victoria, B.C.), 7th B.C. Battalion, who has not yet recovered the use of his right foot; Lieut. M. Laing, 24th Montreal Battalion, who is suffering from a fractured arm; and Lieut. G. G. Addison, C.F.A.

Lieut.-Colonel M. A. Colquhoun (O.C. 4th Central Ontario Battalion), Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Lindsay (1st Divisional Engineers), Major the Rev. Canon F. G. Scott (Senior Chaplain, 1st Canadian Division), Captain F. Davey (Field Cashier, 1st Canadian Division), and Lieut. Horridge (Divisional Cyclists, 1st Canadian Division), are amongst the officers who have been spending short leave from the front in England.

Looking After Returning Soldiers.

The periodical party of soldiers returned to Canada last week as medically unfit for further military service numbered some 220. They arrived at Shorncliffe Station from their different units about 10.30 a.m. on November 18. Assembled at the station were large numbers of Canadian Red Cross nurses and members of the Canadian Women's Emergency Committee, of

Folkestone. First of all the ladies served out hot coffee and light refreshments to each man, all the while chatting away pleasantly and encouragingly to them, and when the wants of each and all had been thoroughly satisfied in this direction the ladies handed to each man before he boarded the train a large, neat parcel of comforts. These parcels included socks, handkerchiefs, a balalaclava cap, neck scarf, briar pipe, tobacco and cigarettes. Colonel Rennie, A.D.M.S., Moore Barracks Hospital, had previously arranged for a box of games, supplied by the Red Cross Society, to be sent to the ship at Liverpool for the use and amusement of the men on the voyage.

Among the ladies of the Canadian Women's Emergency Committee who assisted in this much-appreciated send-off were Mrs. W. St. Pierre Hughes, Mrs. H. J. Cowan, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Bogart, Mrs. Eber, Mrs. Schmidlin, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Lambert, and Miss Batc.

COMMISSIONS AND APPOINTMENTS FOR CANADIANS.

Attached to Headquarters Units.

STAFF CAPTAIN.—Lieut. W. B. Weeld, 2nd Queen's Own Rifles, vice Capt. F. B. Ware, 7th Fusiliers.

ASSIST PROV.-MARSHAL.—Major F. Gilman, R. Can. Dragoons. ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S AND QMR-GENERAL'S STAFF.—D.A.Q.M.G.—Major H. W. Clinch, 3rd Hussars.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—To be temp. Capt.: Capt. A. D. Irwin, C.F.A. R.A.M.C.—To be temp. Lieuts.: Lieut. G. B. Wiswell, M.D., Lieut. H. T. Douglas, M.D., G. W. Racey, M.B., L. H. Douglass, M.D., T. A. Braddon, M.B., C. R. Totton, M.B., D. C. Wilson, M.D., and J. D. Curtis, M.B., C.A.M.C.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.—Pte. T. Schofield, J. V. C. Watt, and Sergt. F. A. Jarrott, C.E.F. (Durham Light Infantry); Pte. J. Jackson and Sergt. E. Ketteringham, Can. Div. Cyclist Co. (Norfolk Regt.); Pte. J. Hornby, Can. Div. Cav. (South Lancashire Regt.); Pte. F. Pemberthy, C.E.F. (Gordon Highlanders); Cpl. L. H. Burt and Pte. C. V. Bacon, Can. Remount Depot (Royal Engineers); Lt.-Cpl. J. Beveridge and Pte. J. A. Church, 19th Alberta Dragoons (Royal Engineers); Pte. T. C. Walker, P.P.C.L.I. (Lancashire Fusiliers).

Canadian Expeditionary Force.

19TH ALBERTA DGNS.—Lieut. J. W. Tipton to be temp. Capt. CAN. ENGRS.—Capt. L. W. Malcolm to be temp. Maj.; Lieut. D. S. Ellis to be temp. Capt.

4TH BATT.—Lieut. G. S. Day to be temp. Paymr.; H. W. B. Locke to be temp. Lieut.

5TH BATT.—Capt. L. F. Page to be temp. Maj. Lieuts. to be temp. Capt.: L. P. O. Tudor, C. K. L. Pyman, G. A. Bellamy, R. F. L. Hill, E. C. Jackson. To be temp. Lieuts.: D. A. Cockrill, G. B. Roberts, O. F. Hertzberg, T. D. Leonard.

7TH BATT.—Lieuts. to be temp. Capt.: W. T. Barton, W. L. Ford. Lieut. W. F. Orr to be temp. Paymr. To be temp. Lieuts.: A. Grindell, F. W. Skinner.

8TH BATT.—Lieuts. to be temp. Capt.: J. P. MacKenzie, and to remain seconded; C. Blake.

10TH BATT.—Lieut. A. T. Thomson to be temp. Capt.; N. L. Sheppard to be temp. Lieut.

12TH RESERVE BATT.—T. J. Hetherington to be temp. Lieut.

13TH BATT.—Lieuts. to be temp. Capt.: H. D. Ives, I. M. E. Sinclair, M. Greenshields; A. G. C. Macdermot to be temp. Lieut.

14TH BATT.—Lieuts. to be temp. Capt.: J. F. Adams, E. A. Whitehead. To be temp. Lieuts.: J. K. Nesbitt, R. G. Marion.

15TH BATT.—R. M. Chester to be temp. Lieut.

18TH BATT.—Lieut. A. B. Laing to be temp. Capt.

19TH BATT.—A. W. Ellis to be temp. Lieut.

42ND BATT.—Lieut. W. A. Graftley to be temp. Capt.

CAN. A.M.C.—Majs. to be temp. Lieut.-Cols.; J. A. Gunn, R. P. Wright. Capts. to be temp. Majs.: F. C. Bell, G. L. Boyce, J. J. Fraser. Capt. J. W. Rose, Can. Art., to be temp. Capt.

CAN. A.V.C.—M. S. Threlfall to be temp. Lieut.

L. A. Dowie to be temp. Hon. Major.

NEWFOUNDLAND CASUALTIES.

Died of Wounds.—Murphy, 696 J.

Died.—Mercer, 1303 C.

Wounded.—Kearney, 68 W.; Martin, 192 C. P.; Murphy, 1227 J. L.; Slade, 273 E.

Capt. Cluny Macpherson, M.D., Medical Officer of the 1st Newfoundland Regt., has been promoted to be major.

FOLKESTONE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES RECOMMENDED BY "CANADA."

"Birchfields," CLIFTON CRESCENT, THE LEAS. Centrally situated in the most fashionable part of Folkestone. Comfortable and inexpensive. Popular with Canadian visitors. Tennis and croquet lawns.

The Clifton Hotel, THE LEAS. Beautifully situated. Magnificent sea views from every window. Private grounds, electric light, reception rooms. Separate tables. Special terms to families of Naval and Military Officers. Terms moderate. Station, Folkestone Central. Tel. 491. Write for tariff.—PROPRIETRESS.

2ND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.—Mrs. Bott (wife of Commanding Officer) will be grateful for comforts for this regiment now at the front. Gifts of socks, mufflers, warm gloves, tobacco, cigarettes, pipes, chocolates and cocoa, or money to buy the same, will be most acceptable. Contributions to be sent to Mrs. Bott, Red Cross Hospital, Worsley Hall, Worsley, Lancashire.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Four pictures painted by Princess Patricia were on sale at the fête given by the May Court Club, Ottawa, on November 4, for the benefit of poor families.

Captain Angus Alexander Macintosh, of the Royal Horse Guards, who was wounded at Ypres, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to H.R.H. the Governor-General, succeeding Capt. the Hon. P. Legh, who has gone on active service.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier celebrated his 74th birthday last Saturday, and received messages of congratulation from all parts of the Empire.

The Hon. Arthur Meighen, Solicitor-General of the Dominion, denies the report sent from Winnipeg that he is leaving Ottawa to go on active service. The Solicitor-General is a cousin of Major-General F. S. Meighen, of Montreal.

The Hon. Sir George Perley, K.C.M.G., M.P., was one of the speakers at the business luncheon of the British Association of Trade and Technical Journals last week, at which the Right Hon. Sir Albert Spicer, Bart., M.P., gave an address.

Sir Charles Stewart Tupper, of Winnipeg, who has succeeded his grandfather in the baronetcy, is a lawyer by profession. He is at present a lieutenant in the 79th Cameron Highlanders, and is likely to be among those selected at an early date for Overseas service.

Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Willoughby, M.P.P., Leader of the Opposition in the Province of Saskatchewan, has returned to his home after a visit to Major-General the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes in connection with the raising of another Saskatchewan battalion.

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, C.M.G., while attending the Medical Missionary Conference at Battle Creek, U.S.A., recently announced that he would leave soon with the Harvard units of Red Cross workers for active service in France. Dr. Grenfell will spend his missionary furlough working in some French or British hospital.

Sister Juliette Pelletier, a niece of Col. P. Pelletier, Agent-General for Quebec, is one of the nurses in the Canadian Hospital at Mudros in the island of Lemnos.

Mr. P. R. Walters, Vice-President of the Imperial Tobacco Company at Montreal, has arrived in England. His visit is entirely personal.

Mr. Fred J. Moss, Emigration Agent of the C.N.R. in London, has temporarily joined the staff of the Canadian Pay and Record Office.

Last Saturday Mr. Richard Reid, Agent-General for Ontario, accompanied by Mrs. Reid, visited the battalions at the newly formed Canadian camp at Bramshott Park, Hants. On Wednesday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Reid entertained a party of convalescent soldiers from Ontario regiments at the Alhambra.



Photo]

MRS. A. N. O'KELLY.

Before her recent marriage to Major O'Kelly, she was Miss Lilian Shrapnel. She is the only child of Colonel Charles Shrapnel, Brandon Villa, Slough.

Mr. C. A. Masten, K.C., of Toronto, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Justice Teetzel, who recently resigned from the Bench of the Supreme Court of the Province of Ontario.

The Rev. Jesse Whiting, of Humboldt, Saskatchewan, is spending a long vacation in England.

Mr. Nugent M. Clougher has been granted a temporary commission as lieutenant in the R.N.V.R. and appointed to the *President*, additional for Royal Naval Air Service.



Photo]

MAJOR ANDREW NOLAN O'KELLY.

Of the Canadian Emigration Department, who is now at the front with the 2nd King Edward's Horse.

Mr. H. V. Franklin Jones, the recently appointed Assistant General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, received a hearty send-off at a dinner (arranged by Mr. G. C. Cassels, of the Bank of Montreal, who presided) given in his honour at the Ritz Hotel last week by his fellow-managers of Canadian banks in London and a few of his other friends. Representatives from the Bank of England and other great English and Scottish banks were present, as well as the Hon. Sir George Perley, K.C.M.G., M.P., all of whom joined in congratulating him upon his promotion, though regretting his departure from London. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Jones leave for Canada to-day (Saturday).

Mr. Charles Cambie, Mr. Jones's successor in London, accompanied by Mrs. Cambie, has left Ottawa to spend a few weeks in Vancouver before sailing for England.

Count Jacques de Lesseps, son-in-law of Sir William Mackenzie, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre for aviation services. His aeroplane has been pierced many times by rifle fire and shrapnel. The Countess de Lesseps, formerly Miss Grace Mackenzie, is in Paris giving her services as a nurse in one of the military hospitals.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Morton Morse, of Winnipeg, arrived in England by the R.M.S. *Adriatic*, and will remain for the winter to be near their sons, Gerald, Eric, and Garth, who are serving with the Overseas forces.

Mrs. Julia W. Henshaw, of Vancouver, had the honour of lunching with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia, at Government House, Ottawa, on Nov. 2, when the Duchess of Connaught, who is Honorary President of the National Service Committee, received Mrs. Henshaw on her appointment as Canadian Commissioner for the Society, in connection with the proposal to give a wallet of stationery as a Christmas gift to every man serving Overseas in the C.E.F.

Lieut.-Colonel B. H. Belson, late 4th Battalion, C.E.F., of St. Catharines, has been appointed commanding officer of the 81st Battalion, and Captain G. B. Beggy, late 4th Battalion, C.E.F., second in command.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel L. Perley, only daughter of the Hon. Sir George Perley, K.C.M.G., M.P., to Captain Irvine G. Robertson, now serving at the front as Paymaster of the 3rd Artillery Brigade, 1st Division. Captain Robertson, who is a nephew of Mr. J. Ross Robertson, of Toronto, has been on the staff of the Bank of Montreal for many years, and was stationed at Quebec when he joined the forces.

The marriage of Miss Jeanne Garneau, daughter of Sir George and Lady Garneau, of Quebec, to Captain Chas. E. A. Scott, of the 69th Battalion, son of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. B. A. Scott, also of Quebec, took place in the Basilica on November 6, the Lieut.-Governor, the Premier, and a large and distinguished company being present.

The marriage took place in St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa, on October 21, of Miss Muriel Anglin, eldest daughter of Mr. Justice and Mrs. F. A. Anglin, to Mr. Charles A. Gray, Manager of the Royal Bank.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Following the lead of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who has been the first subscriber to the new Canadian war loan, the Mayor and Board of Control have decided that \$500,000 of the city's sinking funds shall be invested in the loan.

—The new voters' lists contain 25,388 names, as compared with 24,774 names on the old lists.

—The C.N.R. special train which carried a party of members of Parliament to and from the Pacific coast returned here on October 26, making the run from Toronto to this city in the record time of 6 hours 20 minutes.

TORONTO.—By a regulation of the Provincial Department of Education, every morning at 9 o'clock, in every class-room of every school in Ontario, the National Anthem will be sung.

—The Council has decided to place a bust of Nurse Cavell in the City Hall.

—The increase over October, 1914, at the Toronto Customs House was \$581,403. The revenue was \$1,668,346. The increase over the same month of 1913 was \$11,646.

—The city street car receipts in October were \$461,652, compared with \$487,689 in October, 1914.

—Dr. A. W. Nixon, member of the Legislature for Halton, has volunteered for active service, and will shortly join the Royal Army Medical Corps at Shorncliffe. He will be the third member of the Provincial Legislature on active service.

KINGSTON.—The City Council has asked the Ontario Legislature for permission to tax all exempted lands and buildings for patriotic purposes, excepting churches, schools, and charitable institutions, and will suggest to the Union of Canadian Municipalities that other cities and towns throughout the Province make similar exceptions.

—Six members of the family of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Carruthers, of this city, will be on war service when Miss Kathleen Carruthers reaches London to go into military hospital work. Four of Mr. Carruthers' sons are officers at the front, and his daughter, wife of Major C. F. Constantine, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, is engaged in hospital work.

LONDON.—A cheque for \$69,000 has been sent to the British headquarters by Major Cronyn, Treasurer of the Red Cross Fund here. This city's contribution will exceed \$70,000.

—On October 31 Mr. Robert Puddicombe, President of the London Loan Co., a prominent citizen and native of Devonshire, died aged 72. He is survived by his wife, who is a sister of Lieut.-Col. T. S. Hobbs, and by two daughters, Mrs. W. B. Kingsmill, of Toronto, and Mrs. Biggar, now residing in England.

BRANTFORD.—On November 3 Mr. David Burnett, aged 72 years, died here. He was one of the oldest residents.

GUELPH.—On November 2 the funeral of Mr. Donald Guthrie, K.C., took place, and was very largely attended. The City Council attended in a body.

MIDLAND.—On October 24 the eastern end of the lumberyard of James Playfair and Co., containing about 10,000,000 feet of lumber, was ravaged by fire, causing a loss to a number of lumber companies estimated at \$325,000.

GRAND VALLEY.—On November 2, firing point blank with a .44-calibre rifle, Thomas Duckworth shot and killed his brother-in-law, Harry Strutt, in a farmhouse near this village.

BELLEVIEW.—On November 3 Captain Wm. Henderson, of the Allan R.M.S. *Scandinavian*, was the guest of Mr. Lucius Allen, C.E., at a dinner given at the Belleville Club. Sir MacKenzie Bowell, in proposing the toast of "The British Navy," dilated on the importance of the British transport service to the Empire in the present crisis. The *Scandinavian* alone had, he said, carried through the danger zone more than 6,000 Canadian troops.

NIAGARA FALLS.—On November 3 the hydro-electric by-law was carried here by a majority of 48. The money by-law in connection with the scheme was carried by only two. The hydro-electric contract with the city will be for a minimum of 2,000 h.p. at \$11.50 per h.p., and \$1 per h.p. for sinking fund, with a 30-year contract.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—This Province heads the list of the Provinces this year in the exportation of agricultural products. The products exported amount to \$181,982,000, as against \$167,685,000 for Ontario in the same period.

During October the sum of \$202,556 was collected in Customs dues at this port, almost double the amount—\$105,487—collected during the corresponding month last year.

—The contributions from this city to the Red Cross amount to over \$50,000, including \$10,000 from the City Council.

MONTREAL.—Unveiled on October 31 by Brig.-General E. W. Wilson and Brig.-General F. S. Meighen, and dedicated by his Lordship Bishop Farthing, two memorial tablets have been placed in the Church of St. James the Apostle as tributes to two former members of the congregation who gave their lives for the Empire—Major J. N. Warrington, 14th Battalion, who fell at Festubert; and Gunner A. I. Richardson, 2nd Brigade, C.F.A., killed at the second battle of Ypres.

—Last month the Customs receipts for this port amounted to \$1,671,153, compared with \$1,229,438 in October, 1914. The Inland Revenue returns also show a substantial increase for October, \$924,507, as against \$814,834.

SHERBROOKE.—On November 4 the Premier, Sir Lomer Gouin, inaugurated another stretch of "good roads" in the Province. From Sherbrooke the new road runs through Lennoxville, Waterville, Massawippi, Cassville, and Stanstead to Rock Island, which is just across from Derby Line, Vermont, where it connects with the Vermont State road running to Newport, and to the White Mountains. The Eastern Counties Automobile Club superintended the proceedings.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Probably the largest moose head secured in New Brunswick this year has been shot in the Tobique Woods near the Nietua camps, the shooting grounds of Guide Adam Moore, of Scotch Lake. A party of 8 Americans shot four fine moose, one of the heads having antlers spreading 62 inches.

ST. JOHN.—Captain L. P. D. Tilley has been appointed by the Department of Militia recruiting officer for the Province.

The facilities at this port are to be further enlarged; in addition to the warehouses now under construction at West St. John, another shed 80 by 350 feet is to be built on No. 15 pier. Messrs. Rhodes, Curry and Co. have received instructions to go ahead with the work.

—Major L. W. Barker is in command of the siege battery, which now has its full complement.

In October the local Patriotic Fund received \$10,516, and assisted 749 families with the average sum per month of \$15.14; the cost of administration was only 1½ per cent.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—On November 1 the paper mill of the Macleod Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., situated at Milton, near Liverpool, N.S., and valued at about \$250,000, was destroyed by fire.

Mr. Wilfrid L. Murray, B.A., LL.B., eldest son of the Premier, has been admitted a member of the Bar of Nova Scotia.

The 69th Battalion of Montreal, under Col. Danseur, will winter here. The 52nd Regiment, from Port Arthur, under Lieut.-Col. Hay, will winter at St. John, N.B.

The Strand Theatre, Sackville Street, Halifax's newest amusement house, opened on October 23.

SYDNEY.—This city will have a second soldiers' hospital if the offer of Mr. A. J. Moxham, former General Manager of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., to the Hospital Commission of Canada is accepted. Mr. Moxham has offered his fine residence, "Kinsank," on King's Road, for use, either as a hospital or as a convalescent home.

FROM EAST TO WEST

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—About 8,000 soldiers will be quartered here during the winter.

—The City Council has ordered that there be two standard loaves of bread sold, one of 20 and one of 40 ounces, each stamped with the baker's name and the weight, and each sold in a wrapper.

—At its meeting here the Western Associated Press, Ltd., elected the following Directors:—Messrs. E. B. Mackay, *Port Arthur News*; D. Smith, *Fort William Journal*; E. H. Macklin and J. W. Dafee, *Manitoba Free Press*; C. A. Abraham and E. Beck, *Winnipeg Telegram*; R. L. Richardson and J. J. Moncrieff, *Winnipeg Tribune*; W. F. Kerr, *Regina Leader*; T. K. McCallum, *Saskatoon Phoenix*; W. F. Herman, *Saskatoon Star*; Thos. Miller, *Moose Jaw Times*; W. G. Cates, *Moose Jaw News*; W. A. Buchanan, M.P., *Lethbridge Herald*; W. M. Davidson, *Calgary Albertan*; J. H. Woods, *Calgary Herald*; Hon. Frank Oliver, M.P., *Edmonton Bulletin*; M. R. Jennings, *Edmonton Journal*; R. Sutherland, *Nelson News*; and John Nelson, *Vancouver World*.

—Mayor Waugh will be a candidate for re-election next month.

—The City Council has granted \$10,000 to the Industrial Bureau.

BRANDON.—The Western Manitoba Teachers' Association in convention, held here, elected as President Mr. D. McDougall, Brandon; Vice-President, Mr. J. C. Anderson, Carberry; Secretary, Mr. B. A. Tingley, Brandon.

On October 28 the 45th, 79th, and 99th Regiments paraded here before Major Cater and a large gathering. Colours were given to the 45th Regiment, Col. F. J. Clark acknowledging the presentation.

On October 28 nearly 900 parcels of land on which taxes were in arrears fetched from \$4 to \$4,000 each, but in no case was there any spirited bidding, most of the properties going to the city.

MORDEN.—On October 29 John Kennedy sold part of his this year's crop off the Glangarry farm at Rosenfeld to the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., and received a cheque for \$31,400.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Lieutenant-Governor R. S. Lake made his first official public appearance since taking office when he attended the Canadian Club luncheon given in honour of the Australian cadets on October 29. The Lieutenant-Governor referred to the success which had attended the institution of a system of compulsory training in Australia.

The Saskatchewan Architects' Association, at its annual meeting here, elected the following officers:—President, Mr. W. G. Van Esmond, Regina; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. R. M. Thompson, Saskatoon, and A. G. Creighton, Prince Albert; Secretary, Mr. F. W. Knight, Regina.

At the sale of properties for city taxes in arrear, which opened on November 1, very few parcels were bought by corporations or private individuals; nevertheless the city obtained the sum of \$18,200 cash from purchasers during the first day, besides \$1,500 of taxes from owners who paid their arrears of taxes just before the property was put up for sale.

Over \$100,000 in cash and supplies were given to the Red Cross Societies in Saskatchewan during the past year, according to the report of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. E. D. McCallum, at the annual meeting of the provincial executive of the Red Cross Society, held here.

PRINCE ALBERT.—A demand for lumber is following the prosperity of the farmers this fall, and the Prince Albert Lumber Company and other concerns of the kind in this district have decided to put all the men they can get in the bush. It is estimated that at least 3,000 men will be in the bush by Christmas—more than for the last three years.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—After resting on the north bank of the Saskatchewan River for three-quarters of a century, the old Hudson's Bay fort, Fort Edmonton, is to be removed. It is intended to pull the buildings down, remove them to a permanent site, and rebuild them without interfering with their historic characteristics and adaptability to museum purposes.

—Over 37,000 tax notices have been sent out since the rate—16½ mills—was struck on September 28.

—Mr. S. T. Laurie, Secretary of the local Red Cross Society, reports that since the commencement of active operations, and up to October 28, 1915, the total receipts amount to the sum of \$23,077, and the total expenditures amount to the sum of \$20,780, leaving a balance of \$2,296 on hand; 67,095 articles and 345 cases of hospital necessities were sent forward.

CALGARY.—In the case between the City of Calgary and the Canadian Western Natural Gas Light, Heat and Power Co., Ltd., Mr. Justice Ives has handed down judgment upholding the points contended for by the city as to the franchise not being exclusive as against the city, and declaring that the gas company has no rights in areas added to the city subsequent to 1905, the date of the Dingman franchise. An appeal was entered.

—Alderman T. A. P. Frost, nearing the age limit of forty years, is now Private Frost, of the 82nd Battalion. Alderman Frost, who has large private interests in the city, says that he thinks the time has come when every man should go who can. His example was followed by six employees of the City Hall.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Steel has been laid on the Pacific Great Eastern north of Lillooet to a point 18 miles south of Clinton, the present objective. The line is thus completed to a point 148 miles north of Squamish.

—Mayor Stewart has been elected President of the Welcome Club, founded to look after returned soldiers. Mr. C. L. Harris, Secretary of the Island Automobile Association, will act as Secretary.

The Western Canadian Live Stock Union in session here elected the following officers:—Hon. President, Hon. M. Burrell, Minister of Agriculture; President, Dr. J. G. Rutherford; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Andrew Graham, of Manitoba; Hon. W. C. Sutherland, of Saskatchewan; Mr. J. L. Walters, of Alberta; Dr. S. F. Tolmie, of British Columbia; Secretary, Mr. E. L. Richardson, Calgary.

Sir Richard McBride has suggested to the Geographical Society of Canada that Mount Robson, the loftiest mountain in British Columbia and the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies, 13,150 feet, be renamed as a monument to the memory of Miss Edith Cavell.

VANCOUVER.—The enrolment for Vancouver's public schools during the month of September was 13,254, as compared with 13,140 for the same month last year, which would indicate that this city is holding her own so far as population is concerned.

Mr. William Snider, who came to the Province from Aurora, Ontario, in 1862, died on October 30.

—The North Vancouver Board of Trade has elected as President Mr. A. H. Perry; Vice-President, Mr. C. G. Heavens; Treasurer, Mr. W. J. Irwin.

NEW WESTMINSTER. That the rate of assessment for 1916 will have to be reduced 10 per cent., which based on this year's reckoning would entail a loss to the city of \$30,000, is the statement of Alderman Kellington, Chairman of the Finance Committee. The total tax receipts were shown to be \$282,403, as against \$296,701 for 1914, including the arrears for taxes, which this year amounted to \$42,155, as against \$23,393 last year. Total estimated receipts for nine months were \$267,850, as against the amount actually received of \$254,055.

CRESTON.—A regular standard-size box of apples grown in his own orchard, in the possession of the Mayor, contains only 27 apples. The smallest measures 15 inches in circumference.

THE CANADIANS AT SHORNCLIFFE:



COLONEL FRANK A. REID, DIRECTOR OF RECRUITING AND ORGANISATION, SHORNCLIFFE, AND HIS HEADQUARTERS STAFF.



MAJOR C. C. BENNETT (LONDON, ONTARIO), SECOND IN COMMAND OF THE QUEEN'S BATTALION.

ing, left to right: Captain A. S. Wright (Royal Canadian Artillery), Captain C. W. McInnis (101st Edmonton Fusiliers), Lieut.-Colonel A. Ingraham (O.C. 3rd Battery, C.F.A., Sydney, N.S.), Major N. D. Perry (48th Highlanders, Toronto), Colonel Frank A. Reid (R.O. late 7th Fusiliers, London, Ont.), Director of Recruiting and Organisation: Major T. T. Kirkby (100th Winnipeg Grenadiers), D.A.A.G.; for Guy W. Marriott (10th Alberta Dragoons, Edmonton), Major C. J. Arthur, D.S.O. (103rd Calgary Rifles), Second Row: Lieut. C. A. H. Raymond (Hamilton), Lieut. R. Nordheimer (Royal Canadian Dragoons), Captain L. J. Carey (100th Winnipeg Grenadiers), Captain A. W. O. Stewart (C.A.S.C.), Captain A. G. McLennan (3rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, Ottawa), Major A. D. Irwin (1st Battery, C.F.A., Ottawa), Adjutant: Captain F. Brown (R.C.E.), Captain D. J. Evans (23rd Montreal Reserve Batt.), Captain J. E. Bernier (105th Saskatoon Fusiliers), Captain A. W. Sparling (105th Saskatoon Fusiliers), Third Row: Lieut. L. L. Bent (100th Winnipeg Grenadiers), Acting Staff Captain: Lieut. H. Walker (McGill C.O.T.C., Montreal), Lieut. McKewright (9th Reserve Batt.), Lieut. D. J. Gordon (86th Manitoba Rangers), Fourth Row: Captain V. J. Hastings (70th Cameron Highlanders, Winnipeg), Captain W. A. Child (95th Saskatchewan Rifles, Regina).



THE DIRECTOR OF RECRUITING AND ORGANISATION, C.F.P., SHORNCLIFFE (COLONEL FRANK A. REID), AND HIS HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

The exigencies of this branch of the Service demand the inclusion on the Subordinate Staff of about a score of lady stenographers.

See last week's "Canada."

More Photographs of Officers and Men.



ED DIVISIONAL AREA,
THE 21ST EASTERN ONTARIO
ON.
the South African Campaign, and wears
clasps.



Photo

LIEUT. W. H. HARTON (FORMERLY OF THE IMPERIAL ARMY), O.C.,
AND NO. 3 TROOP, "C" SQUADRON, 5TH REGIMENT CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

J.J. Weston & Son,



INATE STAFFS.



THE BRIGADE COMMANDER
AND HIS HEADQUARTERS STAFF, 9TH CANADIAN INFANTRY RESERVE BRIGADE,
CANADIAN TRAINING DIVISION, SHORNCLIFF

J.J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.

Left to right: Lieut. S. B. Macdonald (13th Royal Regiment, Hamilton, Ont.), Orderly Officer; Lieut.-Colonel A. Dillidge (O.C. 105th Saskatoon Fusiliers), Brigade Major; Lieut.-Colonel (now Colonel) E. C. Ashton (O.C. 32nd Battery, C.F.A., Brantford, Ont.), Brigade Commander; Captain Byron M. Greene (late 30th Reserve Battalion), Staff Captain.

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA.

An Example of Sound Finance.

The half-yearly report of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada, which has been recently issued, is quite as satisfactory as one has been accustomed to expect from this successful and well-managed investment company, and a review of the figures for the last three years may be of interest to investors.

Considering the abnormal financial conditions caused by this world-war, the last balance-sheet of this company speaks very highly of the soundness of Canadian conditions, and also shows the financial strength of this important mortgage company.

The chief difference in the Directors' report is that the dividend now declared is 10 per cent. less income-tax, whereas this time last year the dividend declared was 9 per cent. free of income-tax. The net profit for the six months is some £2,000 less, but the balance available for distribution is only reduced by less than £1,000, and the report states that the remainder of the balance of the cost of the Debenture stock issue has been finally written off.

Oldest and Largest Anglo-Canadian Mortgage Company.

The Trust and Loan Company of Canada is the oldest and largest English company engaged in mortgage investment business in the Dominion, though there are several large Canadian companies, most of them with headquarters in Toronto, which carry on a similar business with equally profitable results.

The Trust and Loan, however, differs from many of the Canadian companies, in that it does not accept deposits, which gives it an enviable advantage in times of financial stress.

The workings of these mortgage investment companies is comparatively simple. In the case of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada, the authorised capital is £5,000,000 sterling, divided into shares of £20 each; £3,000,000 has been issued, but only £600,000 has been called up. The company does not content itself with lending only the amount of the shareholders' capital on mortgage, but it has issued from time to time Debentures and Debenture stock at rates of interest varying from 4 to 4½ per cent., and the amount at present exceeds £2,850,000. The company maintains permanent officials at Montreal, Winnipeg, and Regina, who superintend the loaning of the company's money on land and buildings. As the company obtains from 7 to 8 per cent. by its loans and pays an average of less than 4½ per cent. on the money borrowed on its Debentures, it is obvious that £600,000 of shareholders' capital earns not only the current rate of mortgage interest in Canada—7 or 8 per cent.—but also the difference between the rate earned on the Debenture issue and the lower rate paid to the Debenture holders after the cost of working expenses, reserve appropriations, etc., have been deducted. For the privilege of enjoying the use of other people's money which is earning a higher rate of interest than is received by the Debenture holders, the Ordinary shareholders of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada have an uncalled liability on their shares which amounts to £2,400,000. This, added to the assets of the company, provides such absolute and unquestionable security to the Debenture holders that no difficulty has been experienced in placing Debenture issues at gift-edged rates of interest.

The Company's Substantial Reserves.

In the course of its history the Trust and Loan Company of Canada has built up substantial reserves, and the result is that at September 30 last the surplus of assets over liabilities to the debenture holders or other creditors amounted to £1,222,100. This means that, with the additional security of the uncalled capital, for every £100 of Debentures borrowed there is £225 security.

In comparing the half-yearly statements from September 30, 1912, to September 30, 1915, we note that the total assets have grown from £4,006,257 to £4,154,361. Investments and sundry debtors have increased from £3,495,833 to £3,627,515. The cash at the last balance-sheet amounted to £144,208, as compared with £30,792 at this time last year, the difference being accounted for by the company's holdings of £105,000 Treasury Bills, which is in addition to £30,000 of War Loan which appears among its reserve fund investments. On the other side of the balance-sheet we find the liabilities have slightly decreased during the period under review from £2,938,102 to £2,932,261. The statutory reserve and special reserve together amounted at September, 1912, to £398,593, and the net profit of that year was £56,984. This year the statutory reserve and special reserve together amount to £561,412, showing a substantial increase of £162,819, and the net profit is £60,372. This is less by some £2,000 than the best half-year in the company's history, which ended September 30, 1914, but it is a remarkably satisfactory showing under present conditions.

At their present quotation the shares of this company seem to us to be very much under-valued. The shares, which are £5 paid, stand at 5½, £3 paid at par, £1 at 18s., and the return is approximately 9 per cent. payable half-yearly.

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A PATRIOTIC CANADIAN WOMAN.

As an example of the patriotism and enthusiasm of the Canadian women, to which the Duke of Connaught has referred in such appreciative terms, a Canadian in London has received a letter from a young Canadian woman, at present in receipt of a salary of \$1,300 per annum, as an expert in the Household Science Department of the public schools of a Western city, who, for the sake of helping King and country, is prepared to give up this position and come to England in order to place her experience and her special training at the service of hospitals or other organisations doing war-work, who may require them.

This lady graduated from the Guelph Macdonald Institute in 1912 with Honours. She has a thorough knowledge of food values and the preparation of foods, management, marketing, sewing, and sanitation. She has also taken ambulance lectures. She says: "I am very anxious to obtain some opening in England whereby my talents can be used. . . . I shall be only too glad to go over as soon as my services are needed if my living expenses and laundry were guaranteed."

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The Canadian banks in London, following the lead of the Clearing House banks, have decided to close on and after December 1 next at 3 p.m., except on Saturdays, when the closing hour will be 1 p.m., as formerly.



THE HALIFAX OCEAN TERMINAL AS THEY WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

The initial block of the quay wall of the new ocean terminal at Halifax, N.S., was laid by Sir Robert Borden on October 20. Eight passenger steamships as large as the *Albatross*, which has a tonnage of 15,000 tons, and a length of 600 feet, can be accommodated alongside the quay wall when the present unit is completed. The whole undertaking, however, provides that a fleet of 24 ships, each 600 feet long, can be loaded simultaneously at the piers. The total length of the quay wall will be 6,600 feet. The depth of water at low tide alongside the piers will be 46 feet, whereas New York Harbour has but 15 feet in the channel and Boston 35 feet.

"Canada" is the authority most widely read and consulted by British investors interested in Canadian affairs.

INVESTMENT SUPPLEMENT.

No. 115.

Reports on Conditions, etc., affecting Canadian Investments are published every four weeks.

CANADIAN CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK.

Latest Crop Reports : Optimistic Views Regarding Canadian Prospects.

THE Acting High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., has received the following information by cablegram from the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., M.P., Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, under date November 19:—

The North-West Grain Dealers' Association reported on November 6 that up to that date 108,226,900 bushels of wheat had been inspected. There were in store at country points 34,400,000 bushels, and in transit, not inspected, 8,400,000 bushels. A quantity of 35,000,000 bushels of wheat was allowed for seed, feed, and country mills; and the balance in farmers' hands yet to be marketed was 121,203,100 bushels. Up to the date mentioned 16,000,000 bushels of oats had been inspected, 3,400,000 bushels of barley, and 400,000 bushels of flax.

The surplus of wheat available for export from Canada is nearly four times larger than that of 1914. The movement of grain is unparalleled, and the railways during the good weather handled two thousand cars a day.

Root and fodder crops, including potatoes, turnips, mangolds, etc., hay and clover, alfalfa, fodder corn and sugar beets, occupied this year in Canada a total area of 8,977,000 acres, with an estimated value of \$230,379,000.

The area sown to fall wheat in Canada for next year's harvest is estimated at 1,100,800 acres.

Fifty-three per cent. of the area intended for next year's crop is reported as having been ploughed by October 31.

Dun's Review from the leading trade centres in Canada reports a brisk demand for all kinds of seasonable commodities at most points, and a steady improvement in general conditions.

Canada's bank clearings for the week ended November 13 increased by 35.5 per cent. At Eastern points the average gain was 33.9 per cent., and at Western centres 33.4 per cent. The most striking increases took place at Montreal and Winnipeg.

Two Crops in One.

"The outlook in Western Canada from the financier's point of view has not been better at any time in the past four years than it is now," says Mr. W. G. Watson, Assistant Manager of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation. "Payments on loans have been coming in promptly, the private indebtedness of the farming class is being wiped out, and the general effect of this season's wonderful crop has been to create a distinct feeling of optimism amongst our financial men. The actual results of threshing show this year's wheat crop to be much more abundant than has been generally estimated. There have been virtually two wheat crops rolled into one."

Regarding the situation in many of the municipalities, Mr. Watson is of the opinion that none of the cities is so embarrassed financially that it will not survive the present depression and emerge five years hence into a flourishing period of development.

"The recuperative powers of the West and its people," he says, "are not sufficiently appreciated. The wonderful productive capacity of the three Middle Western Provinces has been shown in the quick adjustment of that country to its economic needs during the past two or three years."

"More Optimistic than Ever."

"I am more optimistic than ever," says Mr. George Bury, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway. "In July of this year I stated the wheat crop of the West would reach 240,000,000 bushels. Now the Government reports place the estimated yield over 300,000,000 bushels. In six days we are loading on an average 2,000 cars daily. These cars hold on the average 1,300 bushels, which means that we are handling 2,600,000 bushels of grain per day. At the outset it was thought

about 40 per cent. of the grain would be graded tough. But the last report shows that not over 10 per cent. would be so graded. Tough grain, however, brings the farmer only about 10 cents less than the best grade. A few years ago I remember the farmer used to get 60 cents a bushel for his grain, and he thought he was doing well. This year he is getting in the neighbourhood of \$1 per bushel. From this you can see what it means to the West.

"Furthermore, the farmers in the North-West are saving their money and are going more into mixed farming. Instead of an importing country we are now an exporting country.

"I believe when the war ends we will have the greatest immigration ever known in the history of Canada. When the war ends, also, I believe we will have the greatest era of progress which we have yet experienced. Even at the present time I see signs of all kinds of progress throughout British Columbia."

Industrial Situation Steadily Improving.

"There are many indications that the industrial situation in Canada is steadily improving," says Mr. W. P. Fitzsimons, Commissioner of Industries of the Grand Trunk system. "The war and the depressed condition of business in general were very severely felt among the manufacturers, but during the past ninety days there has been a distinct change for the better. Everywhere I go I notice a more hopeful tone and better spirit in business circles. Certain lines of industry remain quiet, but the large orders placed in Canada for war supplies are proving generally beneficial, for it is really surprising how many lines of business are receiving some parts of these great orders. Many shrewd manufacturers have been making use of the quiet period in the real estate and building supplies market to obtain necessary land and material for additions to plants and building new structures when normal times return once more. Canada is advancing in an industrial way week by week. The Dominion has, indeed, much to congratulate herself upon when the very threatening conditions which obtained a year ago are considered."

Rising Above Pessimism.

"The country has got rid of the pessimistic feeling that it was going to the bad," says Mr. J. E. Dalrymple, Vice-President of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific.

"The West has been greatly heartened by the abundant crop, which far exceeds all expectations, while in the East, all over the country, there is a feeling of buckling to and doing things. When the war broke out there was a feeling of depression, and many felt that recovery would be doubtful, if not impossible. That feeling has disappeared, and in its place there is a feeling of confidence. And this is attested by the new briskness in business all over the country. This is due, in part, to the great crop, and to the big war orders; but it is also due to the fact that our people have plucked up courage and risen above the fear of depression and restraint of business. Anybody can notice this better and more buoyant feeling. We have got beyond the mere feeling of panic, and we are rising above pessimism in spite of the war."

British Columbia Past the Worst.

The Hon. W. J. Bowser, Attorney-General of British Columbia, in an interview when recently in Eastern Canada, said:—"In British Columbia we experienced the usual relapse following an inflated valuation of real estate. Then came the war, and, for a time, things were bad. But we are over the worst of it. Business is improving. We have weathered the depression, and the tide has turned. Prospects now are for good times."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET: A Review of the Situation.

ANY analysis of the real estate situation at the present time reveals a more or less chaotic state of affairs from which definite conclusions are drawn with difficulty, says the *Financial Post* of Toronto.

Despite these varied factors which have tended to weaken property values generally, a noticeable feature of the situation is that there is no general tendency to sacrifice prices. There are those sceptics who will reply to this that there is no use in cutting prices when there are no buyers, but this is not borne out by the sales of inside property in cities like Montreal and Toronto. Prices have weakened, but they have not fallen flat, as might have been expected.

Difficulty of Borrowing on Real Estate.

Apart altogether from the general influences, there is reason to be found for the inactivity even in improved inside properties in the difficulty of borrowing money on the security of real estate. The average borrower shows a willingness to take a reasonable loan at a fair valuation, but the attitude of lenders generally is very conservative, and the rates of interest are so high that the principal applications are to pay existing mortgages. The process of liquidation has, of course, not been effected without a diminution of prices of a more or less serious character, but bargain hunters have not been reaping the harvest which might have been expected. From the standpoint of value, therefore, the dullness which is general in the market may be considered as a certain sign of strength—the stock market is an indication that rapid movements of values in either direction leads to marked activity. On this dullness may also be built a hope for a comparatively rapid recovery in good substantial propositions.

The general depression over business conditions has naturally had its effect on rentals, particularly as immigration has been practically cut off for the time being; and, on the other hand, there has been a considerable exodus due to the departure of troops.

With regard to sub-division properties, there is nothing that need be said. Anyone in Canada who has been at all in touch with the situation during the past few years knows that throughout the country—not only in the West, but in the East also—this form of real estate development was seriously overdone, and until there is some indication of new European immigration and a resumption of residential building activities, any broad movement is not to be expected.

Reports from East and West.

Fredericton.—Taxable valuation of real and personal estate in the County of York has increased over \$2,000,000 within the past ten years, or nearly 40 per cent. In 1905 the total was placed at \$5,220,882.

Halifax.—Building returns for last month totalled \$135,045, against \$65,760 during the same month last year. This is a larger increase than was expected. Even during the rush of the building season the highest figure for any month was \$128,000, in July.

Montreal.—The Bishop Apartment house, in Bishop Street, changed hands for \$150,000. Land in the far end of Notre Dame de Grace is valued at about \$1.33 a square foot, according to a recent transaction. The sale was of Lots 152-88 to 95, measuring 40 by 117 feet, vacant, fronting on Montclair Street (running from Sherbrooke Street to Côte St. Luke Road), for \$6,239. Vacant land on Park Avenue has changed hands at \$30 a foot. On Buckingham Avenue, off St. Catherine Street West, an area of 14,086 feet, with buildings Nos. 16 to 34, sold for \$100,000 and other considerations. In St. Catherine Street West a sale was made of the land and buildings on the south side of the street, Nos. 920 to 928 (from opposite Tower Avenue to Fort Street), and No. 63, Fort Street. The price was \$104,901. The lots measure 128 by 147.9 feet. The buildings are three-storey small shops. In the heart of the city the sale is recorded by the Robert Reford Co., Ltd., to the Reford Realty Co., Ltd., of lots Nos. 126 and 127, West Ward, with buildings Nos. 21 to 25, St. Sacrament Street, and No. 20, Hospital Street, having a superficial area of 5,696 square feet, for \$225,000. The October building returns were \$493,268, against \$702,910. Preliminary figures completed at the City Hall give the total value of taxable and exempt property in the city as \$837,391,409, a decrease of about \$16,000,000 as compared with the 1914 figures on which this year's taxes are based. At present the total valuation of taxable property is \$619,255,150. As regards mortgage loans, the Cradock-Simpson *Real Estate Record* for October says:—"The average borrower to-day is willing to take a reasonable loan on a fair valuation, but the rate of interest demanded continues to be high, and the attitude of lenders is extremely conservative. The applications are principally for loans to pay existing mortgages. The current rate of interest is 7 per cent., but some especially good loans are being made at 6½ per cent."

Toronto.—One of the largest real estate transactions here has

been the sale by the Dovecourt Land, Building and Savings Co., through Mr. W. S. Dinnick, of a block of property on Yonge Street, North Toronto, opposite Lawrence Park, to a syndicate of Ontario investors. The price was \$500,000. The property is to be developed as a high-class residential district under the name of Lawrence Park West. This land was granted by the Crown in the early part of the last century to Lieut. Nathaniel Huson, a United Empire Loyalist. Part of it changed hands in 1808 at the rate of \$3.75 per acre. The present sale price is at the rate of almost \$6,000 per acre. Until recently it was known as the Old Anderson property, but it was part of the estate of Mr. John Boyd, father of Chancellor Boyd, many years ago. A ten-storey building is to be erected by the Standard Oil Co. at the corner of Church and Court Streets. The land on which the building stands was sold for \$20,000 in 1906. The price recently paid by the Standard Oil Co. is said to be \$125,000. The October building permits were \$416,756, against \$814,468.

Vancouver.—Miss Margaret Wilson sued James Ferguson, her former employer, for the return of \$592, being the amount paid by her for three lots in North Vancouver district. She stated she purchased the lots on the understanding that they were in North Vancouver city, and not the district of North Vancouver. The assessor for the district in evidence gave the present value as \$150. Judge Schultz gave judgment for the full amount claimed. Many similar actions caused on alleged misrepresentation are threatened. Mr. J. F. Grimmer, a well-known resident of South Vancouver, has sold the north-east corner of Eighteenth Avenue and Main Street for \$28,000. The property has a frontage of 90 feet on Main Street, and a depth of 60 feet, and the price realised is considered a particularly good one. The Royal Bank of Canada is the purchaser, and it is understood will erect a branch on the property. In the city proper both new building and property transfers are very slack; house rents generally have fallen up to 50 per cent. in the last two years. For vacant lots there is almost no market. One lot with a frontage of 50 feet in a good residential district sold last week for some \$600. The lot adjoining had cost the owner \$3,300. It frequently occurs that property values have depreciated to such an extent (says the *Financial Post*) that owners under agreement of sale quit claim rather than complete payments. Mortgage and agreement payments are slower than formerly. Outlying properties are frequently going at tax sales, the owners hoping that they may rescue within the year allowed for redemption.

Victoria.—Permits for buildings aggregating in value \$9,000 were issued during October, compared with \$11,350 in the preceding month. The total for the year to date is \$216,016.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The building permits issued in 35 Canadian cities during September amounted in value to \$2,434,826, a decrease of \$5,836,976 from September, 1914. Increases were shown by Halifax (\$52,592), St. John (\$17,600), Sydney (\$13,250), Lachine (\$194,025), Westmount (\$12,520), Welland (\$3,558), Woodstock (\$4,908), Hamilton (\$268,830), Kingston (\$1,664), Winnipeg (\$53,000), Vancouver (\$1,643), and Yorkton (\$15,250). For the nine months the total was \$20,799,403, against \$76,972,727; increases being shown by Halifax (\$24,437), Sydney (\$63,404), Lachine (\$238,547), and Chatham (\$41,984).

During October the building permits for 22 Eastern cities amounted to \$1,853,143, against \$2,334,846 a year ago. There were increases in St. John (\$3,800), Sydney (\$10,545), Lachine (\$26,015), Westmount (\$360), Brantford (\$7,875), London (\$11,230), Ottawa (\$207,600), St. Catharines (\$4,092), Windsor (\$10,755), Woodstock (\$4,353), St. Thomas (\$6,525), Peterborough (\$5,308), Kingston (\$868), and Galt (\$10,779). For the ten months the total was \$17,850,996, against \$54,665,035. Sydney showed an increase of \$73,949, and Lachine of \$254,562.

THE DOMINION TRUST. Claim Against Shareholders.

The liquidator of the Dominion Trust Co. has made a demand on a large proportion of the shareholders for the return of dividends paid during the past six years on the ground that the dividends were paid out of trust funds, it being held that during this period there was not sufficient earned to warrant a dividend. Altogether, it is stated, a sum of \$666,807 will be involved in court action in this way, and \$180,000 due on part paid shares.

At a meeting of shareholders in Canada the following recommendations of a committee were adopted:—"That the company be taken out of liquidation; that steps be taken to postpone for at least two months the liquidator's proceedings to settle the list of contributors; that the liquidator be asked to call a general meeting of shareholders and present a statement to date; and that counsel be engaged to fight the case."

SOME REASONS FOR CONFIDENCE AND OPTIMISM.

An Interview with Colonel Frederic Nicholls, President of the Canadian General Electric Co., and Acting President of the Dominion Steel Corporation.

THE arrival in London of one of the most prominent of Canada's captains of industry, who has been in a most exceptional position to note the changes and improvements in the financial and economic position of the Dominion during these fifteen months of abnormal war conditions, has provided an opportunity to lay before readers of *Canada* the considered views of one able to speak with exceptional insight and authority.

When seen at the Savoy Hotel, Colonel Frederic Nicholls commenced by informing our representative that the financial condition in Canada to-day is "sounder than it has been for many years"—a noteworthy statement to be made of a new country which has so long been dependent on outside capital, and whose industries and railway traffics were so seriously disorganised at the outbreak of war. Colonel Nicholls indicated as proofs of the accuracy of his statement the fact that "the people's savings in the great Canadian banks show enormous increases, and that instead of the balance of trade being largely against Canada, it is now very much in our favour." "One reason for the accumulation of deposits," he pointed out, "is the era of private economy which has extended to the entire population of the country. This means that in the aggregate great accumulations of capital are available for deposit or investment. In addition to this private economy similar measures

of orders for war materials that have added to the volume of their output, and will be favourably reflected in the profit and loss statement; but this, of course, cannot be considered as permanent, and in no sense could be relied upon as a source of revenue after the termination of war, but in the second direction the conditions are much more likely to be permanent. I refer to the substantial increase in our export trade, which the satisfaction given to our customers will, we hope, enable us to retain even when the war is over. Great Britain has been in the habit of importing very largely from Germany its requirements of wire nails. On the outbreak of war the Dominion Steel Corporation promptly started to make wire nails to English patterns and standards, and has now acquired a most gratifying entree for these nails in the Mother Country. I may say," he added, "that at no time in the company's history has the output reached its present dimensions. We recently paid off \$1,500,000 of short term notes, and it is expected early in the new year that our bank indebtedness will be reduced to very small proportions. The policy of the Directors is to build up the company in a conservative way, and preserve its resources so that in future it will not have to rely on borrowed capital so much as in the past."

When asked as to whether there had been any attempts by German emissaries to interfere with staffs employed on war



PART OF THE PROPERTY OF THE DOMINION STEEL CORPORATION AT SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA.

were adopted by the Federal and Provincial Governments, the municipalities, and financial and commercial corporations. The whole country may be said to have been engaged in 'house-cleaning' for the past fifteen months, and while undoubtedly some interests have suffered in the process, the general effect has been highly beneficial."

Referring to the early days of the war, Colonel Nicholls said:—"There were, of course, serious misgivings at the time as to what would happen to the working-classes in view of the possibility of enforced idleness, but the country came through last winter much better than we had reason to anticipate. For one reason, the call to the Colours carried off many men who might otherwise have been unemployed, and also the contracts placed for war materials by the British Government caused activity in industrial circles, and gave employment to many." Asked as to the conditions to-day, he said that "labour is better employed and better remunerated than ever before."

Criticisms of War Contracts.

Our representative asked Colonel Nicholls as to complaints which had been made in Canada that war contracts had been placed by the British Government in the United States which might have been placed in Canada. To this he replied: "While undoubtedly Canadian plants could have increased their productions of war munitions many times over, and would have been very glad to have received a larger share of war orders, the criticism referred to did not take into consideration various factors which may have made it necessary or desirable for the British Government to place such large contracts in the United States."

He had no complaint to make in regard to the method of inspection carried out by the officials of the British War Office in Canada. "It has always been very rigid," he said, "but that is as it should be, and contractors on the whole have no reason to be dissatisfied with the methods of inspection." Colonel Nicholls is on the directorate of many corporations, including banks and insurance companies as well as the large industrials, and he is Acting President of the Dominion Steel Corporation, of which he has been a Director for many years.

Asked as to the position of this company, in which so much British capital is interested, Colonel Nicholls said:—"The Dominion Steel Corporation as a result of war benefited in two directions. In the first place, it naturally received a number

work, the Colonel said he was unaware of any attempts of that nature. Asked as to the ability of Canada to obtain money in the United States now that the British market was closed by Treasury regulations, Colonel Nicholls spoke very favourably of the attitude of American issuing houses towards Canada, and said that a great deal of money which has previously been borrowed in Great Britain can now be obtained in the United States. Questioned as to the conditions at present obtaining in the city of Toronto, where Colonel Nicholls resides and makes his headquarters, he was able to report that Toronto was in rather an enviable position at present, because the construction of the new Union Station is being actively proceeded with, and gives employment to a large number of hands.

The C.N.R. Transcontinental.

Among his other activities the Colonel is a Director of the Canadian Northern Railway, and he mentioned to our representative the recent excursion of eighty members of the Senate and the House of Commons over the completed track of the C.N.R. from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which has caused a great deal of favourable comment. He remarked that "the special train of heavy Pullman cars was approximately a quarter of a mile in length, and this was hauled across the Continent and through the mountain passes by only one engine—a feat which has hitherto been neither attempted nor accomplished by any other transcontinental railway."

At the conclusion of the interview the Colonel said:—"Since my arrival in London I have had the privilege of meeting a number of those who are most intimately connected with the work of the nation in the prosecution of the war, especially in the production and utilisation of war materials. I must say that I have been greatly impressed by the thorough grasp that they appear to have of the situation which concerns them. Previous to my reaching London I had, of course, read here and there various criticisms of the manner in which this branch of the service was conducted. At an earlier stage this may or may not have been justified, but from my personal knowledge I have to say that I have never met a group of men with greater executive ability or a broader grasp of the full measure of their responsibilities."

A coloured portrait supplement of Col. Frederic Nicholls appeared in the issue of "Canada" for July 18, 1914.

Financial and Mining Notes.

Tough-Oakes Gold Mines.—An interim dividend of 12½ cents a share, being at the rate of 2½ per cent., has been paid.

Cities Service.—Net earnings for October, \$397,181, against \$289,821; for past twelve months, \$4,069,411, against \$3,837,883.

Ontario Lands and Oil.—Accounts for year to June 30 show a loss of \$486, which increases the debit balance to be carried forward to \$591.

Shawinigan Water and Power.—The Directors have declared a dividend of 1½ per cent. for the quarter ending December 31, 1915, or at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on the Common stock, payable January 10, 1916.

Granville.—Cabled information gives the Canadian Klondyke Mining Company's output as follows: For the week ended 13th inst., 2,307oz. Office note.—Dredge No. 3 closed down for season November 14.

National Bank of Scotland.—The Directors have resolved to declare from the profits of the year ended November 1 a dividend at the rate of 16 per cent., less tax. At this time last year the dividend was at the rate of 15 per cent., together with a bonus of 3 per cent., both less tax.

Saskatchewan Stock.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce notify that the transfer books of the Province of Saskatchewan 4 per Cent. Registered stock, 1951, and Province of Saskatchewan 4½ per Cent. Registered stock, 1954, will be closed from December 11 to 31, inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the half-yearly interest warrants.

Canada North-West Land.—The report of land sales for October shows that better prices are being obtained, the average being \$17.16 per acre this year, as against \$11.66 last year. In the month 775 acres were sold for \$13,301, as compared with 960 acres for \$11,200. In the ten months 24,300 acres had been sold for \$378,696, as compared with 6,997 acres for \$95,897.

Mexican Tramway Light and Power.—At the request of the holders of large amounts of the bonds of the various companies constituting the Mexico Tramways Light and Power Group, the following gentlemen have consented to act as a committee, to co-operate with the trustees, the receivers, and the Boards of Directors, in taking such measures from time to time as will best safeguard the interests of the security holders: Messrs. E. R. Peacock (Chairman), Stanley Boulter, H. F. Chamen, Robert Fleming, H. Malcolm Hubbard, and A. F. P. Roger. Any communications should be addressed to Mr. Thomas Porter, Secretary of the committee, at 34, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Bank of Vancouver.—The report of the condition of the Bank of Vancouver from the time of suspension, December 14, 1914, until July 31 this year, has just been filed in the Supreme Court by the Curator-Liquidator, Mr. Ewing Buchan, formerly of the Bank of Hamilton. At that time the Curator had on hand a sum of \$49,896.17 against liabilities. Mr. Buchan declares that many of the chief officials of the bank lacked the necessary experience and knowledge of sound banking procedure, and that the ambition to become a big institution led to the unwarranted establishment of branches throughout the Province, with no apparent effort toward economy. It was shown that liberal credits were granted to weak and undesirable customers. Mr. Buchan also states that in the face of existing conditions it was almost impossible to accumulate any considerable amount of funds for the reduction of liabilities.

Ogilvie Flour Mills.—This company has been awarded a contract for about 10,000 tons of flour by the French War Office. Delivery is to be made by the second week in December.

Canadian Car and Foundry.—Application has been made to the Stock Exchange Committee to appoint a general settling day in the \$725,000 additional Common stock and \$2,250,000 additional 7 per cent. Cumulative Preferred stock.

Kiordon Pulp and Paper.—The company has purchased a mill at Hanleybury, Ont., which it will at once commence to improve, so as to handle 20,000,000 cords of pulp wood.

MOND NICKEL'S MUNITION WORKS.

The Mond Nickel Company's motion for a commission to examine Lord Kitchener, Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Lloyd George, in actions brought against the company on account of smoke fumes from the plant, came before a Master in Chambers on Saturday, but was enlarged (says Reuter's Toronto correspondent). The plaintiffs ask for damages and an injunction. The company says that the effect would be to interfere with the supply of munitions of war.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Seven Days Ending November 14.

Canadian Northern, \$820,800; inc., \$287,100.

Canadian Pacific, \$3,035,000; inc., \$1,157,000.

Grand Trunk, \$145,168; inc., \$7,738.

Grand Trunk Western, \$39,267; inc., \$11,753.

Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, \$15,232; inc., \$3,325. — Total, \$199,667; inc., \$22,816.

G.T.P. Prairie Section, \$38,112; inc., \$20,008.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 115.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. AND A BONUS OF ONE PER CENT. HAVE BEEN DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 30th November next, being at the rate of Twelve per Cent. per Annum, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Wednesday, 1st December next, to Shareholders of record on 15th November, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 16th November to 30th November, inclusive.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders for the election of Directors and for other business will be HELD at the BANKING HOUSE in TORONTO on TUESDAY, the eleventh day of January next. The Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

H. V. F. JONES,

London Manager.

2, Lombard Street,

23rd October, 1915.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN FOUR PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1951, AND PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1954.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce gives notice that the TRANSFER BOOKS of these Stocks will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 31st December, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the half-yearly Interest Warrants.

C. CAMERON, Manager.

2, Lombard Street, E.C., 18th November, 1915.

BANK REPORTS.

Bank of Montreal.—The annual report shows that at the end of October the assets of the Bank of Montreal totalled \$302,980,554, an increase for the year of over \$40,000,000. Of the assets, cash and liquid assets also made a new record, amounting to \$170,007,568, equivalent to 64.27 per cent. of the total liabilities to the public. Of these call loans amounted to \$70,957,527, compared with \$41,502,122. The lessened commercial activity is indicated in a small decrease in current loans, these amounting to \$99,078,506, against \$108,845,332. On the other hand, loans to cities, towns, and municipalities showed a substantial increase to \$11,203,472, against \$9,017,324. The degree of public confidence in the bank is indicated in an increase of over \$38,000,000 in the amounts deposited, which reached the high level of \$236,022,813. The profits for the year amounted to \$2,108,631, equal to 13.18 per cent. of the paid-up capital. This is ample to permit of the usual distributions to the shareholders, and after payment of the special war tax on circulation amounting to \$127,347, there is contributed over \$61,000 to profit and loss, bringing the total for the new year to \$1,293,952. The bank's statement (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Times*) has caused marked confidence in the Canadian situation, and will be an important factor in the success of Canada's first war loan.

The Molsons Bank.—The report for the year ended September 30, 1915, shows that the bank's net profits for the year were \$856,193, as compared with \$608,196 for the previous year. Adding the surplus carried forward from 1914, \$67,058, the total amount to be dealt with was \$623,252. Of this amount \$440,000 was absorbed by the payment of four quarterly dividends at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum, \$21,452 was contributed to Officers' Pension Fund, and \$75,000 was reserved for depreciation of securities. The war tax on circulation took \$25,500. This left a balance of \$61,300 to be carried forward into the next year. The total assets of the bank now stand at \$52,009,550, which is an increase of \$1,619,207. Bank premises are now shown at \$2,014,000, part of the increase of \$414,000 in this item being represented by the fine premises in Winnipeg originally erected by the Eastern Townships Bank and now owned by the Molsons Bank. To fill the vacancy on the Board caused by the retirement of Mr. D. McNicoll, Mr. G. J. Chamberlin, President of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, has been appointed a Director of the bank, the President of which points out in his report that Mr. Chamberlin's extensive knowledge of the trade and business of the Dominion will be of great value to the bank.

Royal Bank of Scotland.—The report for the year ended October 9, 1915, states that the balance of rest at October 10, 1914, was \$960,629, and the net profits of the year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to \$293,731, making a total of £1,254,361. The midsummer dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, less tax, required £89,479, and it is now proposed to pay a similar dividend at Christmas, also less tax, which will absorb £87,395. £6,500 has been written off expenditure on bank buildings and heritable property, and £270,000 applied towards depreciation on stocks (£110,356 from profits of the year and £159,643 from rest), leaving undivided profits at credit of rest of £800,986. In addition to the sum reserved from the profits of the previous year, the Directors consider it advisable to apply £270,000 in writing down the value of the investments.

Investment Notes and Opportunities

HINTS TO INVESTORS.

There are few, if any, more accurate indications of general commercial conditions than are provided by the statements of railway earnings. From this point of view it is specially noteworthy that the combined gross earnings of the C.P.R., G.T.R. and C.N.R. for the month of October, 1915, were 34.2 per cent. greater than those for October, 1914.

* * *

Although there is no likelihood of any recurrence of the previous boom there seems to be a steady improvement in both the demand for and the price of farm lands in Western Canada. Doubtless this improvement has been accelerated by the great crop which has shown so vividly the possibilities of profit-earning which are inherent in the fertile soil of the Western Provinces. The C.P.R. and other great land-selling companies report sales considerably in excess of those of last year, and it is stated that this improvement not only arises from purchases by newcomers from across the international boundary, but is also due to the desire of farmers, resident in the Provinces, to secure, while the price is still moderate, additional land adjacent to their present farms.

* * *

The improvement in price is indicated very clearly by figures recently issued by the Canada North-West Land Co. During October, 1915, the company sold 775 acres at an average price of a little over \$17 per acre, as compared with the average price of \$11.66 per acre realised for land sold by the company in October, 1914. As to the demand, it is noteworthy that in the ten months January-October, 1915, the company has sold 24,300 acres of land, as compared with sales of 7,000 acres during the corresponding period of 1914. The farm land sales of the Hudson's Bay Co. for the three months ended September 30 amounted to 10,900 acres for \$31,000, as compared with sales of 1,300 acres for \$3,700 in the corresponding period of 1914. For the six months prior to September 30 the company's farm land sales were 19,500 acres for \$63,000, as compared with 5,500 acres for \$20,100 in the corresponding six months of 1914. Here again the increase in demand is strikingly evidenced. This improving trend will doubtless be noted with pleasure by holders of securities of other western land companies, as, for instance, the bondholders of the North Saskatchewan Land Co., which, although owning valuable and easily accessible lands, has had such a disappointing experience during the past year or two.

* * *

The principal feature of the Canadian stock markets during the past few months has been the rapid appreciation in prices of stocks which are described as the "war group." This movement, which at first affected only a few prominent stocks, as, for instance, the large steel and equipment companies, has steadily widened, until now its influence is very marked upon the stocks of practically all enterprises which are sharing in war contracts or to which prospects of increased activity are presented for reasons connected with the war.

* * *

Much of this enhancement in value is probably quite justified. Many of these stocks were, in the early months of the war, standing at prices which we then characterised as absurdly low in view of the strength of the enterprises concerned. The war business has at least enabled many Canadian companies to earn considerable profits during what would otherwise have been a very lean period. Our Toronto correspondent mentions that whereas the initial impetus for the upward movement sprang from American buying, the Canadian public, awakened by the spectacular market movements, are now taking an important hand in the game. Doubtless this development of the situation is due, in part at least, to general realisation of the improvement in conditions throughout Canada.

* * *

At the same time a warning note would not be out of tune just now. It is quite probable that some of the current estimates of the profits being earned by industrial enterprises from the war business in which they are temporarily engaged may presently prove to have been exaggerated. Some of these estimates were doubtless based upon the high prices at which the earlier shell contracts were placed in Canada. Now that the business has been so well established by that encouragement, less extravagant prices are being paid. It is stated that whereas in the case of early contracts for shrapnel a price of \$5.50 per shell was paid, large orders have recently been booked at less than \$1.50 per shell.

* * *

Doubtless increased output and improved methods of manufacture will to some extent offset decreases in price, but it is probable also that many of the companies which are now enter-

ing upon the business are doing so more with the intention of keeping their plants fully engaged until normal times recur rather than with any expectation of making abnormal profits.

* * *

If one can judge from the success which has been achieved by recent offerings, Canadians seem to be more appreciative than formerly of their own domestic securities. It is stated that of an issue of \$1,200,000 Province of Saskatchewan bonds recently offered for sale by a syndicate composed of the Dominion Securities Corporation, Wood, Gundy and Co., and A. E. Ames and Co., the whole was disposed of within two days of the first invitation to the public to subscribe. The same syndicate have purchased a further \$1,500,000 of Saskatchewan bonds, which are also being offered to the public.

* *

THE CANADIAN WAR LOAN.

An Immediate Success.

The Canadian \$50,000,000 War Loan came on the market to day (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent, cabling on Monday). Shortly afterwards the Financial Department announced that the chartered banks had offered to take half, while insurance companies had subscribed 10 millions more. It is understood that small individual subscribers will be given a preference when the allotment is made.

Sufficient has been subscribed already to indicate that the loan will be greatly over-subscribed. The first subscriber was the Duke of Connaught, the Governor-General.

Within an hour of the official advertisement, banking, financial, and business houses here (says Reuter's Montreal correspondent) announced that subscriptions totalling over \$17,000,000 had been received, and brokerage houses stated that enquiry from Americans was most brisk. It is anticipated that half of the amount of the loan will be applied for in Montreal alone.

The Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, announced on Tuesday that the loan had been fully subscribed.

Terms of the Loan.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce in London have received the following information from their head office regarding the new loan: \$50,000,000 5 per cent. bonds due December 1, 1925. Interest payable June 1, December 1; price 97½ per cent., 10 per cent. on application, 7½ per cent. January 3, 20 per cent. February 1, March 1, April 1, May 1; principal and interest payable at par at principal cities in Canada; bonds in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000; amounts of \$1,000, \$5,000, and authorised multiples \$5,000 may be registered in name of holder. Lists close not later than November 30. Applications can be made through Canadian chartered banks only. Loan free of taxes and will be accepted as cash in case of future issues.

Sir E. Walker on Canada's Borrowing.

After formally opening a new branch of the bank at Windsor, Ontario, on October 30, Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., D.C.L., LL.D., of Toronto, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, expressed the opinion in an interview that Canada is well able to finance its part in the war for another three years without imposing heavy increases in taxation. "We are confident of our financial stability," said Sir Edmund. "We have been borrowing from the United States and Great Britain in the past, but this will not be necessary in the future, because of the splendid grain crops present and prospective."

Speaking of the forthcoming domestic loan, Sir Edmund said he was sure it would all be subscribed by their own people, and added, "If we have to borrow from the United States later on, it will not be because we are poor, but it will be owing to the balances of trade being against us."

* * *

CANADIAN TRADE PROSPERITY.

The Canadian trade figures for October show an enormous increase in the exports, largely due to heavy grain exports and shipments of munitions and war supplies (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*). The total trade of the month was \$150,000,000, and for the seven months of the fiscal year over \$700,000,000, an increase of \$60,000,000.

This is the first time in the history of Canada that the exports for a month have been double the imports, leaving a big balance of trade in favour of Canada. The figures reflect the greatly increased prosperity and developing commerce.

* * *

The Grand Jury at Toronto returned a true bill on six counts against Gordon D. David S., and Clarence M. McCutcheon, who are charged with conspiracy to defraud in respect of various land deals. The trial has been provisionally fixed for the January Assizes, Chief Justice Sir William Mulock having made an order for commissions to take evidence in England and Montana. Among the witnesses mentioned were Lord Nugent, Mr. J. Bruce Ismay, and ex-Senator Gibson, of the United States.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1865.

Head Office—WINNIPEG.

Paid-up Capital - - \$5,000,000.

Rest and Undivided Profits - - \$3,600,000.

Total Assets Over - - \$80,000,000.

The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.

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PRESIDENT:

J. T. GORDON, ESQ.

(President Gordon, Iron-side & Fares Co., Ltd.)

Authorized Capital	\$1,000,000
Subscribed and Fully Paid	750,000
Reserve	450,000
Total Assets	16,400,000

All business of a trust character transacted. Administration of Estates a speciality. Will forms supplied free. Consultations and correspondence invited. Trust funds invested in first mortgage securities to yield about 7% net

WM. HARVEY, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Reports from Various Provinces.

The value of the mineral production of the Province of Quebec in 1914 was \$11,732,785, as compared with \$13,119,811 for 1913 and \$11,187,110 for 1912. This included the following: Asbestos, \$2,895,935; asbestos, \$4,904; copper and sulphur ore, \$801,129; gold, \$21,064; graphite and magnesite, \$21,126; mica, \$67,278; silver, \$31,809; zinc and lead ores, \$10,017.

The value of the minerals produced in British Columbia in 1914 was \$26,388,825 (against \$30,296,398 in 1913), made up as follows: Gold, placer, \$565,000; gold lode, \$5,109,004; silver, \$1,876,736; lead, \$1,771,877; copper, \$6,121,319; zinc, \$346,125; coal, \$6,338,335; coke, \$1,407,462; miscellaneous products, \$2,852,917.

The total output of gold in the Yukon mining district now reaches \$185,000,000. This sum has come chiefly from places within fifty miles of Dawson. Since 1910 \$5,000,000 worth of gold have been despatched from Dawson annually.

The output of gold in the Province of Ontario for the six months ended June 30, 1915, amounted to \$3,570,072, as com-

pared with \$2,014,069, an increase of 50 per cent. over the same period of 1914.

In the report on the mining industry of Northern Ontario prepared by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission an account is given of the conditions prevailing in the mining camps of Cobalt, Porcupine, and Kirkland Lake during 1914. In the first half of the year the gold industry in the two latter districts showed steady progress. The outbreak of the war caused a demand for gold which had the effect of stimulating the industry in the case of producing mines, but the difficulty of raising capital curtailed prospecting and development work. The silver output at Cobalt had been declining since the beginning of the year, partly owing to the natural decline in production and partly to the gradual fall in the price of silver. Much uneasiness was felt for some weeks after the beginning of the war on account of the suspension of silver quotations in London, a few of the mines at Cobalt closed down, while almost all curtailed their output. Although the price continued low, however, those mines that closed down in August gradually resumed operations, and at the end of the year all were again working. The Porcupine gold production during 1914 amounted to \$5,203,229, compared with \$4,284,928 in 1913.

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols: Wednesday, December 1.
GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Wed., Nov. 24.	Thurs., Nov. 25.	Fri., Nov. 26.
Mon., Dec. 13.	Tues., Dec. 14.	Wed., Dec. 15.

The week on the Stock Exchange has been a period of limited activity, and the general tone has been unsteady, few features of special interest developing, apart from rubber shares, which have been strong with the raw material. The chief events have been the steps taken by the Treasury to mobilise American securities held in this country for the purpose of reinforcing the exchanges, and the abolition of minimum prices for Consols, 2½ per cent. and 2¾ per cent. Annuity stocks, Indian and Colonial Corporation stocks and all foreign stocks and bonds. The latter step took markets by surprise, and members appear to be of the opinion that instead of total abolition the Treasury might have been well advised to reduce minimum quotations in the cases mentioned and also to have extended this process of reduction to other groups, such as Colonial Government and home Corporation securities and home railway prior charge issues. Wall Street has become quiet after its recent activity.

There has only been a strictly moderate business among Canadian descriptions. The gilt-edged securities of the Dominion have been quiet, and at present are rather dull, awaiting the outcome of the new \$50,000,000 War Loan flotation in Canada, the success of which, however, at the time of writing is evidently quite assured. Old Canada Fours are unchanged at 92, but the new 4½ per Cents. have improved slightly to 96½ on inside support.

Among railroad stocks Canadian Pacific have fallen back over \$2 to 194½ in sympathy with Americans, though the quotation has recurrently displayed resistance and enjoys a good undertone, being still influenced by the Dominion's fine crops and heavy current earnings. Business in Grand Trunk stocks during some sessions has been negligible, and quotations have moved aimlessly, only recording a few mixed changes of ¼ to ½ on the week. Canadian Northern issues have marked time.

The land group has enjoyed a satisfactory degree of firmness, land undertakings being expected to increasingly feel the effects of the bumper harvest. Hudson's Bays are ½ up at 63, and several of the lower-priced shares have worked forward 6d. or so under brisker trading than for some time past.

In the industrial section Canadian Cars, after a further spell of depression, have rebounded to 101. The Preferred at 117 is also a fraction up. Dominion Steels at 50, however, are 3 down, and Steel of Canada at 42½ has lost 4. South American tractions have ruled dullish, though the political news from Mexico is still good. Brazilian Traction at 57½ have fallen a point.

and 38,000 shares respectively. Hitherto much of the support for markets has been due to buying orders from the United States, but now it seems that the public all over Canada are taking renewed interest in Canadian stocks. There has, too, been a tendency to widen; for instance, a transaction occurred on Wednesday in Sherwin-Williams stock, the stock, which has been dormant for some time, changing hands at 55. The principal strength has naturally enough been shown in the war munitions group, but this has so widened during the last few weeks that it now includes a very large number of stocks.

Dominion Bridge continued its spectacular movement at the beginning of this week, rising to the record price of 237. Since then, largely owing to profit taking, there has been a decline, the stock being now quoted at 222. Probably the greatest rise during the last week or so has been in Canada Foundries and Forgings. This stock, which on October 28 was quoted at 80, by November 1 had risen to 105, and is now quoted at 125, this substantial appreciation doubtless being largely due to the confidence which has been engendered by the ability of the company to wipe off the arrears of dividend on its Preferred stock. Nova Scotia Steel has risen 10 points to 103; Dominion Steel Corporation is up 3 points at 51½. Current reports about the position of both these great companies are excellent. The output of forgings by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. for October are stated to have been 30 per cent. greater than in any previous month, and the value of the company's total shipments during the month is said to have been in excess of \$975,000. Current gossip about the company is highly optimistic, it being credited with earning from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. on its Common stock. Dominion Steel Corporation is similarly stated to be working at full capacity in regard to both coal and steel. The company is said to have tendered for a contract for heavy shells, but to be so busy in other directions as to be comparatively indifferent whether its tender is accepted or not. The Corporation is said to be greatly strengthening its financial position; it is understood to have paid off its short-term notes, which fell due on November 1, and it is believed that by the end of this year it will have been able entirely to wipe out its bank loans.

Steel Company of Canada has been very active, and after some fluctuations is now quoted at 42½, which is 4½ points higher than at the date of my last letter. Interest continues to be taken in Canada Cement. I hear that the company has secured a contract for \$20,000,000 worth of high explosive shell. It is said that the company is in a position to turn out from 4,000 to 5,000 shells each week, and that the total contract is sufficient to keep it working at full capacity for at least a year. The contract is said to include an arrangement to protect the company against loss by reimbursing it for its initial outlay in case of the early conclusion of the war. Canada Car is slightly lower at 105½. The recent heaviness of this stock is no doubt

to some extent explained by the fact that the whole of the 25,000 shares which were underwritten in New York early in October have since then been absorbed. Canada Steamships have also been a feature of recent markets. After having been quoted above 20, they are now at 18½. Interest in the company is no doubt due to the public realisation of the fact that the engagement of its vessels in the Atlantic trade this winter extends the earning abilities of the company over a full year, instead of six months. Although the effect of this improvement will hardly be fully felt during the current year, which closes on December 31, it is believed that in respect of this year the company's net earnings applicable to the Preference stock will approximate \$1,000,000, and there are strong anticipations that a Preference dividend will be declared for the current quarter.

Penmans, the improvement in which I mentioned last week, has risen a point to 61. The Power group has been quiet but strong. Current quotations are slightly lower than last week, Montreal Power being 237, Shawinigan 135, Cedars Rapids 77½, Laurentide 193. There is little movement to record in milling companies' shares, of which Lake of the Woods is at 134½, Ogilvie 132½, Maple Leaf 66½.

In Toronto interest has revived in the Russell Motor Co., both Preferred and Common Stocks of which have been active, quotations being respectively 37½ and 65. Crow's Nest also continues strong at 80 asked, 75 bid. There is a noticeable improvement in Sawyer Massey stocks, the Preferred having risen 4 points during the last week to 77, the Common stock being quoted at 31½. Other prices in which you will be interested are Quebec Railway 19½, Ames Holden 14½. The C.N.R. is said to have secured a munition contract of \$1,000,000. The A. Macdonald Co. at last begins to reflect the improved general tone. It is now realised that the free circulation of cash in the West, due to the record crop, will very favourably affect the company's business. The company, by the way, has just paid off another \$200,000 of its Mortgage Notes. The stock is now quoted at 13.

Mr. Chamberlin, President of the G.T.P., has been elected a Director of the Molsens Bank.

There has been considerable activity in the Toronto mining markets, though there are no very important price movements to record. The current quotations are:—Dome, \$26-25; Hollinger, \$25; Jupiter, 11½; McIntyre, 57. Amongst silver stocks Nipissing and Temiskaming are quoted at \$6.75 and 41 cents respectively.

★ PORCUPINE EARNINGS.

The profits of Dome Mines for September were \$67,750, which equals 20.02 per cent. on the company's capital, or 8.01 per cent. on the market value (\$825) of the stock. Hollinger's profits for September were \$149,935, equalling 64.97 per cent. on its capital and 14.59 per cent. on the market value (\$25) of the stock. Hollinger's figures are for four weeks only. The Directors of Dome Mines have declared a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, payable December 1. The increase which had in some quarters been anticipated has therefore not been authorised.

★ Prudential Trust.—In view of the expansion of its business in the Province of Ontario the company is opening new offices in Toronto. The Board of Directors of the company will have a special Ontario Committee, which will include Mr. Amilius Jarvis, Colonel the Hon. J. Mason, Mr. Edmond Bristol, K.C., M.P., and Mr. W. J. Greene.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, November 5, 1915.

Trading has continued to increase in volume; indeed, the commencement of November witnessed record market activity both in Toronto and Montreal. On November 2 transactions on both exchanges reached the large totals of 11,325

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.			
CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY. (Incorporated 1884.)			
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2613,008		2613,008
PAID UP	369,589		369,589
RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS ..	376,888		376,888
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncollected capital) ..	2,758,125		2,758,125
This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.			
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKENZIE, Writers, Chief Agents in Great Britain, 144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.			

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

Municipal—continued

Victoria 4½ %	...	...	87½
Windsor 4½ %	...	...	88
Windsor 4½ % 1940	...	...	88
Windsor 4½ % 1940 1960	...	...	87
Windsor 4½ % 1910-36	...	...	86
Windsor 4½ % 1943-50	...	...	86
Windsor 4½ % 1940	...	...	87
Railways.			
Alberta and G. W. 5½ % 1st Bonds	...	...	92
Algonia Central & I. 6½ Bonds	...	...	85
Central Term. 5½ Bonds	...	...	86
Eastern 5½ Script	...	...	85
Atlantic and N.W. 5½ Bonds	...	...	96
Atlantic and St. Lawrence 6½ %	...	...	109
Chesapeake and Potomac 6½ % Debentures	...	...	88
Canada Atlantic 1st Bonds	...	...	90
Can. N. Alberta 3½ Debentures	...	...	78
Can. N. Ontario 4½ Debentures	...	...	78
Can. N. Pacific 3½ 1981	...	...	79
Quebec 4½ 2nd 1988	...	...	79
Can. N. Pacific 3½ 2nd	...	...	80
1st Perpetual Debentures	...	...	88½
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work associated with the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific was the construction of the telegraph system from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert. This now represents 3,180 miles, which required 14,910 miles of wire, of which at least over 6,000 miles are copper.

The King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the President, of the

Board of Trade, to award the gold medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to Anton Rahinsky, a Russian subject, lately in the employment of the Nova Scotia Construction Company (Limited), of Windsor, N.S., in recognition of his services in rescuing four persons from drowning in the Avon River, Nova Scotia, on July 18, 1914.

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EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$16,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000.

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Reserve Fund ...\$1,000,000

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and care of securities—collection of
Revenues. &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized, \$25,000,000 Capital Paid Up, \$11,660,000. Reserve Funds, \$13,174,000. Aggregate Assets, \$185,000,000.

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Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

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IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shift to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuable hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

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Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

Canada's War Loan.

Elsewhere we publish full particulars with regard to the new Canadian Government 5 per Cent. Loan for \$50,000,000, the subscription lists for which were opened in the Dominion on Monday. Offered at the attractive price of 97½ per cent., no surprise can be expressed at the reception accorded this splendid investment. The Finance Minister is to be complimented on the steps he has taken to make the loan available for the small investor, to relieve it from all taxation, and to accept the security as cash in the case of future issues. Whilst Canadian publicists may regret that the Dominion has to offer the round 5 per cent. for the money it requires, they can console themselves with the reflection that this is solely due to the abnormal financial conditions now prevalent in all countries affected by the war, including the Mother Country, which is herself now paying 5 per cent. for the huge sums she has to raise to carry on the struggle to its triumphant termination.

* * *

Partial Abolition of Minimum Prices.

In some quarters it had been thought that there would be no disturbance of the existing minima on investments until the New Year, or even until the next War Loan had been issued. The unexpected, however, has happened, and the Treasury, instead of accepting the recommendation of the committee of the Stock Exchange that existing minima should be reduced by the amount of all interest or dividends paid since July 31, 1914, and that further reductions should be made by the deduction from the minima of further interest and dividends as they become due, have approved the total removal of minimum prices on the following securities:—Consols, 2½ and 2¾ per Cent. Annuities, Indian and Colonial Corporation stocks, and foreign Government securities, the decision being operative as and from Tuesday, the 23rd inst. The course adopted by the Treasury goes only a short way towards dealing with the problem that requires solution, for an unwieldy volume of British Corporation stocks, Colonial Government securities, and Home and Indian Railway stocks still remain to all intents and purposes unsaleable at minimum prices that are very far removed from the quotations at which they would be marketable. It will be particularly interesting to witness the effect of the abolition of minimum prices on Canadian Corporation issues. An analysis of this section shows that out of 73 securities protected by minima, 42 now stand above their minimums—the appreciation in some cases being considerable—26 were last dealt in at their minimums, and 9 have not been dealt in at all since these protective prices were imposed.

* * *

The Position of Colonial Government Issues.

Whether or not the time is yet ripe for a revision in the minimum prices of Colonial Government securities which have now been in operation for nearly twelve months is a matter that must be left to the decision of the financial world, in conjunction with the Treasury. That some revision in the arbitrary and frequently artificial quotations which now apply to the majority of them is needed is undoubted, but as our contemporary, the *Financial Times*, points out, a revision that does not reduce quotations to a basis that conforms to current investment yields would serve no practical purpose. We agree with the view that if minimum prices are lowered instead of being abolished the alterations will have to be of a fairly drastic character. We can only hope that when a revision of the existing minimums for Colonial Government issues is accomplished efforts will be made to carry it out upon more businesslike principles than was the case when the first revision was made. The minimum prices were originally fixed when we were in the throes of the war panic of 1914, and were merely a precautionary method devised to save the financial situation. The first revision was a mere haphazard scaling down of quotations to bring them into conformity with the changed investment conditions arising out of the war. If it is decided that Colonial Government stock minimums must be retained, is it too much to hope that when they in their turn are revised some serious effort will be made to standardise their quotations? Surely it should not be a difficult task for the Stock Exchange Committee to divide Colonial Government issues into different classifications, and fix standard prices for them. As it is, as a glance at the Official List will show, many issues maturing within a few years of each other, and obviously on all fours so far as security is concerned, are now quoted at widely divergent prices, there being absolutely no justification whatever for these variations, apart from that of accrued interest.

A Melancholy Task.

Those who in a few weeks will be computing the values of their investments on the basis of current quotations and the remaining "minimum" prices would be well advised to make a fairly liberal reduction in the case of the latter, in view of their inevitable revision at a date which can now be only a matter of conjecture. We are not in the confidence of either the Treasury or the Committee of the London Stock Exchange, but we think that even if banking scruples to a revision or abolition of the minimum prices of Colonial Government stocks, and other issues which still enjoy this protection, have been removed, it is now hardly likely to take place before the issue of any new War Loan. Whilst it is perhaps premature to say that our national credit is on a 5 per cent. basis, the fact remains that we have just paid this rate for a joint loan with the French Government in the United States and that the rate on Treasury Bills has been increased to this figure. This being so, it is obvious that sooner or later there must be a very drastic further revision of the remaining "minimum" prices governing the values of the public securities affected in order to bring them into line with existing investment conditions. The new 4½ per cent. standard set up by the War Loan, which conceivably may be shortly advanced to the round figure of 5 per cent., had led to many securities hitherto protected by the minimum prices, which had been in force for about a year, becoming practically unmarketable—a fact which can be easily ascertained by a glance at the Official List. These minimum prices had, in fact, in many cases become quite artificial, and in view of the conditions now existing in the financial world, in contrast with those current when they were fixed, dealings in the majority of the securities which enjoyed the doubtful advantage of this protection had been increasingly difficult. The problem that presents itself to the general investor is what he should do in such circumstances.

* * *

Looking Ahead.

The problem is not easy of solution. Where there is no pressing need for realisation or a desire to sacrifice holdings at heavy losses, our readers will probably be satisfied to write down their general investment holdings by, say, 5 per cent. under current quotations, and those covered by the "minimum" prices a like percentage where these are exceeded by existing prices, and 10 per cent. where they have not been "marked" for, say, three or four months, or where they have not been dealt in above their minimums or approximating thereto. Those who are satisfied (a) with the inherent soundness of their investments and (b) with the income they yield, should not be driven into selling them because they have been forced by the unprecedented circumstances arising out of this war to, in many cases, hitherto unrecorded quotations—a remark which is especially applicable in the case of redeemable securities. If the valuations, when they have been made, cause regrets, these are now common to the financial community as a whole, and are futile. And, after all, provided there is no need for immediate realisation, time will bring its own redress in whole or in part. Whilst we do not advise those of our readers who are in the fortunate position of having funds at their disposal to rush in and indiscriminately purchase investments—especially those covered by minimum prices—we think that those who hold securities bought at, in some cases, 15 and 20 points above the quotations now current, might now consider the advisability of averaging their holdings, in the sure and certain hope that when the recovery comes, whether it is in 1916 or 1920, they will be in a better position all round than those who keep their money on deposit in the hope of getting in at the bottom—a feat seldom if ever achieved by investors. This remark does not apply, of course, to American securities, which should not be purchased by anyone whilst the exchange between this country and the United States remains in its present disorganised condition.

* * *

MUNICIPAL BOND SALES.

Figures compiled by the *Monetary Times* show that the municipal bond sales in Canada during October amounted to \$1,245,874, which compares with \$2,646,484 during September, and with \$2,874,872, the figure for October, 1914. Of this amount \$538,100 emanated from Saskatchewan, \$346,744 from Ontario, \$289,000 from B.C., and \$72,000 from Alberta. The total sales of Canadian municipal bonds during the month amounted to \$2,834,874, of which \$1,589,000 were sold in the United States.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

C. K. (Leeds).—The stock is quoted at 180 asked. There appear, however, to be no transactions at that price, and it is probable that the market valuation of the stock is considerably lower.

R. H. (Swindon).—The outlook is hopeful. But in the absence of any official statement we would not go beyond the expression of a cautious optimism. With reference to what you say about the declaration of an interim dividend, this is market gossip—nothing more.

F. J. (Newport).—The sales you speak of are entirely in agricultural land, as may be gauged by the average prices per acre obtained. It is safe to say that there is no activity whatever in the sale of outside lots, nor is there any likelihood of a revival for some time to come.

COMPANY.—From current reports the company seems to be in a considerably improved position, and to have much more promising prospects than appeared at all likely a year ago. Under the circumstances it is not improbable that the Preferred stock may appreciate considerably in price, and we should therefore advise you not to get rid of it just yet.

J. B. (Kennington).—We believe that the latest statement is to the effect that the cost of the war so far to Canada has been \$150,000,000, and it is estimated that for next year, when Canada will have 250,000 men in her military forces, the cost will be approximately \$250,000,000.

A. W. W. (Dundee).—The population of the Province of Saskatchewan is stated at 691,000. Its funded debt is \$19,082,033; sinking fund, \$439,036. The Province's revenue and expenditure for the last fiscal year were respectively \$6,372,539 and \$5,823,980. The Province receives from the Dominion Government an annual subsidy of \$1,993,140.

S. A. M. (Oxford).—Even with the additional facts you place before us we find ourselves unable to alter or supplement the advice contained in our reply to you in our issue of September 11. It must be understood that we are not in any way impugning the good faith of those who have advised you to do what you speak of doing, but we should not counsel you to risk more money. We regard your speculation for the time being as a "bad egg"; if later on it does hatch out, so much the better.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN.—We understand that considerable development is proceeding of the copper ores in the district to which you allude. The development work which the B.C. Copper Co. has been carrying out on its properties in the district for the past three years is stated to have resulted in the demonstration of about 8,000,000 tons of ore having values of about 1.75 per cent. copper and about 50 cents per ton in gold and silver. A mill is to be erected capable of handling 2,000 tons per day. It is also stated in this connection that a large hydro-electric plant will be constructed.

PERPLEXED (Middlesborough).—The erratic fluctuations may be regarded as so

many responses to the many rumours which have been floating about as to the company's war contracts. Nothing definite is known, nor is likely to be known at present, as to the actual amount of munition orders received, so that it is impossible to form any useful estimate as to profits. As to selling, this must be entirely a matter for your own private judgment. If there is no urgent reason for realising, there is nothing at all to be said against the policy of keeping the stock and waiting future developments.

EMIGRATION AND GENERAL.

R. N. H. C. (Wrexham).—We have sent you a copy of the illustrated booklet relating to the engineering works, bridges, etc., along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to which you refer.

T. C. (Leamington).—Since Confederation there have been thirteen Lieutenant-Governors of Nova Scotia Province. Their names and dates of appointment are as follows:—Lieut.-General Sir F. W. Williams, K.C.B., July 1, 1867; Maj.-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G., October 18, 1867; Lieut.-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G., January 31, 1868; Sir E. Kenny, Kt. (acting), May 13, 1870; Joseph Howe, May 1, 1873; Sir A. G. Archibald, K.C.M.G., July 4, 1875; Matthew Henry Richey, July 4, 1883; A. W. McLelan, July 9, 1888; Sir Malachy Bowes Daly, July 11, 1890; A. G. Jones, July 26, 1900; D. C. Fraser, March 27, 1906; J. D. Macgregor, October 18, 1910; Hon. David Mackenzie, October 22, 1915.

CANADIAN RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

The Hon. Frank Cochrane, M.P., Dominion Minister of Railways and Canals, recently returned to Ottawa after having covered 8,400 miles on the Canadian railways, during which he inspected the new lines, terminals, etc., in Western Canada. During his Western trip he averaged 400 miles per day.

Speaking of the Hudson Bay line, Mr. Cochrane said that the work was progressing, and he hoped the road would be ready for operation next year. At Prince Rupert Mr. Cochrane inspected the new dry dock and terminals of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and also the new fish refrigerator plant recently opened. On the day of his inspection the first ship was taken into the new dry dock. At Vancouver and Victoria the Minister looked over the new Government elevators and also the terminals. The new elevator at Vancouver will be ready to handle grain in February.

While recently in Vancouver Mr. George Black, Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, stated that a rich strike of placer gold had been made on Rude Creek, a tributary of the Klondike River, and a regular stampede had started for that district. He had met possibly as many as 150 men on their way in. Mr. Black added that the gold output during the past year had been up to the usual high average of approximately \$5,000,000.

ARE YOU SATISFIED

with your Canadian investments? Should you be in any doubt or difficulty regarding your investments in Canada, you are invited to address the London Office of the Union Trust Company, Ltd. (of Canada), 75, Lombard Street, London, E.C., where every enquiry receives most careful attention. The Union Trust Company, with offices at Toronto and Winnipeg, and agents and correspondents throughout the Dominion, makes a speciality of the management of properties and estates owned in Canada by residents in the United Kingdom. Probate and Letters of Administration in Canada are also obtained on the instructions of English Solicitors.—(Adv.)

"Kitchener's Question" is one of the latest recruiting songs, which has the advantage of coming from Canada. The words and music are by Muriel E. Bruce, composer of "Knitting," and it is dedicated by permission to the Canadian Recruiting League. (London: Frederick Harris Co., 85, Newman Street, W. 2s.)

A recruiting song that is proving popular all over Canada is the stirring "Canada for Empire," written by Laura Lewin and composed by Violet Bridgewater. (Toronto: Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association, Ltd.) Half the proceeds of the sales go to the Canadian Red Cross Society.

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This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England.

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Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian law firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

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RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Drinkie Building.

TORONTO, ONT.
RITCHFORD WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants' Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "W.W. Ritchford, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

WINNIPEG, MAN.
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ENQUIRY COUPON

"CANADA," No. 516. Nov. 27, 1915

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

THE PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN Agricultural Development.

Sir Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, in a statement regarding the progress of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, said that on the return of Mr. J. W. Stewart, the President, from Europe, the matter of expediting further construction work on the line would receive attention. A considerable amount of construction work was still proceeding, some extensive bridge and track work in the neighbourhood of Clinton being then under way.

"I have been very much gratified," said Sir Richard, "with reports that I have had from Mr. D'Arcy Tate, the Vice-President of the Pacific Great Eastern, to the effect that the company, through Mr. J. Sperry, the General Manager, had made special arrangements this season so that the farmers and ranchers in the Lillooet district were able to market their products at Vancouver. Many Victorians have knowledge of the magnificent crops of fruits and vegetables that are raised at Lillooet, and will appreciate what it means to the people there to be able to market their produce expeditiously. With the present revival in the lumber business a ready and profitable market should be found in the near future for all the resources of this rich section of the Province."

MORE WAR ORDERS.

The Canadian Munitions Commission have awarded shell contracts to the Canadian Northern Railway (\$1,000,000), Canadian Fairbanks (\$5,000,000), Canada Cement Co. (\$8,000,000), Steel Co. of Canada (\$28,000,000), and Nova Scotia Steel and Iron Co. (\$28,000,000). The Imperial Steel and Iron Co., of Collingwood, has received trench goods orders for \$5,000,000.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

The Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, at a special meeting last week, discussed a number of proposals relating to the question of trade relations after the war between Great Britain, the Dominions, and the Allies as against present enemy countries. A special committee consisting of representatives of the trade sections and associations affiliated with the Chamber was appointed to examine and report on these and any other proposals with a view to such collective action as might be possible.

CANADIAN DAY AT THE PANAMA FAIR.

October 29 was Canada Day at the Panama Exposition. Canada was represented by his Honour F. S. Barnard, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, who wired that the ceremonies were most imposing. Sir Robert Borden replied:—"Our people are deeply sensible of the splendid recognition which has been accorded throughout the United States to the Canadian exhibit."

BEEF FROM THE WEST.

That Western Canada will provide about four million pounds of corned beef, or about two-thirds of the mammoth order for canned goods which the War Office will take from the Dominion, was the statement of Mr. Pat Burns, of Calgary, when recently in Edmonton.

Heavy shipments towards filling this huge order will, of course, go from Mr. Burns' Edmonton plant, where large war orders already have been executed, as well as from other large packing concerns in the West. No definite contracts have as yet been entered into (says an Edmonton correspondent writing on November 21), but they are expected daily.

COMPANY MEETING.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CANNING COMPANY, LTD.

The twentieth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held on Tuesday last at 110, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Mr. J. H. Brodie, Chairman of the company, said the figure of profit for the year was very satisfactory when they considered that for nearly nine months of the year under review the country had been involved in war. The shareholders would also probably be pleased to see that they had managed to redeem the outstanding balance of Debenture stock.

During the current season they had a very satisfactory pack of sockeye salmon at Rivers Inlet, and they only obtained a moderate pack of this grade at the Skeena River. The Fraser River results were extremely disappointing, and although the B.C. Cannery did not do quite so badly as their American neighbours on the other side of the Straits, the results were quite bad enough, and they were afraid that we must look forward to a loss on working their cannery on this river during the 1915 season.

They might probably think they had painted the outlook for next year as gloomy. They must, however, remember that the company was in a very strong financial position, and although the situation could be regarded as being very satisfactory, they hoped that when the time came they would be in a position to show that they had earned their usual dividend on the Ordinary shares; although at the present moment they did not expect to be able to show quite such a satisfactory result as this year.

The Directors' recommendation to pay a final dividend of 2½ per cent. on the Preference and Ordinary shares and a bonus of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares was carried unanimously.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received last week at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., were the following:—

A London firm wish to get into communication with Canadian manufacturers who can supply, for shipment to France, brass wire, brass tubing, and brass round bars.

A chemical manufacturing company in the English Midland counties ask to be placed in touch with Canadian shippers of French chalk (talc).

An engineering company in London, who handle ingot brass, are prepared to receive offers from Canadian manufacturers looking for export trade.

A Paris firm seek supplies of canvas, also of enamelled ware, engineering tools, twist drills, and boring machinery, and invite offers from Canadian manufacturers.

A London firm seek agencies from Canadian manufacturers of interior telephone systems, bronze powders, gold leaf, toys, games, polished copper, brass, zinc, and aluminium sheets for engravers and lithographers.

THE QUEBEC BRIDGE.

The last connecting link in the North Shore cantilever arm of the new Quebec bridge was driven on November 4, the whole north side of the bridge being completed with the exception of a few bolts. The cantilever arm on the south shore will be completed next spring, and the middle arm will then be towed up and placed in position by next fall, it is anticipated, so that trains may be crossing the bridge before next winter.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway are doing military duty with the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Up to the end of last month the casualties amounted to 228.

The Orillia Molybdenum Co. has made its first shipment of two tons of concentrates of molybdenite for the British War Office, and will make weekly shipments. This is the first time this ore has been treated in Canada.

The arrival last week of 24,912 cwt. of Canadian cheese is reported by W. Weddel and Co., Ltd., 17, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C., who state that the British Government are reported to be still buying. C.i.f. offers are scarce, and range from 88s. up to 89s. 6d. for best selections, and at 85s. up to 87s. for other sorts.



Canadian Government TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

E. D. ARNAUD,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Report, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—

"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield

German Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England, German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "German," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUEES, Ltd., Kocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
OERS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

The Clifton Hotel, Niagara Falls, Canada



VIEW OF THE FALLS, SHOWING EAST WING OF THE CLIFTON HOTEL.

SURROUNDED by broad verandahs and balconies, tastefully decorated throughout and fitted with every approved appliance for safety and luxury, the Clifton Hotel is a satisfying hotel in which nothing has been overlooked that would make for the welfare and enjoyment of its guests—a spacious ballroom, well-equipped billiard room,

large airy bedrooms, parlours, and writing rooms, single or en suite, irreproachable cuisine, telephones, golf and tennis—everything the tourist can possibly desire.

No tourist should miss the uninterrupted view of the entire Falls—the most gorgeous spectacle in the whole world—which can be obtained from the Clifton Hotel. Some idea of the view is shown in the accompanying picture.

RATES—European Plan: \$1.50 upwards per day.

Write for Illustrated Booklet, containing views of the Falls, which may be obtained post free from the Tourist Department, "CANADA" Offices, Kingsway House, London, W.C., or from

G. R. MAJOR, Manager.

IMPORTANT.—The Clifton Hotel management will operate the "Clifton Inn," adjoining the main Hotel, during the Fall and Winter months, on the American Plan.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street, W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir George H. Preley, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith.
Emigration Office.—Assistant Superintendent, Mr. J. Owen Smith, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Agent-General.—Mrs. John A. Reid, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agent-General.—Mr. J. H. Turner, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. W. Skinner, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Agent-General.—Mr. Richard Reid, 163, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Agent-General.—Mr. Harrison Watson, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agent-General.—Lt. Col. P. Pelletier, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending November 23 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the Montreal Star, 37, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and the Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.

Auley, Mrs. W. E., Vancouver—5, Templeton Place, Earl's Court, W.

Aldersley, Miss L., London, Ont.—34, Delhi Street, King's Cross.

Armstrong, Miss F. M., St. John, N.B.—85, Strand, W.C.

Barnes, Fred, King's Lynn (formerly St. John, N.B.)—Commercial Road.

Baudry, Laurent, Ottawa—Worcester College, Oxford.

Beaumont, E. G., Port Fraser—1, Percy Villas, Campden Hill W.

Blake, Mr. and Mrs. W. H., Toronto—12, Hyde Park Place.

Browne, Ernest G., Ottawa—Hotel Russell.

Burke, Mrs. D. F., Port Arthur—8, Upper Phillimore Place.

Butler, Mrs. T. L., Toronto—Ardmay Hotel, Surbiton-on-Thames.

Carr-Harris, Dr. F. F., Kingston and Honan, China China Inland Mission, Newington, N.

Cook, E., Hamilton, 7, Aston Terrace.

Dunovan, Captain O. G., New Germany—Grand Hotel.

Foster, P. Graham, Montreal 255, High Road, Chislewick.

Gass, Lieut. C. L., Talamagouche—Grand Hotel, Hamilton, Miss J. R., Powan, Ont. 86, Strand, W.C.

Hill, Mrs. Arthur Torrence, Quebec—28, Euston Square.

Hinton, Miss E. H., Victoria—Holly Mount, Hendon, N.W.

Head, Lieut. G. P., Guyborough, N.B.—12, Chatsworth Road, Brondesbury, N.W.

Hill, Mrs. Col. and Mrs. B., British Columbia—Spaulding, Lincolnshire.

Hinton, Miss E. H., Ottawa—5, Templeton Place, Earl's Court, W.

Johnston, J. C., Winnipeg—Hotel Russell.

Johnston, Mrs. L., Calgary—Vancouver Hotel.

Le Penvar, G., Toronto—Nightingdome, Kent.

Le Hay, W. I., Toronto, 3, Richmond Gardens; 83, Oiler Avenue, Shepherd's Bush.

Macdonald, T. D., Vancouver—Russell Hotel.

Malikin, W. H., Vancouver—Russell Hotel.

May, L. W., Edmonton 86, Strand.

McCall, E. H. M., Sec. Lieut., Montreal—110, Cheyne Walk, S.W.

McKenzie, Mrs. Philip, Montreal—32, Hyde Park Place.

McKee, Capt., C.A.M.C., Brantford—Savoy Hotel.

McPherson, Lieut.-Col. D. W., Toronto—Regent Park Hotel.

Morton, Lieut. L. M., Middleton—Grand Hotel.

Murray, Mrs. John B. and Misses, Toronto—16, Colchester Court, S. Kensington.

Orme, Miss M., Ottawa—5, Templeton Place, Earl's Court, W.

Oshorne, Mr. and Mrs. J. P., Beansville—Savoy Hotel.

Prior, C., Ottawa—33, Aspinall Road, Brockley, S.E.

Reagan, Lieut. O. R., Moose Jaw—Trafalgar Hotel.

Reikes, Maj. R., Midland, Ont.—86, Strand, W.C.

Richardson, Mrs. C. W. and Miss G. G., Toronto—Ardmay Hotel, Surbiton-on-Thames.

Roper-Murton, Mrs., Hamilton—5, Granville Place, S.E.

Routley, T. C., Toronto—86, Strand, W.C.

Saer, Miss Margaret, Toronto—care of Royal Bank of Canada, Princes Street, E.C.

Shead, Arthur, Pincher Creek, Alberta—22, De Vere Gardens, Ilford.

Strath, Mrs. J. A. L. and Miss E., Montreal—care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place, S.W.

Tidswell, Mrs. W. O. and Miss A., Hamilton—6, Campden Road, S. Croydon.

Urton, R. S., Moose Jaw—Trafalgar Hotel.

Walker, Ernest W., Toronto—Hotel Cecil.

Winnart, Miss J. T., St. John—86, Strand, W.C.

Young, Miss M. M., Hamilton—6, Campden Road, S. Croydon.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Friday, November 26.—R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.

Saturday, November 27.—R.M.S. *Cameronia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

S.S. *St. Louis* (American), Liverpool to New York.

Monday, November 29.—S.S. *Nieuw Amsterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

Wednesday, December 1.—S.S. *Cymric* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.

S.S. *Corinthian* (Allan), London to St. John.

Friday, December 3.—R.M.S. *Mississippi* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John.

Saturday, December 4.—R.M.S. *Californian* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

S.S. *Minnehaha* (Atlantic Transport), London to New York.

Monday, December 7.—S.S. *Noordam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

Wednesday, December 8.—S.S. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, December 10.—S.S. *Pretorian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.

Saturday, December 11.—H.M.S. *Saxonia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

S.S. *Scythian* (Allan), London to St. John.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

DAILY, 3 till 5 P.M. Admission—Guinea. Fellows and Fellows' Orders only. Mondays and Saturdays, 6d. other days, 1s. Children always, 6d. The Band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blues) every Saturday from 4 to 6 p.m.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

VISITORS from Canada wishing to receive the paper regularly should fill in the Subscription Form thus ensuring the regular receipt of "CANADA" for the next twelve months. Subscription Rates are contained in the form on front cover. A subscription carries with it the privilege of receiving answers by letter to any questions of Anglo-Canadian interest.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION.

The 100th production of this remarkable film-drama took place on November 25, when the management presented a souvenir and Mr. Horatio Bottomley spoke. The productions at the Scala are always worth seeing, and the latest production should certainly not be missed.

INCORPORATED IN CANADA 1881

FIRE & MARINE

WESTERN

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BRITISH & FOREIGN OFFICE
LONDON

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CANADA

No. 517. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1915. Vol. XL. 6^{D.} WEEKLY.

CANADA'S NEW SOLDIERS.



[Photo]
A DRUMMER OF THE 1ST GRENADIER GUARDS OF CANADA (MONTREAL), WHICH IS PROVIDING THE 87TH BATTALION, C.E.F. (N.S. 1225.)



[Montreal "Standard,"
A SERGEANT OF THE 73RD ROYAL HIGHLANDERS, MONTREAL, IN HIS SERVICE UNIFORM.



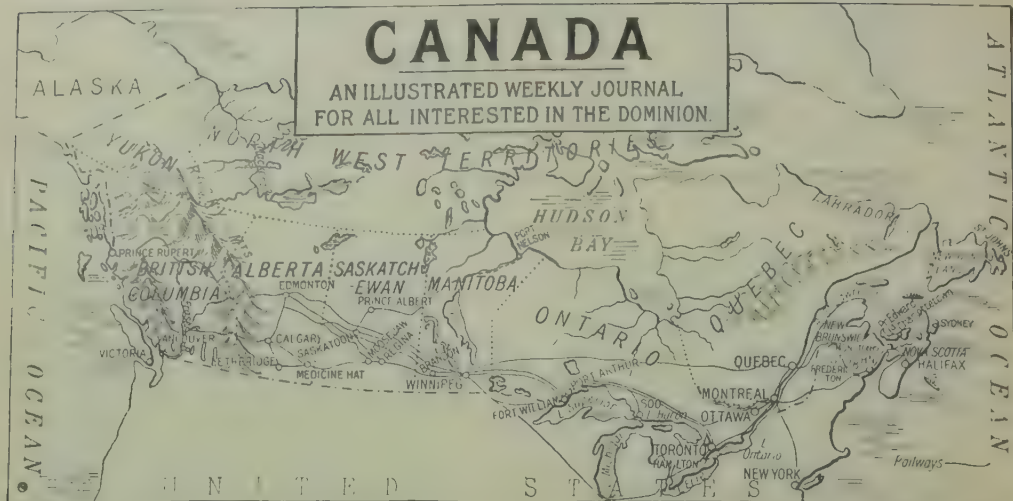
THE 50TH BATTALION, C.E.F., MARCHING THROUGH CALGARY, HEADED BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER, LIEUT.-COLONEL W. C. ARMSTRONG.



[Photo]
THE 83RD BATTALION, C.E.F., COMMANDED BY LIEUT.-COLONEL FELLATT, ARRIVING AT TORONTO CITY HALL AFTER A 92-MILE MARCH FROM NIAGARA CAMP.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL
FOR ALL INTERESTED IN THE DOMINION.



NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter. Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only. The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signatures are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired this fact should be stated. Although verse is occasionally published, it is not especially desired, and is not paid for.

In the absence of any expressed agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all articles published in "Canada" belongs to the Canada Newspaper Company, Ltd.

We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

Letters may be addressed care of our office to be called for (not forwarded.)

ADVERTISEMENTS IN "CANADA."

No advertisements from promoters of "wild-cat" schemes, bucket-shops, or questionable real estate dealers, are inserted in "Canada." No advertiser is permitted to continue to use our columns concerning whose bona-fides any just complaint has been received from our readers, who thus enjoy the utmost protection we can give them.

Many real estate and financial firms advertising in "Canada" have used our columns for the past nine years, and have invested to advantage large sums of money for the readers of this paper.

A FIGHT TO A FINISH.

THE determination shown by the Overseas Dominions after sixteen months of war must be greatly shaking the confidence of the All-Highest Hun and his satellites. The apostles of Kultur, judging by their own colonising experiments and the easy lies of their myriad spies, felt as sure of the immediate disaffection of Ireland and India at the first blast of war as they were certain of their entry into Paris in October, 1914. They scouted the possibility of any larger rally of men from Canada and Australia than was sent to the Boer War, and calculated on a rapid cooling of support as the war dragged on. Poor fools! The Huns have so little knowledge or understanding of character that they do not see that if they had been able to obtain the world dominion they sought by the sudden onslaught of their long-prepared armies, they could not have held their prize. The plodding, obedient, but false and treacherous Teuton has not the characteristics of an Imperial race. The Germans, judging other nations by themselves, felt sure that as taxation increased, and the stress and distress of war became more felt in Britain Overseas, the British Empire would

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fall apart from its loosely woven ties. The loyalty of Botha to his oath and his view of his responsibilities must have been a very bitter disillusionment at Potsdam.

Within the last week the accomplices of the murderers of the Armenians have had other painful proofs of their ignorance of international psychology. Canada sets to work to raise another 100,000 men, and floats a loan of two hundred million marks, which is subscribed in two days. Australia also increases her contingent of troops, a further effort of which her leading paper says:—

"Being in this fight, Australia has to recruit her manhood, young or old, send it forth to battle, and keep on doing so unflinchingly, even though the strain were protracted until she was ready to stagger and fall from weakness. . . . Australia is contending for her freedom and her future, for all that makes national existence worth having, and, once entered upon the quarrel, she, like the gladiator, must fight it out so long as she can stand and see."

New Zealand is equally emphatic. The *Wellington Post* says:—

"The war, however long it lasts, must be pressed till victory is absolutely assured, and we must do our best and utmost. . . . We must set our faces like flints against all attempts to end the war before the enemy is completely overthrown."

South Africa has successfully cleared up the neighbour-

ing German colony, and South African troops are already in La. 1915.

With the proof of such iron determination on the part of her children, the hands of those who direct the energies of the Mother Country are immensely strengthened and helped. Popular feeling throughout the Empire, as voiced in its representative newspapers, is only critical where there is a fear that the leaders are neither demanding the greatest efforts of which the country is capable nor making the best use of the effort which the country has already made. There is a widespread feeling that the Home Government is not yet to-day making a supreme effort of concentrated efficiency. Where any part of the Empire falls short in its output of men or supplies, or the sacrifice of unnecessary luxuries, the blame must be laid on the Governments. From the first hour that citizens of the British Empire heard of the atrocities in Belgium, and realised that the campaign of "frightfulness" adopted by the modern Huns was a euphemism for deliberate bestial savagery, they grudged no sacrifice to destroy this evil thing. Britons everywhere throughout the world gazed with compressed lips and fearless eyes on the Huns and their war machine, and realised that this must be a fight to a finish. The knell of the Hohenzollerns and all that evil and faithless House strove for commenced to strike when the German Fleet was made impotent by the British Navy. Other strokes of doom were heard at the Marne and at Riga. The names of *Lusitania* and Cavell also reverberated throughout the world, and ensured the passing away of an unworthy race.

If the Germans have made mistakes, so have we, but ours have been from too much trust in faithless persons and peoples and from timorous leadership. Leaders have been afraid lest the full burden of war prove too irksome to an unwarlike people and have asked for a partial and not a full national effort, and they have been afraid of labour and Trades Unions. France has given us a better example. In spite of all our blunders and wastefulness of resources, the Empire is closer knit and stronger at the end of sixteen months of war than ever before in its long history. The effect on the enemy of the steady pressure of the Allies is plainly discernible to those who have eyes to see. The German General Staff have seen the writing on the wall, and their last hope is to drag down with them in the collapse of their House of Pride so many other nationalities that the determination of their conquerors may lose its concentration on the chief criminals. But the end is not yet, and the single-minded effort of every man and woman in the British Empire must be concentrated for the one purpose until the enemy is destroyed.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Wounded Canadians.

The moving letter from Lady Dranmond, which we reproduce on page 278, has drawn attention to the question of whether the Canadian wounded should be kept together in separate hospitals, or should be distributed throughout the Mother Country in hospitals occupied by other soldiers of the Empire. Administrative considerations recommend the one course; Imperial considerations the other. At present both systems are partially in operation, and we do not believe that practical experience will bring about any alteration, though there can be little doubt as to which appeals most to those who "think Imperially."

This question only adds point to the need for the people of the Mother Country to extend sympathy and hospitality to Canadians wounded or on leave who have few or no friends here. This need is not being lost sight of, thanks largely to the activities of the War Contingent Association and the Red Cross Society; but we are sure these bodies will welcome further suggestions like those made in the letter we publish this week from Mr. E. T. Scammell, whose practical interest in the welfare of the Empire's soldiers is so well known.

A Canadian in the Cameroons.

One of the numerous Canadians who are "doing their bit" with distinction in the Imperial service to-day is Major-General J. M. Dobell, C.M.G., D.S.O., in command of the Franco-British Expeditionary Forces in the Cameroons. The report issued by the Press Bureau on Monday night shows

that the operations being carried out under his direction are meeting with marked success, and there is every prospect of the campaign being brought to a triumphant issue in the immediate future. General Dobell has had the gratification of forwarding to the Colonial Secretary a tribute to British rule from natives in Togoland resident in Duala at the time of the occupation of the Allied forces, in sending subscriptions amounting to £43 10s. in aid of the Allied troops in the locality, they express their "joy in seeing the Union Jack flying over this country and our home since last year September, and more especially the good done to us, in saving us from the unexpected death which would have happened to us through our former protectors."

General Dobell, who is a native of Quebec, is one of the many graduates of the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ontario—from which he graduated a quarter of a century ago—now serving the King.

* * *

The Canadian Nurses.

The Canadian nurses have won admiration and praise wherever they have gone on their mission of mercy. A Canadian nurse is in attendance on the King at the present moment. In the Canadian hospitals, not only in England, France, and Flanders, but also on the shores of the Mediterranean, they are earning the gratitude of officers and men from all parts of the Empire.

A warm tribute to the Canadian nurses at the Dardanelles—"working day and night as if they could never feel fatigue"—is contained in a long letter written by a British soldier which appeared in the *Daily Mail* the other day. "These cheery little Canadian women," he says, "who have come out all this way with their admirably equipped field hospitals to care for us, have become part and parcel of our life; their endless vitality, their fun and energy have woven their personality closely into our community here, and we like to feel that they belong to us."

* * *

Canadian Soldiers and Peace-Mongers.

The Canadian soldiers at present in London have left no doubt as to their opinion of the peace-mongers in our midst. They were prominent with their comrades, the "Anzacs," in putting a stop to the meeting of the Union of Democratic Control at the Memorial Hall in Farringdon Street on Monday night. The storming party that carried the platform included Englishmen, Scotsmen, Irishmen, Canadians, Australians, and New Zealanders—practically all of whom had been wounded—and the strains of "The Maple Leaf" rose high above the shouts of the crowd outside the hall and in Trafalgar Square.

One convalescent Canadian justified his action to the *Daily Express* by saying: "From Montreal to Vancouver such a meeting could not have been attempted. From Montreal to Vancouver Canada will laugh over the smashing of the peace cranks, and will rejoice that the meeting was not held."

* * *

French-Canadians and the War.

In the rivalry among the various Provinces of the Dominion as to which is contributing the greatest proportion of men and material aid to the cause of the Allies, there is an unfortunate tendency in some Canadian journals to do an injustice to the Province of Quebec, and particularly to Canadians of French extraction, who number at least three-fourths of its two million inhabitants. It seems to be forgotten that in the case of the French-Canadians serving in the Army, at least 99 per cent. are Canadian born, mostly the descendants of the original colonisers of the Province—men, indeed, who in reality look upon Canada as their Motherland, who sing "Canada, Mon Pays, Mon Amour," as their National Anthem, and whose ties with Old France are almost exclusively those of language and sentiment. On the other hand, the volunteers from the other eight Provinces—particularly from Ontario and British Columbia—are very largely composed either of British born, or of men whose parents or grand-parents have, within the last century, settled in the Dominion, and look upon Britain as their Motherland in a far deeper sense than does the French-Canadian regard France. Moreover, while the first Canadian Contingent contained some 2,500 French-Canadians, this number has already been increased to over 20,000.

Since the severity of the struggle in which the Allies are engaged, and the importance of the issue involved have become more apparent, no prominent Canadians have been more energetic in their appeals to unity of effort against the Teuton foe than have the recognised leaders of French-Canadian opinion, whether Liberal or Conservative. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Lomer Gouin, Mr. Justice Brodeur, the Hon. R. Lemieux, the Hon. Charles Marcell, Senator David, Senator Dandurand, his Honour P. E. Leblanc, the Hon. J. Decarie, the Hon. P. E. Blondin, the Hon. E. L. Patenaude, and the Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, are only a few of the notable public men who have used their great oratorical gifts (in both languages) to arouse enthusiasm against the common foe, and plead for unity among all types of Canadians in contributing men and means for their overthrow.

* * *

Self-Advertising Spokesmen.

That there is a small section of French-Canadians who oppose Canada's participation in the war, and find eloquent self-entitled advertising spokesmen in Henri Bourassa and Armand Lavergne, is true. It is equally true that there are small sections in Britain, in France, in Russia, and in Italy, which find leaders to spout veiled treason, and place the interests of a nationality, of a party, or of a sect before those of the Commonwealth at large. The best policy is to ignore the attitude of men of the Bourassa type, whose utterances stamp their unfitness ever to rank as constructive statesmen. *La Patrie* (Montreal) said the other day:—

"The denunciations of Mr. Bourassa are not only unjust—they are odious, infamous. And because they are not only prejudicial to national defence, but are also calculated to compromise the French-Canadian race, we are compelled to again declare emphatically that they do not reflect the sentiments of the French-Canadians, but only the opinions of one unbalanced man with whom the race is afflicted, and whom it repudiates."

Those who are calling upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal leaders to denounce M. Bourassa and his lieutenant might with quite as much reason appeal to Sir Robert Borden and the Conservative leaders to adopt the same attitude towards hot-headed supporters in Ontario and elsewhere who may do permanent injury to the Dominion by promoting racial and religious differences at a time when unity is the one watchword for all patriots. The greatest lesson this war should teach is that of cohesion between the various elements of the State.

* * *

Footwear for the Trenches.

It will be good news for many of the Canadians who must face the terrible mud of the trenches this winter that the Canadian Government has ordered 150,000 pairs of shoe-packs, with soles, for the use of Canada's soldiers. The shoe-pack—perhaps some reader of *Canada* will supply the origin of the name—is a form of footwear which, as used by lumbermen, partakes of the character of both knee-boot and moccasin. It is made of thick but pliable and soft leather, frequently oil-tanned; the boot-leg reaches to just below the knee, where it laces tightly; and the foot, being soleless and pliable, allows that free movement which is so necessary to keep warm the feet of the wearer.

Not even wet snow can penetrate the well-greased shoe-pack. During a cold spell in the Canadian lumber woods the lumbermen, who meanwhile don their soft moccasins, soak their shoe-packs with grease against the coming of a thaw. Fishermen in the Maritime Provinces, who turn lumbermen during winter, dress their shoe-packs with fish oil, which is said to have peculiar slush-resisting virtue. Worn all winter in its soleless state, the shoe-pack is hastily soled in the spring so as to resist the sharp snags and stones encountered in driving the winter's cut of logs down the rivers. The shoe-pack perhaps represents the most adequate footwear for withstanding wet and hard usage. For the former rubber is sufficient, but for the latter there is "nothing like leather." Let us hope that the Canadian footwear with the queer name will prove a match even for the mud of Flanders.

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German Trade After the War.

There is probably stronger feeling against trading with Germans after this war among the French, Belgians, and Russian than among the British. In fact, there is a very

great probability that before the ink is dry on the treaty of peace, fresh supplies of German goods will have been sold in England. The British merchant is very impersonal in his trading, and it will take a good deal of propaganda and moulding of public opinion before peace comes to prevent the selling of German goods in Great Britain once it is declared. Even now, when fresh accounts of German atrocities are reaching us every day, it is said that many British export firms, insurance companies, and others are still employing Germans as their agents in neutral countries.

It may be urged that we are not making war on individuals, and that trade is carried on by individuals, and not by the Government. This sounds very nice; but we are pouring out blood and treasure in increasing streams to repel and destroy the German idea of world domination. The mind of the individual German has been debauched by his Government into accepting whole-heartedly this evil conception. We nourish and support him by giving him entrée to our markets. We can do without his markets, though; to do so may need effort on our part and some industrial reorganisation; but it is worth doing. We shall do well to keep the Huns and their goods away from us.

* * *

Prohibition in Newfoundland.

In Newfoundland, as in various parts of Canada, the subject of alcoholic prohibition has been exciting public interest, and war problems have given additional point to the agitation. Throughout the Colony the question has been thoroughly threshed out, and as a result of the plebiscite which was taken in the beginning of last month the policy of prohibition has carried the day. The figures are not yet available here, but the majority must have been overwhelming, it being stipulated that the number of majority votes in favour of the policy must be at least 25,000—about the number polled by the Government at the last General Election. As a result, an Act prohibiting the import, manufacture, or sale of intoxicating liquors in Newfoundland or its dependencies will automatically become operative on January 1, 1917, the intervening period being granted for the benefit of the liquor dealers.

The change, as a matter of fact, is not quite so sweeping as it sounds. At the present time the sale of liquor is prohibited in practically the whole of the Island by the operation of the Local Option Act, which is equivalent to what is known as the Scott Act in Canada. In the forty years since this measure was placed on the Statute Book, every settlement in Newfoundland, except St. John's, the capital and only town in the Island, has put it into effect. Hitherto attempts to bring St. John's under the Act have failed. In view of the fact that Newfoundland is an Island Colony, it could hardly be possible for the policy of prohibition to have a better trial, though already there are visions of a revival of the "good old days" of the smugglers.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, whichever in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTH.

McCONKEY. — On October 24, at Winnipeg, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McConkey.

MARRIAGES.

GRAY-DIXON. — On November 24, at St. Andrew's, Wells Street, London, W., by the Rev. Richard Carr-Hunt, Rector of Aubrey, Oxford, Lieut.-Col. Phillip Eason Gray, Royal Field Artillery, eldest son of the late Benjamin G. Gray Esq., Q.C., of Halifax, N.S., to Eleanor, daughter of the late Mr. C. J. Dixon and Mrs. Dixon, of Blackheath.

INKSTER-OSLER. — On November 25, by special licence, at Christ Church, Ealing, Lieut. Frederick B. Inkster, 1st Canadian Divisional Train, of Ottawa, to May, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Ostler, Coburg, Ontario.

MORTON-FOX. — On November 27, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by the Rev. Victor J. K. Brooks, Captain Charles Edward Hamilton (Royal Grenadiers, Canada), C.E.F., youngest son of the late Henry Rutherford Morton, Toronto, to Gertrude Ruff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fox, Colchester, Essex.

PAXTON-GREENWOOD. — At Calgary, Alberta, on November 27, Lionel Buchanan Paxman, of Salmon Arm, B.C., to Dorothy Lilian Greenwood, formerly of Toronto.

DEATHS.

REYNOLDS. — Entered into rest on November 9, at St. Margaret's Home, 21, Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, Dorey Ann Reynolds, in the 73rd year of her age, daughter of the late Captain Z. Reynolds, Waterloo, Que., and sister of Mrs. W. H. Robinson, Granby.

WILSON. — On November 7, Harriet Wilson, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Wilson, M.P., Sherbrooke, Que., in her 96th year.

ON SERVICE.

SCHLOSSER. — Albert (Hortie) Schlosser, late of Bowdon, Cheshire, and Vancouver, B.C., 16th Canadian Scottish, missing, believed killed, second battle of Ypres, April 24, 1915. Aged 34 years.

BRAVE DEEDS THAT WON DISTINCTIONS.

Official Accounts of Canadians' Bravery at the Front.

A DESPATCH from the Canadian General Representative in France, covering the period from October 30 to November 5, states:—

"At times the enemy artillery has shelled certain sections of our area more or less vigorously, but in most instances prompt retaliation by our artillery has silenced the hostile fire.

"On October 29 a shell from our artillery exploded a bomb depot in the German front trench.

"All reports indicate that the enemy working parties have been particularly busy repairing damage to their trenches caused by the heavy rains, and are baling out the water. On several occasions hostile working parties have been dispersed by our fire. A few enemy patrols have ventured out at night to repair the German wire entanglements, but in the majority of instances our patrols succeeded in locating them and driving them back to their trenches.

"On November 4 an enemy aeroplane was brought to earth between the opposing front line trenches. Pursued and attacked by three British airmen while flying over our area, and heavily shelled by our anti-aircraft guns, the German machine suddenly capsized and, turning over three times in the air, crashed to the ground.

"Lieut. A. W. North, of the 28th (Western Canada) Battalion, has been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry on the occasion of the explosion of a German mine on October 8, and Private B. Crompton, of the 28th Battalion, has been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal in connection with the same affair.

"Sergeant C. Ryer, of the 26th (New Brunswick) Battalion, has been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for bringing in a wounded man under heavy fire on October 13.

"Lieut. J. G. Anderson, of the 5th (Western Canada) Battalion, has been awarded the Military Cross for useful and daring reconnaissance."

The Distinguished Conduct Medal.

The award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal, as stated above, was announced on Tuesday, as follows:—

73741 Private H. B. Compton, 28th Battalion.

For conspicuous bravery on October 8, 1915, in front of Wytschaete. The enemy exploded mines, and Private Compton was buried under the debris. On being dug out he immediately volunteered to go forward as a member of a party of bombers, and assisting in bombing the enemy from the crater in which they were advancing. He also assisted, under heavy shell and machine gun fire, to dig out four men who had been buried by the explosion, thus helping to save their lives. Throughout the action his courage, resource, and devotion to duty were most marked.

69805 Sergeant W. C. Ryer, 26th Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry on October 13, 1915. During a reconnaissance of a German crater Sergeant Ryer carried another sergeant, who was mortally wounded, until the latter died, when he returned to the crater, and, with the assistance of another man, carried back a second man. This was performed under heavy cross fire from machine guns and rifles. He gave a fine example of bravery and devotion to duty.

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ON THE TRAIL OF THE SNIPER.

Toronto Man's Feat.

In an account of a semi-official visit to the Canadian lines, issued by the Press Association, the writer tells of a "sniping" feat pulled off by Captain Tidy, of Toronto:—

It appears (he says) that one morning a man reported to the captain that he saw something dark in the grass. A sergeant was told off to join in the observing. He came back and reported that unquestionably there was a German sniper in the grass. The private was despatched for another trusted man, a sergeant and a crack shot.

The captain laid down his line of campaign. The party then followed him along the trench, and then along a communicating trench leading to the listening post. Then, quietly separating the grass at the roots so as to keep it from waving, they crawled along, deployed to right and left, and then went forward four abreast. There was not a movement in the grass; not the slightest indication to warn the enemy. Discovery would have meant instant death for the entire party. Creeping along with the utmost caution, their senses attuned to their highest pitch, the four advanced a considerable distance from their line. Then like snakes turning in their course they swung around to the left. On they went again. Cautiously, like Indian scouts, they moved along inch by inch.

Suddenly on the right in front and close to him Captain Tidy saw a German. With one wild impulse he jumped to his feet.

"Hold up your hands, surrender, or I'll blow your brains out!" he yelled, and he covered the man with his pistol. The German surrendered. What! Another German! Sure as you live, a second German does the same thing, and out of the corner of his eye Captain Tidy sees a third.

This one is a real Hun. Thinking the Captain is alone, quick as a flash he fires at him point blank. The Captain is untouched. But before Mr. Hun can pull the breech bolt back, the sergeant, who is a crack shot, fires from the hip, the bullet takes effect in the Boche's stomach, and his number is up. The first two are made prisoners and taken into our trench, amid cheers from the boys in the trenches.

When you consider that this whole affair took place in broad daylight, between two lines of opposing trenches only 100 yards apart, the wonder is that anyone ever got back alive. They were in a hollow, it is true. It was breakfast time in early morning, and the Germans may not have been fully awake—to the situation.

Then, again, the Germans were watching another spot—they were not absolutely asleep. They also had seen something moving in the grass. The enemy made a typical move. In a case where our fellows would send out three individuals they send a small army. So out dashed about twenty-five Germans, firing on the spot where our gallant captain and his men had been before they made their first turn to the left. Our men just turned the machine-gun on them, and the Huns turned tail, leaving fully half their number on the field.

The whole incident is significant of the individuality, gallantry, initiative, and spirit of the men. Captain Tidy, we understand, has been mentioned in despatches for his gallantry and recommended for one of the military honours.

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LETTERS FROM THE FRONT.

Many Heroic Deeds.

Lieut. H. W. Ferguson, of the 26th Battalion, writing home to Moncton, says:—

"In our action of the 13th, when we lost quite heavily in an attack on that crater in front of our lines, the German losses were fully four times what ours were. It was the 26th's first real baptism of fire, though we had been in it a little before and the men, every one, stood up to it like old veterans. It would have done your heart good to have seen those men under shell fire that at times seemed almost as though nothing human could exist under such a hail of hurling metal. . . . Many heroic deeds were done that day. All the wounded were brought in by our fellows, only the dead remaining outside our parapets. These were brought in as well under cover of darkness that night. The spirit of the men is wonderful through it all."

Shells on a Church.

Driver F. Markham, 1st Canadian Division, R.F.A., writing to a friend at Stutton, says:—

"The day I received your letter I had a narrow escape. We were getting a load of old broken bricks, not far away in a town, when the Germans paid marked attention to the church. It was Sunday afternoon (November 14), and all so lovely and quiet. We had been busy all day long carting these bricks, and we went just as we had finished dinner for the last load. We hadn't started long before I heard a shell coming over, so shouted to my chums to look out, and it dropped right in the chancel of the church—such a large one, too, it was. As soon as it had burst we ran to our horses, which had stood quiet, although it only burst 100 yards away. Just as we were going to get mounted we heard some more coming. It was three this time, and these burst near the same place. Well, we got mounted, and had to race for it, as we had to go right past the place where the shells were dropping.

"Luck favoured us, and we got past safely, and managed to get into the large square again. This square is about as large as the Ipswich Cornhill, and as full of shell holes as a honeycomb is full of cells. We lumped into one of them, went about 200 yards, and off came the front wheel. We were only about 300 yards away from the church, as we had to go round it. After the wheel came off we dragged the body of the wagon for some distance before we could pull up, as the horses were excited. We stopped, unhooked, and took the horses out, and put them under the shelter of some houses. I ran back

The Editor of "Canada" will be pleased to receive for publication letters or extracts from letters written from the front by Canadian Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men.

towards the church after our wheel; I had just picked it up when four more shells burst. I ran under the lee of a house and took shelter from pieces of brick and shell, which flew about everywhere. After they had stopped falling I ran and got my wheel, and some Canadian Highlanders helped us to fix things up, so we all got to camp; but it was a narrow shave."

Admiration for the "Princess Pat."

An officer at an infantry base dépôt in France writes: "A large draft of P.P.C.L.I. arrived last night, so from 7.15 to 11.15 I have been frightfully busy fitting them out, etc. . . . I have never known such a splendid set of men—nearly all university, splendid N.C.O.s—a sergeant who has passed his papers for a captain, and magnificent physique—an altogether cheery crowd. . . . Their arms drill was magnificent. . . . I don't know about the other Canadians, but if you ever hear a word against the P.P.C.L.I. you give them the lie direct."

Took a Cab to the Front.

A Canadian officer attached to a regular regiment, describing his arrival at the front in a letter for which we are indebted to the Bank of Montreal, says:—

"Arrived up here yesterday; took a cab part of the way—until the Frenchman got afraid of his horse. Had a great sleep last night—upstairs in a house without any roof or windows left in it, and a couple of our batteries behind celebrating someone's birthday. Have just taken over a platoon and am now going up to look over the front line trenches, which we go into to-morrow. Like it here very much. Fine crowd of fellows."

Longing for a Canuck Winter.

Sergeant Dawson Campbell, of the Sportsmen's Battalion, a member of the Canadian Emigration Staff, writing to Mr. J. Obed Smith, says:—

"Once upon a time we sailed across the sea and arrived after many hours of great cold in the land of good wines. The rail journey of some 150 miles was very rough—just ordinary cattle trucks being used—no seats and no protection from wind or rain—men having same accommodation as our animals. The horses and mules were very good, although very tiring, and entraining is a rough picnic. The mud is everywhere, and one never has a dry foot—it cannot be expected. Last night I had my boots off for the first time for five days—but my clothes never! Here we are in a barn, very airy, and worn and wet; the guns are very hard at it twelve miles distant, and yet, although the music of the game is incessant, one cannot yet appreciate we are so very near such a struggle of life and death. Conditions here are 'very active service' indeed, but humour carries all on and even helps us to forget very wet feet and wet straw. The cold is so damp, and I long for a Canuck winter."

"The country here is very poor, but the farmers are all so good and willing to help, and do all they can to comfort the old men like myself. We are scattered over a considerable area in our billets, and all are just farms. Bully beef and hard 'dog' biscuit form the chief 'grub,' and to-day we had issued three-quarters of an ounce of tobacco and 20 cigarettes each! Water is scarce here, wells being very dry, although surface water abounds much too much for our work. Our horses, etc., are, of course, all in the open, and we live and eat in the open in all weathers. Glad to say I am fit and really liking the experience and enjoying the difficulties of those who have never had to rough it before in their lives. There is very little illness, and the chief thing is rheumatism. Time is very scarce with us all—it is just work and work and fight for food. No lights at night—dates get forgotten—days of week all the same—yes, in all ways life is just a picnic, and days rush by and still the guns roar."

COMMISSIONS FOR CANADIANS.

GENERAL STAFF OFFICER, 3RD GRADE.—Capt. H. F. McDonald, 16th Batt.

STAFF CAPTAIN.—Capt. C. G. Archibald, 15th Batt.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS (MILITARY WING).—Flying Officer: Lieut. I. Macdonald, Strathcona's Horse.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—To be sec. lieut.: Pte. L. Archibald, 5th Batt.

Canadian Expeditionary Force.

CAN. REMT. DEPOT.—Lieut. A. C. D. Pigott to be temp. capt.

CAN. ENGRS.—Lieut. H. F. H. Hertzberg to be temp. capt.; S. H. Pearce to be temp. lieut.

P.P.C.L.I.—Lieut. P. V. Cornish to be temp. capt.

11th (REG.) BATT.—C. B. Smith to be temp. lieut.

16th BATT.—Lieut. E. M. Wynne-Williams to be temp. capt.

23rd (REG.) BATT.—E. A. Pelletier to be temp. lieut.

CAN. A.S.C.—Capt. F. B. Eaton to be temp. maj.; Lieut. G. H. Gordon to be temp. capt.

CAN. A.M.C.—To be temp. capt.: E. E. Shepley, F. Cameron Wilson.

7th BATT. (B.C.).—Transfer of Lieut. H. F. Game, R. Warwicks (S.R.), in "Gazette" of Oct. 14 cancelled.

9th (RESERVE) BATT.—D. B. Forbes to be temp. lieut.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Alexander Laird.

We regret to announce that Mr. Alexander Laird, who only resigned the position of General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at the head office on September 30, died at his residence in Toronto on Monday. Mr. Laird was born at Ballater, Aberdeenshire, on November 25, 1853, and went to Ontario with his parents when a child. He completed his education in Scotland, and served his apprenticeship in the North of Scotland Bank, Aberdeen. His connection with the Bank of Commerce dated from 1877, and he was rapidly promoted, acting as agent for the bank in New York for 15 years before. In 1902, he was appointed Assistant General Manager at Toronto. In 1907 he became General



THE LATE MR. ALEXANDER LAIRD

Manager, succeeding the present President, Sir Edmund Walker. Mr. Laird was a member of the Board of Management of the Presbyterian Church in Canada and a liberal supporter of the Y.M.C.A. At the time of his recent retirement he was the recipient of many tributes to his capabilities as a banker and his worth as a man. His wife, who survives him, with two sons and a daughter, was a daughter of the late Mr. D. C. Sharran, of Dixon, Illinois, U.S.A.

Senator Mackay.

The Hon. Wm. Mackay, M.D., died at his home, "Reserve," in Sydney, N.S., on November 9, in his 65th year. He was a native of the Province, whither his father came from Sutherlandshire. He built up a good practice among the miners, with whom he was very popular, and in 1886 he was elected a member of the Provincial House of Assembly. In November, 1912, he was called to the Senate on the recommendation of Sir Robert Borden. Major Mackay, M.D., is one of his sons. The death of Senator Mackay increases the number of vacancies in the Senate to 12. Six of these seats were held by Liberal and six by Conservative appointees.

The Hon. Dr. W. H. Montague.

The Hon. Dr. W. H. Montague, a former Minister of Agriculture and Secretary of State in the Dominion Cabinet, and until recently Minister of Public Works in the Provincial Government of Manitoba, died at Winnipeg last month in his 57th year. Dr. Montague was involved in the charges connected with the new Parliament Buildings at Winnipeg. Two of his sons are at the front.

EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Replying to Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P., in the House of Commons last week, Mr. Bonar Law said:—

"The report of the committee appointed by the President of the Local Government Board upon the provision of employment for sailors and soldiers disabled in the war was communicated to the self-governing Dominions, and enquiry has been made of them with respect to the measures which they propose to adopt with regard to their men returning from the war. The correspondence is proceeding, and the question will be carefully considered in the various Departments concerned. I need hardly add that his Majesty's Government realise the importance of the subject raised in the question."

Having successfully established the "King George and Queen Mary's Club for Overseas Forces" at Peel House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Mrs. Monierieffe, sister-in-law of Sir Ian Hamilton, is starting an Overseas officers' club at 52, Welbeck Street, W., to be named "The Northern Star and Southern Cross."

During the last week the Parcels Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society has sent out 900 individual parcels containing special gifts to Canadian soldiers. Mrs. Fraser, who is in charge of this department, informs Canada that almost every letter now received includes among its requests a Cardigan jacket and a pair of mitts or gloves.

CANADIANS LOST IN THE "ANGLIA."

One Officer and Twenty-One Men.

THE following Canadian officer and men are reported missing, believed drowned, through the sinking of the hospital ship *Anglia*, which struck a mine in the Channel on November 17:

Janin, Major G. A. F. R., Canadian Engineers.
 1st Div. Engrs.—Spinks, 47404 Sapper J.
 2nd Div. Engrs.—Cox, 45 Sapper J. H.
 MOTOR MACHINE GUN SERVICE.—McEachern, 227 A. E.
 1st BATT. (WESTERN ONTARIO).—McDonald, 18221 L.-Cpl. A. R.
 2nd BATT. (EASTERN ONTARIO).—Curson, 7620 G.
 3rd BATT. (TORONTO).—Geddes, 9642 P. M.; Steers, 38555 W. A.
 13th BATT. (5th ROYAL HIGHLANDERS).—Carr, A14404 W. R.; Garrett, 24600 J.
 18th BATT.—Knight, 53350 G. E.; Priestley, 53840 T.
 19th BATT.—Coleman, 55803 J.; Perry, 56140 G. M.
 22nd BATT.—Joly, 61477 L.
 24th BATT.—Ponton, 66128 M. A.
 25th BATT.—McKenzie, 67548 J.
 26th BATT.—Black, 413009 R.; Leggett, 69510 J. R.
 28th BATT.—Milton, 74018 A.
 29th BATT.—Allen, 76124 R. II.
 31st BATT.—Pyper, 430187 D.

Major Janin.

Major Janin, who had been Quartermaster of his unit, fought against Germany in the war of 1870-1871, and afterwards settled in the Province of Quebec, where he practised his profession as a civil engineer, and eventually became Chief Engineer to the City of Montreal. On the outbreak of the present war he obtained leave of absence and accompanied the first Canadian Contingent. He was invalided from the front with rheumatism. Colonel Pelletier, the Agent-General for Quebec, saw him at Shorncliffe shortly before his departure for France, when he was full of enthusiasm for the cause of his adopted country and its Allies. "He was a man whose loss will be much felt in Montreal," said Colonel Pelletier.

Survivors' Narrow Escapes.

Graphic stories of their peril were told by eight Canadian survivors of the *Anglia* at the County of London Hospital, Epsom. They were mostly invalided or suffering from slight wounds, and feared their companions more seriously incapacitated had perished.

Private P. Geddes, 90th Winnipeg Rifles, was on his way home after an attack of rheumatic fever. Geddes procured several lifebelts for helpless men, and finally leaped into the sea when the ship listed dangerously. After struggling in the water he came up near a raft. "German shells and bullets and dug-outs in the trenches are bad enough," said Geddes, "but for real nerve-racking horror a mined hospital ship beats everything else." Geddes emphasised the heroism of the nurses, while one of his companions, seen later, paid a tribute to his ready help and refusal to leave the ship till the last moment.

Sapper L. J. Kavanagh, of Kingston, Ont., 6th Field Engineers, invalided home after pneumonia, was in the water for twenty minutes, but suffered no ill effects. Private W. L. Callander, of Guelph, Ont., 18th Battalion, sustained a slight injury to his back from the wreckage while in the sea for twenty minutes. Private H. Bryant, Toronto, 4th Battalion,

who is suffering from rheumatism, remained behind looking for his pay-book, and finally slid down a rope when the ship tilted. Private Wm. Everett, of Galt, Ont. 1st Battalion, who was wounded by shrapnel, jumped into the sea and remained there for half an hour before being picked up by a destroyer. Private F. Bland, of Toronto, Divisional Supply Column, who was suffering from rupture, swam for twenty-five minutes before being saved. Sergeant Robert Strang, of Winnipeg, had a narrow escape from one of the propellers.

The Canadians lost all their belongings, but Mr. J. M. Clark, acting for the Ontario Government Office, undertook to provide such articles as razors, tobacco, etc.

CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Officer Died of Wounds.

Lawson, Lieut. C. M., 26th Batt.

Lieut. Lawson belonged to the 62nd Fusiliers, of St. John, N.B.

Officers Wounded.

Chevalier, Lieut. P., 14th Batt. (Royal Montreal Regt.).

Cooke, Lieut. W. K., 1st. Batt. (Western Ontario Regt.)

Dingwall, Lieut. G. C., 28th Batt.

Evans, Lieut. A. J. L., 3rd Batt. (Toronto Regt.).

Grosvenor, Lieut. F. E., 29th Batt.

Knowlton, Lieut. C. D., 26th Batt.

Muirhead, Lieut. G. B., 8th Batt. (90th Winnipeg Rifles).

Tremaine, Capt. A. V., Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

Lieut. Chevalier, who sustained a gunshot wound in the arm and leg, is at No. 14 General Hospital, Wimereux. Lieut. Cooke was discharged to duty on November 15. Lieut. Grosvenor is at 17, Park Place, London, W.; and Captain Tremaine at the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Second Lieut. E. C. Black.

Second Lieut. Ernest Charteris Black, machine-gun officer of the 7th Royal Scots Fusiliers, killed in action on November 2, was the second son of Mr. J. Buyers Black, of Glasgow, and was 31 years of age. A chartered accountant by profession, he became associated with Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., C.A., in their New York and Canadian branches. In 1913 he joined the London office of that firm, and a few days before the war broke out he was offered by the Directors of the Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa the post of chief accountant. At the outbreak of the war he joined the 2nd King Edward's Horse as a trooper, and received a commission in the 7th Royal Scots Fusiliers in the spring.

Lieut. C. Hughes.

Lieut. Chester Hughes, 6th Field Co., 2nd Division Engineers, C.E.F., whose death was announced in last week's *Canada*, was the only son of Dr. James L. Hughes, formerly Chief Public School Inspector, Toronto, and a nephew of Major-General the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence. He was for some time in the employment of the C.P.R., and prior to enlisting was a locating engineer on a railroad in New Brunswick. He was 27.



A PLATOON OF RECRUITS FOR THE NEWLY FORMED 52ND BATTALION, C.E.F., AT CALGARY.
 The Commanding Officer is Lieut. Col. W. Lowry, who was wounded at Langemark.

Captain M. Gore-Langton.

Captain Montague Gore-Langton, Irish Guards, who was instantly killed by a bullet in the head on October 10, had resided at Cowichan, B.C., for four years, and left in August of last year to rejoin his old regiment. He was wounded in the front on November 1, 1914, and on recovery returned to the front in May, and was awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry near Givenchy. He was again wounded on the night of August 11. He was 29 years of age. His brother, Captain "Jerry" Gore-Langton, of the 18th Hussars, was also wounded on November 1 of last year. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in August, 1914, and in July he was awarded the Military Cross. He was also a resident of Cowichan.

Lieut. R. A. Ritchie.

Lieut. R. A. Ritchie, 2nd Norfolk Regiment, killed in the Persian Gulf, aged 24 years, was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Ritchie, of Overstrand, and was educated at Sedbergh School and Trinity College, Oxford. He was in Canada when war was declared, and returned to England and applied for a commission from the O.T.C. He married, in March last, Enid, daughter of Major Stuckey, of Hove.

Lieut.-Col. A. Aitken Ross.

The death has taken place, at the Officers' Hospital, London, of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Aitken Ross, M.B., M.S., of the R.A.M.C. (T.). He was invalided home from the Dardanelles, where his health broke down under the heavy strain. Dr. Ross resided at 8, Newington Road, Edinburgh, and was 44 years of age. He was a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and was the son of a colonel in the Indian Army. He came to Edinburgh to complete his medical studies, and established a large practice in the south side of the city. When the Territorial system was established he became Commandant of the Edinburgh Second Field Ambulance. He left with his unit in July last for the Dardanelles. He leaves a widow and one child.

Wounded and Prisoners.

Lieut. J. A. Cameron, 3rd Battalion (Toronto Regiment), is now at Lady Meynell's Hospital for Officers at 8, Lennox Gardens, London. W. Lieut. Cameron was severely, but not dangerously, wounded on October 16 by a bullet through his left arm, side, and back. He is making rapid progress towards recovery.

Second Lieut. A. M. Hazell, 1st Welsh Regiment, who was previously reported missing, and is now reported wounded and prisoner, came from Canada with the Divisional Mounted Troops, and received his commission in August last.

It is now stated that Second-Lieutenant J. Beverley Robinson, Royal Flying Corps, who was previously reported missing, is unofficially reported to be a prisoner.

COMFORTS FOR THE CANADIANS.

The War Contingent Association's Gifts.

The Canadian War Contingent Association, in addition to the distribution of extra comforts to the Canadian Contingents, both at the front and in the United Kingdom, sent last week 66 sacks of Canadian newspapers to the First and Second Divisions and many of the units at Shorncliffe. A large supply of writing paper and envelopes was also sent to the First and Second Divisions, and ten bales of used magazines were distributed among the First and Second Divisions, the three General Hospitals, Princess Patricia's, Royal Canadian Dragoons, Strathcona's Horse, and Divisional Engineers. Ninety-two parcels of current magazines were sent to each of the two Divisions at the front, and parcels were also sent to the regimental institutes at Sandling, Bramshott and Shorncliffe. During the week the cinema lent to the Association has been in use at St. Martin's Plain and Shorncliffe Barracks.

Letters of Thanks.

The following are extracts from some of the hundreds of letters recently received by the Association from Canadian units at the front. They will no doubt be interesting to those who are co-operating with the Association in the work of supplying comforts, and funds for purchasing them, for the use of the Canadian troops:

"Received parcel O.K. to-day. Please accept my kind thanks to all concerned, and desire to express my deep appreci-

ation for all that our friends across the water are doing for us in this great struggle for freedom."

"I wish to convey to you the thanks of myself and the boys in my tents for the gifts of tobacco and candies and chewing-gum which have been given to us from time to time, and to express our appreciation of the efforts of the members of the Association in obtaining these little luxuries for us. Chewing-gum is especially very welcome out here, as it is excellent on the march and is a good nerve-soother in trying circumstances, and that last lot you sent went down fine. Again many thanks, and good luck to the Association."

"Boxes duly received, for which I thank you. I also sincerely appreciate your exceeding great kindness and interest in the matter. Wishing the C.W.C.A. every success in the worthy cause, in which they render their soldier boys great service, which I know by personal contact is more than appreciated by 'the boys.'"

"The cricket outfit arrived quite in good condition. We are fortunate in being billeted where there is a good open field where a fairly decent pitch has been made, and the boys have already enjoyed many games."

"Thanks very much for maple sugar (two boxes), and also tobacco, which duly came to hand last Friday, and has been much enjoyed by the boys generally. They are all busy now acting as train conductors with supply trains, which means they only get in their beds every seventh day. It is the same with myself, so you will excuse them writing personally, and thanking you for your many presents, as they have deputized me to be their mouthpiece."

"I beg to acknowledge, on behalf of the N.C.O.s and men, the much-appreciated gifts of cigarettes, games, candies, etc., duly received and distributed among the fighting men. We all beg to convey our sincere thanks and deep appreciation of your extreme kindness to us in this respect. It is indeed a source of pleasure and encouragement to my boys, and can assure you we cannot find words to express our true feelings in writing or in conventional expressions of thanks. But if you could, with me, see the happy smiles and sincere expression, in the unconventional slang of 'Tommy,' of appreciation, I am sure you would feel amply rewarded for the labour and expense which you have donated to so worthy a cause. We thank you from the bottom of our hearts, and wish the Association every success and support."

"Will you allow me to express the appreciation of the N.C.O.s and men of this unit of the frequent issues of extra comforts which we receive from your Association? The addition to the Government rations and issues are very welcome, and you may be assured that your efforts are in the right direction."

—**—

A FOLKESTONE SOLDIERS' CLUB.

A soldiers' home, to be known as "The Connaught Home," is to be started at 6, Connaught Road, Folkestone. It will have a resident Hon. Lady Superintendent (Miss E. Vidal Fear), and will be controlled by ladies, who will endeavour to make it as cheerful and attractive as possible. It will be opened during the day for the wounded, who will appreciate an easy-chair and a comfortable fire during the winter months. There will be a refreshment coffee bar, at the same charges as the existing clubs, a reading-room and a games room, and facilities for writing, etc.; also music and singing. A short, bright service will be held every evening for those who wish to attend.

The patrons are Col. Douglas Jones, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Champion de Crespigny, Major F. Buchanan, Lady Drummond, Lady Kirkpatrick, Lady Radcliffe, Mrs. Dobell, Mrs. Higginson, and Mrs. Howland. The Hon. Secretary is Miss H. C. Wotherspoon; the Hon. Assistant Secretary, Miss A. Gosset; and the Hon. Treasurer, Miss G. Champion de Crespigny, to whom money donations should be sent at 25, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, London, W. Furnishings to make the home comfortable and attractive are desired, and should be sent to 6, Connaught Road.

—**—

Professor Elliott Haslam, of Toronto, a noted musical director, committed suicide on November 24 (says a Reuter's despatch). He was the son of Mr. John Haslam, prominent in the London musical world. Professor Haslam was understood to be in good circumstances, and no cause is assigned for his suicide.

The second number of "Letters from the Front," issued by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, records the names of 574 members of the staff who have enlisted. Of these, 21 have given their lives, 42 have been wounded, two are missing, four are prisoners of war, and five were reported ill. Private J. H. Matkin, of the Kindersley, Sask., branch, who was killed in action, was recommended for the Victoria Cross.

All enquiries as to the whereabouts of wounded, sick, and missing Canadian officers and men on active service should be addressed to the Information Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

THE CANADIAN FORCES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian Army Dental Corps: The Youngest Corps in the Canadian Militia. *By William Blayney.*

At the outset of the war a large percentage of men who wished to enlist in the Canadian Expeditionary Force failed to pass the medical examination for active service on account of the condition of their teeth. The Canadian Militia Department took the matter up and authorised in Militia Orders early last summer the formation of the Canadian Army Dental Corps, with headquarters at Ottawa, an entirely independent corps responsible only and directly to the General Officer Commanding, and separate in every way, as far as organisation goes, from the Canadian Army Medical Corps or any other branch of the service. At the same time, the dental surgeons attached to the different Army medical units were absorbed in the Army Dental Corps. The Canadian Army Dental Corps is the youngest corps in the Canadian Militia. Although only some six months old, it has already completely justified its existence, and its members are now hard at work, not only in Canada, but in England, Flanders, France, and the Eastern Mediterranean, including the British camp at Salonica.

The command and direction of the Corps has been placed in the capable hands of Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Armstrong, as Chief Dental Surgeon, who is not only a prominent dentist of Ottawa,

The present strength of the Corps is, approximately, 700, of whom over 200 hold commissioned rank and status. The greater percentage of these officers have already held commissions in or have been members of, one or other of the Militia regiments or units. The large majority have relinquished lucrative dental practices in the chief cities of Canada to join the Corps.

In addition to Colonel Armstrong the following officers of the Corps are now stationed in France or Flanders:—Captain G. S. Atkinson (a Canadian practising in Detroit, U.S.A.), Captain W. J. Bentley (Sarnia, Ont.), Captain J. F. Blain (Winnipeg), Captain G. N. Briggs, Captain G. S. Cameron, Captain H. Clarke, Captain O. A. Elliott (Toronto), Captain C. H. Fowler (Toronto), Captain A. A. Garfat, Captain W. H. Gilroy (Winnipeg), Captain E. W. Honsinger (St. Thomas, Ont.), Captain E. Kelly (Hamilton, Ont.), Captain F. W. B. Kelly, Captain W. G. MacNevin, Captain B. L. Neiley, Captain J. Roy, Captain A. Stevenson, Captain D. P. Stratton (Melita, Man.), Captain H. P. Thompson (Edmonton, Alberta), Captain L. R. Thornton, Captain H. P. Travers, Captain L. N. Trudeau.

The above officers are distributed among the different brigades and medical units of the Canadian Forces in Flanders



LIEUT.-COL. J. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officer Commanding the Canadian Army Dental Corps.



MAJOR O. K. GIBSON,
Second in Command of the Canadian Army Dental Corps.



CAPTAIN J. E. HOLMES,
Adjutant of the Canadian Army Dental Corps.

but has held a commission in the 43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles of that city for a great many years. At the present time Colonel Armstrong is in France, attached to the 2nd Divisional Headquarters.

The second in command is Major O. K. Gibson, another of Ottawa's well-known and popular dentists, and for a great many years a commissioned officer in the 43rd Rifles. Major Gibson is now in command of the units of the corps at Shorncliffe and elsewhere in England.

The third in command is Major A. A. Smith, a well-known dentist of Cornwall, Ont., who has held a commission in the 59th Stormont and Glengarry Regiment, of Alexandria, Ont., for many years, and has been a member of more than one Canadian Bisley team. Major Smith has been in command of the Corps in Canada since Colonel Armstrong and Major Gibson left that country for England early in the summer, but is shortly expected at Shorncliffe, when the command of that portion of the Corps will, temporarily, be placed in the hands of Captain W. B. Clayton (Prince Rupert, B.C.), a commissioned officer of the 102nd Rocky Mountain Rangers, who left Shorncliffe for Ottawa recently for that purpose.

Both Major Gibson and Major Smith, as well as Captain Clayton, when he takes over the command at Ottawa, are known as Acting Chief Dental Surgeons.

The adjutant of the C.A.D.C. is Captain J. E. Holmes (Saskatoon), a commissioned officer of the 105th Saskatoon Fusiliers. Captain Holmes came to England with the First Contingent over a year ago, accepting a lieutenancy and a platoon in the 11th Reserve Battalion, although he holds the rank of Captain in his home regiment. He is now at the Shorncliffe headquarters of the Corps, Earl's Avenue, Folkestone.

and Northern France. At the clinic and laboratory of the C.A.D.C. established at Havre, where the work is almost exclusively among British troops, the following officers are stationed:—Captain W. R. Green (Ottawa), in charge; Captain R. Jamieson, Captain J. L. Kappele (Hamilton, Ont.), Captain G. B. Morton, and Captain W. Stuart, Quartermaster.

In the Eastern Mediterranean are Captain H. F. Alford (Belleville, Ont.), with No. 1 Stationary Hospital, C.E.F.; Captain C. E. Brown (London, Ont.), with No. 3 Stationary Hospital; Captain E. B. Sparkes (Kingston, Ont.), with No. 5 Stationary Hospital (Queen's); Captain G. Gow (Toronto), with No. 4 General Hospital; Captain F. R. Mallory (Toronto), with No. 4 General Hospital; and Captain H. Lionais, with No. 5 General Hospital, at Salonica.

In addition to Major Gibson and Captain Holmes, the following officers are stationed at Shorncliffe:—Captain A. E. Mulhu (Sarnia, Ont.), Captain R. McMeekin (Truro, N.S.), Captain C. E. McLaughlin, Captain H. Jackson, Captain O. N. Leslie (Vancouver), Captain P. E. Picotte (Montreal), Captain D. D. Wilson (Belville, Ont.), Captain J. B. Morison (Montreal), Captain E. C. Hutchinson (Montreal), Captain C. N. Moore (Winnipeg), Captain R. H. Atkey (Toronto), Captain J. W. MacDonald (Truro, N.S.), Captain A. G. Lough (Winnipeg); Captain O. G. Hassard (Banff, Alberta) is at Taplow; Captain J. W. Hagey at Ramsgate; Captain H. Russ (Battleford, Sask.) at Bramshott; and Captain A. R. Currie (New Brunswick) in London.

So many calls are coming into headquarters at Shorncliffe for Canadian dental operators that, to meet the demand, draft of 20 additional officers will shortly arrive in England from Canada. These officers are already ear-marked for attachment to different units. Major A. A. Smith is in charge of

this draft between Ottawa and Shorncliffe, and its strength consists of Captain J. W. Bell (Hamilton, Ont.), Captain A. W. Winnett (Kingston, Ont.), Captain C. F. Walt (Stirling, Ont.), Captain E. A. Grant (Toronto), Captain J. F. Morrison, Captain J. E. Wright (Vancouver, B.C.), Lieut. V. C. W. Marshall (Owen Sound, Ont.), Lieut. D. J. Bagslaw (Toronto), Lieut. W. A. Burns (St. Thomas, Ont.), Lieut. R. C. H. Staples (Toronto), Lieut. W. A. Sangster (Port Perry, Ont.), Lieut. E. D. Madden (Eganville, Ont.), Lieut. E. McNeill, Lieut. H. C. Macdonald, Lieut. G. H. Bray (Morden, Man.), Lieut. E. J. Kelly (Hamilton, Ont.), Lieut. E. S. Tait, Lieut. J. F. Shute, and Lieut. C. E. Campbell.

During the present winter upwards of 150 officers of the C.A.D.C. will be working exclusively among the soldiers and recruits in Canada.

Before the first three months of its career had elapsed 35,000 dental operations had been placed to the credit of the Corps. Approximately 10,000 teeth are extracted monthly by the Corps working in Canada. As an example of what the Corps is doing in England and France, the statistics for the month of September last show that the C.A.D.C. inserted 7,500 fillings, made 6,200 extractions, made or repaired 700 plates, and performed other operations of various forms to the number of 4,567, making a total in one month of 18,967 operations. The C.A.D.C. laboratory on St. Martin's Plain, Shorncliffe, is a busy place, with its staff of expert dental mechanics, for the most part sergeants of the Corps. It is estimated that from now on some 40,000 operations per month will be performed by the C.A.D.C. in Canada and Overseas.

By this means, dentistry does not cost the Canadian soldier a single cent. At the front he does not even need to go back as far as the station of the field ambulance for his troubles to be attended to, for, according to Militia orders, two dental officers are attached to each brigade of infantry in the field and one to each mounted brigade, while a similar provision is made in the case of the other units which go to make a division of troops on active service.

NOTES FROM THE CAMPS.

At Shorncliffe and Bramshott.

Consequent on the promotion of Brig.-General Lord Brooke, M.V.O., to the command of the 2nd Training Division, at Bramshott Camp, Lieut.-Colonel R. Rennie, M.V.O. (2nd Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto), has been promoted from the command of the 3rd (Toronto) Battalion to the command of the 4th (Ontario) Infantry Brigade, 2nd Division.

Brig.-General M. S. Mercer, C.B., having been appointed to command the Corps Troops of the 1st Army Corps, Lieut.-Colonel Garnet B. Hughes, D.S.O., has been promoted from the Headquarters staff of the 2nd Division to the command of the 1st (Ontario) Infantry Brigade, 1st Division.

"B" and "C" Companies of the 32nd (Western Canada) Reserve Battalion have been transferred from Risborough Barracks, Shorncliffe, to billets at the villages of Lyminge and Elham respectively.

Lieut. Barrington C. Quinan (31st B.C. Horse), 5th (Western Canada) Battalion, has returned from sick leave in Canada to the 32nd Reserve Battalion, Shorncliffe. Lieut. Quinan went to the front as a sergeant, and together with Sergeant E. J. Gook, Sergeant G. P. Bowie, and Sergeant T. Domaille, all of the "Fighting Fifth," received his commission last May, after the battle of Langemarck. He has now almost completely recovered from wounds and shock received in fighting subsequent to that date.

The 30th (British Columbia) Reserve Battalion has been transferred from Napier Barracks, Shorncliffe, to billets in Ilythe and Seabrook, Napier Barracks being now occupied by the 5th Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, transferred there from canvas at Otterpool.

The Howitzer Brigade, C.F.A., has been transferred from canvas at Otterpool Camp to huts on St. Martin's Plain, Shorncliffe.

Captain R. O. Earl, who transferred to "Princess Pat's" from the 2nd (Eastern Ontario) Battalion, last spring, and was invalided to England, has been taken on the staff of the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, Shorncliffe, as Officer in

FOLKESTONE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES RECOMMENDED BY "CANADA."

"Birchfields," CLIFTON CRESCENT, THE LEAS. Centrally situated in the most fashionable part of Folkestone. Comfortable and inexpensive. Popular with Canadian visitors. Tennis and croquet lawns.

The Clifton Hotel, THE LEAS. Beautifully situated. Magnificent sea views from every window. Private grounds, electric light, reception rooms. Separate tables. Special terms to families of Naval and Military Officers. Terms moderate. Station, Folkestone Central. Tel. 491. Write for tariff.—
PROPRIETRESS.

Charge of Enlistments. Enlistments in England of Canadians average four or five per day.

The 47th Battalion, mobilised under Lieut.-Colonel W. N. Winsby (O.C. 5th Regiment of Garrison Artillery, Victoria, B.C.), at New Westminster, B.C., has arrived at Bramshott from Canada. Owing to an accident, Colonel Winsby was unable to accompany his battalion to England, the temporary command falling to Major Harris, the second in Command.

Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Thomson, O.C. 43rd (Cameron Highlanders) Reserve Battalion, is now on his way to Winnipeg on two months' leave of absence.

Major the Rev. T. J. Thompson, Chaplain to the 43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, Ottawa, has returned to that city from Overseas service.

Captain J. E. MacDermid, on the staff of the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, Shorncliffe, has been transferred to the branch establishment at Bramshott.

Mrs. MacDougall, the wife of Brig.-General J. C. MacDougall, G.O.C., Canadian Training Division, Shorncliffe and Bramshott, has returned to Folkestone from a visit to Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor welcomes expressions of opinion from correspondents upon all subjects of Canadian or Imperial interest. Letters should be written upon one side of the paper only, and should be as short as possible.

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

A QUESTION OF HOSPITALITY.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—I am glad to know that arrangements are being made by the various associations interested in the Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand soldiers, who are likely to be in London—in hospital, or on furlough—during the forthcoming Christmas season, to give them a good time. But does not the season suggest the desirability of extending the hospitality of our homes, under carefully arranged conditions, to such of our Overseas fellows as may be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing something of our English home life at that festive time—and, it may be, at other times as well?

I did my best last year to call attention to the case of the Canadians in camp on Salisbury Plain, and suggested that, if leave were granted, a number of them might be pleased to accept the hospitality of London would-be friends during the Christmas season. I found a ready response on the part of the good folk here to whom the subject had been mentioned, but, owing to circumstances affecting the granting of leave, the project fell through. Now, however, we shall have the men with us, and with us in considerable numbers, and many of them might gratefully accept hospitality if offered.

May I suggest that the War Contingent Associations unite their efforts and invite a few outside friends, who may be interested in the proposal, to confer on the subject?—I am, etc.,

E. T. SCAMMELL.

34, Grove Park, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN HOSPITAL.

Gift of \$50,000 from Canada.

The following telegram from the Governor-General of Canada to the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been forwarded to Major-General Lord Chylesmore, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Anglo-Russian Hospital, at 116, Victoria Street, London, S.W. :—

My Ministers understand that provision is being made in Great Britain under patronage of her Majesty Queen Alexandra for Anglo-Russian Hospital. They learn that equipment and maintenance of one bed for one year is estimated at £100. My Government, desiring to assist therein, and thus to express Canadian appreciation of valour and heroism of Russian armies, hope you will inform Government of Russia, and Lord Chylesmore, Chairman of Committee, that Canada will contribute £10,000 for the purpose, which according to Committee's estimate will equip and maintain 100 beds for one year.—AMTRUC.

Lord Chylesmore telegraphed, through Mr. Bonar Law, a message of warm thanks for the magnificent gift, and immediately informed Queen Alexandra. In reply the following letter was received from Colonel Stratfield :—

I have shown your letter of yesterday to Queen Alexandra, and her Majesty is much gratified to hear of the splendid contribution of £10,000 from the Canadian Government to the Anglo-Russian Hospital.

Her Majesty knows how pleased her sister, the Empress Marie Feodorovna, will be to hear of this generous help from the people of Canada, and is much obliged to you for letting her know privately about it.

The Czar has intimated his acceptance of the gift.

A party consisting of Mrs. Waterhouse (Surgeon-in-Chief), Harmer, Gould May, and Flavelle, with Miss Bates as assistant matron, left London last week for Petrograd to complete the staff of the Anglo-Russian Hospital.

CANADIANS IN GALLIPOLI.

BY A CANADIAN WITH THE AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT.

TRUTH is ever stranger than fiction, and I, a native-born British Columbian, little dreamt that the leader of the weirdest night march that took place upon Gallipoli would have turned out to be a Canadian Militiaman.

For the nonce I was an Australian guide—that is, being in Australia at the outbreak of war I had enlisted in the Commonwealth forces, and by virtue of a certain facility in finding my way over new country by day or night had been told off to guide certain columns from the British left flank that rested on the sea north of Suvla to the flank that rested on the sea at Anzac. The column consisted of a couple of battalions of infantry, Divisional Supply Train, and Divisional Engineers, and the road—or apology for a road, ankle deep in powdery dust—lay directly parallel to the Turkish positions, and about eight hundred yards distant from the enemy's first-line trenches.

A War Scene.

We were to start at dusk, and an hour before that time both battalions had got on their equipment and were crouching on Suvla beach, close under the cliffs, to avoid as far as possible the usual evening shell fire that screamed overhead and landed with a vicious swish in the sea. The little wavelets actually washed the boots of some of the men, so narrow was the strip of beach. Far out to sea, in the direction of Imbros, one saw the queuing torpedo-boats swiftly moving back and forth ceaselessly on guard against German or Austrian submarines. Closer in one discerned a monitor and a couple of antiquated cruisers, with guns ready trained on the none too distant hills; behind which lurked the Turkish batteries, even then searching the sand-dunes above the beach over which ran the road we were bound to travel. Then down came the sudden twilight, and the Turkish guns ceased for a time to scatter death-dealing shrapnel.

There was a shuffling rustle down on the beach, betokening that the battalions were falling in. Then a tall, heavily-built man came to the top of the footpath that led up to the sand-dunes, and his voice carried to every ear: "7th . . . form up behind the battery here; the 4th . . . on their right, facing seawards."

The Colonel and the Guide.

Section by section and platoon by platoon, the infantry filed up the narrow path and dropped into their places in silence—a silence broken only by whispered words of command. Then came my turn. "Say, Major, where's that blamed guide?" called the voice of the big man.

Before the Major had time to answer I chipped in with "Here, sir," and promptly made my way to the head of the waiting battalion.

"Say, Mr. Australian, are you a real guide? I mean, do you really know the way to Australian Gully?"

"Yes, sir."

"That's all right, then. I'm Colonel—. Last night they gave me a guide who lost himself every ten yards, so if you don't feel equal to the job, say so and we'll get along without you."

Then we moved off, the Colonel and I leading. We had hardly got to the crest line of Lola Baba than the "Halt" was called.

"We must wait here until the Engineers and Supply Train are ready," said the Colonel to me.

The Bush Fire.

The battalions sank to the ground at a half-whispered word of command, while I, attracted by what seemed a gathering bush fire, walked on to the crest line to see in which direction the fire was travelling.

"By Jove!" thought I when I saw that fire. "Here's trouble, and I'm in it." Three days before, Chocolate Hill had been taken, and the enemy shell had set fire to the three-foot resinous bush that grows thickly all over Gallipoli Peninsula, and a good many of our wounded had been burnt to death before the fire was stopped by a sunken road. Evidently the fire had now crossed the sunken road, and was travelling fast in the direction of the road that we must take, fanned by a light breeze off the hills.

I promise you that I lost little time in getting back to the Colonel with my tale of woe. He listened in silence, then got to his feet, saying, "Let's have a look at it."

We both walked to the crest and stood there in the darkness, sizing up the situation.

"Where is the direction of our road?" said the Colonel abruptly.

"There," I replied, pointing with outstretched arm to the darkness immediately to the left of the lurid line of rolling smoke.

"Is there another road?"

"Yes, round by the seashore; but it is very sandy, and I don't know it very well," said I.

"Honest, anyway," commented the Colonel.

Just then there was a little commotion behind us, and the Supply Officer came up to the Colonel.

"Are you ready to move off, Captain —?" said the Colonel as soon as the Supply officer had made himself known.

"Yes, sir, but we can't take the road over the plain."

"Why not?"

"We shall be seen, and get shelled; besides, there is a good road round by the shore."

For a second or two there was silence. Then from the Colonel, "Do you know the shore road, Captain —?"

"No."

"Well, this guide says it is a bad one, so I guess we'll take the one leading past the fire."

"But surely my carts can go by the shore road, sir."

"No; the whole column takes the road over the plain, and we start right now."

Once again we were on the move, and made straight towards that line of blazing bush. Just before we got to the fire, and while the troops were still under cover of its smoke, the column



[Photo]

[Montreal "Standard,"

TEACHING THE YOUNG IDEA HOW TO SHOOT.

Montreal Boy Scouts in Camp.

was halted while the Colonel and I went ahead to size things up. We found that the fire was burning on both sides of the road, and that quite a few bullets in the shape of "overs" were flying about. The extent of the fire along the road was about four hundred yards, and the Turks were about one thousand yards directly parallel to it to our left.

The Colonel was a few strides ahead of me, when he suddenly turned on his heel and ejaculated, "We'll chance it." It was then I was sure that he was a Canadian, and, while his accent told me that he was a Westerner, the firelight showed me a face that I had often seen in Victoria, and oftener still in Kamloops.

As he came back the Colonel spoke directly to me, "Mr. Guide, we've two things in our favour: neither Turk nor German will expect us here, for the British soldier seldom does the unexpected, and no look-out from the Turkish trenches will be looking directly into that fire, for it will spoil the Turkish vision for things nearer at hand."

There was a moment's pause, then, "Run back and tell the Major to send the battalions through by platoons—at the double!"

* * *

At four o'clock that morning we were safely in Australian Gully without the loss of a man or transport animal, in spite of the fact that we had deliberately passed before scores of Turkish machine and field guns. Well done, Canada!

**

Since the war began the Canadian Army Transport Service, in conjunction with the Admiralty, has sent 104,000 men and 800 nurses overseas without the loss of a single nurse or soldier or any hitch in the commissariat arrangements (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). Twenty thousand horses also were transported.

SNAPSHOTS of any incidents or occurrences in the daily life of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, either at work, or play, or on active service, are of great interest to readers of "Canada." We shall be pleased to develop films free of cost, and will carefully return films and prints to the senders.

"CANADIAN BORN." Lady Drummond's Fine Letter.

Commenting on an article of its Canadian correspondent, describing the wave of recruiting now passing over the Dominion, the *Times*, in a recent leading article, pointed out that there had been a "revolutionary change" in the spirit and outlook of Canadians, which meant that "Canadians, born in the Dominion, are realising as never before their citizenship of the Empire."

This has evoked a moving letter from Lady Drummond, of Montreal, whose only son was killed at Ypres, and who is now assisting in the work of the Canadian Red Cross Society in England.

"Perhaps," she says, "I may plead some special right as one whose son, brothers, and nephews, all Canadian born, were among the first to enlist. Whether as officers, privates, or N.C.O.s mattered little to them so that they went, nor was it only from 'an instinctive intuition that their battle was being fought in Europe' that they hastened to go. 'It is the Home Country,' one of them said—that in itself was enough. . . .

Duty and Devotion.

"We have felt from time to time, we, the Canadian born, that England, even in her praise, has betrayed an ignorance of our feeling, a surprise that our pulse was quickened and our hearts stirred when danger threatened her. We do not resent this. There is, indeed, something touching and beautiful in it, something of the unselfish attitude of the mother who claims the least possible from her children, yet welcomes with full heart each token of their allegiance and their love. But we would have her know that we have given our sons, that they have given and are offering themselves, not only from a sense of 'personal duty,' but with a heart-throb; that the reason why they were not in the majority at first was not only or chiefly a lack of 'impulse,' but that family duties and obligations, and often business connections, made it impossible for many of them to leave on the instant, as the sons of Britain, who had gone out to Canada of recent years, could do. These latter, not yet deeply rooted in new soil, sped back at their country's call, proud now to stand with Canada, stronger in arm, more conscious of their attachment to the Old Home, the Old Homestead, than when they went out. Yet thousands came, too, in that First Contingent who were Canadian born, and, with the British born, fought and died at Ypres and at Festubert, knowing no difference, brought there not only by a sense of duty, but by a great tide of sentiment, knit together in devotion to one cause.

The Ideal of an Empire.

"May this blending of the men of the Old Country and the New, of the British and the Canadian born, be not hindered by any over-emphasis of a 'difference.' Let every opportunity be given and taken here in England to 'draw together.' If the sick and wounded of each Dominion must, to some extent, be segregated, we may hope and believe that this will be only so far as is required by the economy of the medical services and in order to avoid the isolation of the individual. Let those who have come over to be near them, most of all the women, hold out responsive hands to the women of this country when they come with offers of personal service. Let any 'Little Canada' spirit or 'Little England' spirit that may still remain die down for ever. We, who have given our sons for the Empire and what it represents, cannot afford that spirit. For even the least of it militates against the realisation of that only conception of Empire which is worth this sacrifice, which is as practical as it is imaginative, which, being 'spiritual,' alone has in it the elements of permanence, a conception so noble

that we need not hesitate to express it in words used by St. Paul of the Church, the Ideal of an Empire which shall be as a 'body litly joined together and compacted by that which every joint supplieth, making increase of itself in Love.'"

The "Segregation" of Canadians.

Following up Lady Drummond's reference to the "segregation" of Canadian wounded, as far as possible, in hospitals and convalescent homes in the neighbourhood of Dover, Lieut.-Col. Henry Page Croft, Chairman of the Imperial Mission, put in a plea "that the crimson thread of sentiment may in this case dethrone the red-tape of officialism. 'Our kinsmen from Canada,' he said, 'have come thousands of miles to fight side by side with the soldiers of the Mother Country, and we are proud to have mixed with them on the field of battle and glory in their heroic fighting powers, and we had hoped that wounded Canadians would be scattered amongst our people all over the British Isles, for such intercourse would have been in the nature of a Mission of Union, breaking down the old cobwebs of misunderstanding, and bridging the Atlantic with knowledge. If Canadians are to be segregated, this priceless asset of Imperial intercourse will be lost and parochialism will reign supreme.'"

Administrative Convenience.

This view is dealt with in a letter we have received from Mr. Francis Bennett-Goldney, M.P., who, as Mayor of Canterbury, Chairman of the Bevan Hospital, Sandgate (which has successfully discharged 855 Canadian wounded), and as Officer in Charge of Auxiliary Transport in the Folkestone area, has been brought closely in touch with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, as well as the Canadian wounded.

"Is it not reasonable," he asks, "that the Canadian Government should prefer to keep all the units of its army—the fit, the sick, and the wounded—under the observation and control of their own staff, and as far as practicable within reach of their own administration? Were the Canadian wounded to be widely distributed all over the country, not only would the work of the Medical, Record, Pay and other Departments be enormously increased, but it would be far more costly and at times perhaps almost unworkable.

"But there is another, and I venture to think equally cogent, reason why the present system should be allowed to continue, and it must be remembered that it is the system favoured by our Canadian brothers themselves. I think it can fairly be said—and I speak from the knowledge gained by daily personal conversations with large numbers of wounded Canadians—the men themselves prefer to be near their own comrades, both sick and well, and within easy reach of so many of their own relatives and friends; for it must be remembered that the Folkestone neighbourhood is now almost as full of Canadians as it was with Belgians in the earlier months of the war.

Distribution of Presents and Comforts.

"Canadians at home in Canada, moreover, have organised a magnificent flow of presents and comforts specially consigned to their own wounded heroes here. Under a centralised system the donors may be certain that their gifts all reach their intended destinations. Grouped, the distribution is easy and rapid; separated, it would be almost impossible.

"Nor need there be any fear that the Canadian wounded are really cut off from British sympathy and companionship, and this companionship continues from the time of their arrival until their discharge to duty, or their return to Canada. . . . The facilities for forming new friendships, as well as for cementing the old, happily tend ever to increase rather than diminish, and there need be no apprehension on the score of 'segregation' that they are likely to do so."



THE CANADIAN NORTHERN TRAIN WHICH, ON THE INAUGURATION OF THE COMPLETION OF THE SYSTEM, CARRIED A PARTY OF CANADIAN SENATORS, MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS FROM COAST TO COAST.

The train is seen crossing the bridge at Kamloops, B.C., and was the heaviest passenger train ever hauled through the Rockies with one locomotive.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

At Ottawa on November 6, T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught entertained a large company at dinner in honour of Sir Cecil and Lady Spring-Rice and Mr. Thomas Spring-Rice.

Sir Robert and Lady Borden gave a dinner party in their honour the previous evening, at which the guests of honour were Sir Cecil and Lady Spring-Rice and Mr. Thomas Spring-Rice, the others present being Captain A. A. Mackintosh, A.D.C., Miss Adam, Mr. A. W. Smithers and Miss Smithers, the Hon. J. D. and Mrs. Hazen, the Hon. A. E. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Loring Christie, Mrs. Victor Rivers, and Miss Edith Fielking.

Lady Perley took charge of one of the stalls at the sale held at Crewe House, Curzon Street, last week, in aid of the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund Guild.

Lady Strathcona has made a further donation of £500 to the Officers' Families Fund.

Lady Tupper has left Winnipeg, Ottawa, to spend some time with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Morse. Her husband, Sir Charles Stewart Tupper, the new baronet, now with the Cameron Highlanders, is leaving soon for the front, and Lady Tupper will proceed later to England to be near him.

Mrs. Herbert Bowlby, 22, Clifton Gardens, Folkestone, gave a tea on Friday of last week for her cousin, Miss Ethel Perley, who is about to sever her connection with the Queen's Canadian Hospital, Beachborough Park, for other interests. The hospital was well represented by Mrs. Wallace, Miss Shriber, Miss Hutchinson, Miss Alexander, Miss Wright, Miss Macdonald, all connected with V.A.D. work in that institution; others being Miss Bate, Mrs. McAvity, Miss Grasett, and Mrs. Turnbull.

Before returning to Montreal from the front, on the expiry of the term of his chaplaincy, Major the Rev. R. Bruce Taylor, D.D., has been spending a few days in Scotland.

Dr. J. A. Macdonald is resigning the editorship of the Toronto *Globe* after 13 years' service. His successor is Mr. Stewart Lyon, of Glasgow, for several years an assistant editor on the staff of that journal.

Captain Margeson, M.P.P., Paymaster of the 25th Bn., has been staying at the Regent Palace Hotel, en route from the front to Halifax, N.S., on business connected with his department.

At St. Mary's Church, Maidenhead, last Sunday, the infant son of Capt. and Mrs. Melville Gooderham, of Cowley, Maidenhead, was christened Melville Edward Charles. The sponsors were Capt. and Mrs. Albert E. Gooderham. Col. and Mrs. Gooderham were present.

Mrs. H. B. Yates and Miss Yates, of Montreal, arrived by the s.s. *Sirilan* to visit Colonel Yates, C.M.A., who has been on the sick list.

Mr. Charles Cambie has arrived in London to take up the duties of Manager of the London office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in succession to Mr. H. V. Franklin Jones, on his appointment as Assistant General Manager. Mr. Cambie was born at Ottawa in 1871, his father, who was a native of Castletown, in Ireland, being Commissioner of Patents. He entered the service of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1887, and served in Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver,



MR. CHARLES CAMBIE,
The new London Manager of the Canadian Bank
of Commerce

and Victoria till 1903, in which year he occupied the position of accountant in the Victoria branch, afterwards becoming Assistant Inspector at the headquarters in Toronto. In 1907 he became Assistant Manager of the Toronto branch, and in 1911 was appointed Manager at Ottawa. Curiously enough, he and Mr. Jones worked at the same desk in the bank in the early nineties. Mr. Cambie married in 1907 Miss Nordheimer, a member of a well-known Toronto family, and they have two children.

Among the eminent Canadian counsel now in London in connection with an important case regarding the respective powers of charters granted by the Dominion and the Provincial Governments are Mr. R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P., Mr. C. Lauch, K.C. (Deputy Attorney General for Quebec), Mr. Eugene Lafleur, K.C., D.C.L., Mr. Douglas Armour, K.C., Mr. A. Geoffrion, K.C., and Mr. H. H. Farlow.

Major S. W. Pugh, 18th Welsh Service Battalion, of the Canadian Emigration Department, has just returned from a trip to the Western front, where he was given an opportunity of seeing military operations actively in progress. He was for a short period in the front trenches, and some of the party of officers to which he was attached were wounded by grenades. He has rejoined his battalion at Aldershot.

Major (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) D. S. MacInnes, D.S.O., Royal Engineer, Temporary Assistant Director of Military Aeronautics, War Office, has been promoted to be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel by King. He was born at Hamilton, Ontario. He graduated with distinction from the Royal Military College, Kingston in 1891, winning the sword of honour and Governor General's gold medal. He served in Ashanti and South Africa and held several Staff appointments in Canada.

Major Harry Mayes, of the Fort Garry Horse, Winnipeg, who was recently appointed Director of Gymnasia, left for Canada by the s.s. *Corinthian*, and after reporting to Major-General Sir Sam Hughes will visit the principal training camps in Canada to arrange for a similar course of instruction to that now given in the Canadian camps in Britain.

Major G. W. Andrews, of the 90th (Winnipeg) Regiment, is spending a few days' leave from the front in England.

Colonel Frederic Nicholls and Mr. H. V. Franklin Jones, with Mrs. Jones and their family, left for Canada last Saturday by the *Nieuw Amsterdam*.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The Princess Royal and Princess Maud were among those who sent presents for the wedding of Lieutenant-Colonel Phillip E. Gray, R.F.A., eldest son of the late Mr. B. Gerrish Gray, Q.C., of Halifax, N.S., to Miss Eleanor Dixon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Dixon, of Blackheath, which took place at St. Andrew's, Wells Street, London, W., on November 24.

At St. James' Church, Piccadilly, W., last Saturday, Capt. C. E. Morton, of the Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, who recently returned wounded from the front, was married to Miss Gertrude Fox. Col. A. Gooderham gave away the bride, and after the ceremony entertained a large party of guests at a wedding breakfast at the Hotel Metropole. Col. and Mrs. Gooderham return to Toronto via New York on December 13 by the s.s. *Rotterdam*.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place very shortly, between Trooper Walter L. Beal, of the Fort Garry Horse, second son of the late Rev. S. Beal, R.N., sometime rector of Wark, Northumberland, and afterwards rector of Green's Norton, Towcester, and Winifred Mary, younger daughter of the Rev. S. Gilbert Beal, rector of Romaldkirk, Yorkshire, and Proctor in the Convocation of York.

The marriage of Violet Evva, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Barnes, to Mr. Hugh John Maclean, son of Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P., took place at St. Paul's Church, Toronto, on November 9.

Miss Frances B. Scott, younger daughter of Mr. J. J. Scott, K.C., was married to Mr. A. Hope Gibson, son of Sir John and Lady Gibson, and a member of the legal firm of Gibson, Levy and Gibson, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, on November 9.

The marriage took place at St. James' Church, Vancouver, on November 17, of Harriett Marion (Babs), youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Boulton, of Vancouver and Rossland, to Mr. Wm. F. MacLennan, of Vancouver.

At the Church of St. James du Artois, Montreal, on October 16, Miss Agnes Chenoweth, daughter of Mrs. Richard Chenoweth, Montreal, was married to Mr. Victor W. Scott, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Scott, of Port Hope.



NO. 1 TROOP, "C" SQUADRON, 5TH REGIMENT CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES, C.E.F.

Officers, left to right: Major R. F. Stockwell (11th Hussars, Richmond, P.Q.), O.C. "C" Squadron; Captain E. Gill (11th Hussars, Richmond, P.Q.), O.C. "C" Squadron; Major J. R. MacLeod (11th Hussars, Richmond, P.Q.), Second in Command, "C" Squadron.



THE OFFICER COMMANDING, THE ADJUTANT, THE QUARTERMASTER, WARRANT OFFICERS, AND SERGEANTS OF THE 48TH RESERVE BATTALION, SHORNCLEIFFE.

Front Row: Sergt. Faulkner, Sergt. Keedling, Col. Sergt. Converse, Q.M.R. 1st Bn. "C" M.S. Leitham, C.M. Lewis, Bull. Sergt. Victor W.D. Leitham, Captain N.W. ...
 Second Row: Sergt. Nive, Sergt. Brum, Hoxey, Sergt. Masson, Sergt. Nicholas, Sergt.

Hill, Sergt. Macklunon, Sergt. Ashton, Q.M.S. Wigglesworth, Bandmaster Meads, ...
 Third Row: Sergt. Rochford, Sergt. Gillies, Sergt. Dunn, Featherstone, Sergants Fielder, Clapperton, Macdonald, Kershaw, Fryer, Hoskins, Campbell, Vasconito, Roe.

Fourth Row: ...
 Back Row: ...
 Front Row: ...

Canadians in England and at the Front.



and his son;



UMBIA

[J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.

own, Richards, Cavette, Sigsworth, Buck, Swainson,
Rowland, Fletcher, Macmillan,
ster, Birdwood, Wilson, Gill, Dearsley, Ellis, Jones,
ding, Donaldson.
Der, Joyner, Peterson, Harrison, R. S. Nelson, Kennedy,
t, Ross, Hardman, Sutherland, Tees, Humphreys, Porritt.



LIEUT.-COLONEL MCPHERSON, CAPTAIN BURGESS, AND CAPTAIN KELLY, OF NO. 2 CANADIAN FIELD AMBULANCE, RESTING IN THEIR CAMP IN BELGIUM.
The men's bivouacs are seen along the hedge. Made from ground sheets and blankets, each one accommodates two privates



LIEUT.-COLONEL D. W. MCPHERSON AND GROUP OF OFFICERS OF NO. 2 CANADIAN FIELD AMBULANCE IN THE GARDEN AT THEIR MESS "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE." THIS FIELD AMBULANCE DID EXCELLENT SERVICE AT YPRES, FESTUBERT, AND GIVENCHY.
Rear: Chaplain Captain Barton, Captain Fox, Interpreter Mr. Mehugier. Middle Row: Chaplain Captain Doe, Captain Brown, Captain Fraser, Major Hardy, Lieut.-Colonel McPherson, Captain Bridges, Captain Dixon. Front Row: Captain Kelly, Captain Giroux, Captain Jeffries.



Photo) HEADQUARTERS AND SUBORDINATE STAFFS OF THE 9TH CANADIAN INFANTRY RESERVE BRIGADE, CANADIAN TRAINING DIVISION, SHORNCIFFE.
Officers, sitting, left to right: Lieut. S. B. MacDonald (late 38th Reserve Battalion, C.I.F.), Orderly Officer: Lieut.-Colonel (now Colonel) E. C. Ashton (late O.C. 36th Reserve Battalion, C.E.F.), Brigade Commander; Lieut.-Colonel A. Duhame (late O.C. 11th Reserve Battalion, C.E.F.), Brigade Major; Captain Byron M. Greene (late 36th Reserve Battalion, C.E.F.), Staff Captain.
Standing: Private O. P. Chamberlain (36th Reserve Battalion), Private J. Harris (36th Reserve Battalion), Private B. M. Macdonald (11th Reserve Battalion), Corp. W. L. Niles (19th Battalion), Sergt.-Major (W.O.) P. Wright (P.P.C.L.I.), Sergt. K. Wilson (P.P.C.L.I.), Private W. Cooling (P.P.C.L.I.), Private O. P. Webb (P.P.C.L.I.), Private H. R. King (3rd Battalion).
Absent from Photograph: Lance-Corp. C. H. Knight (11th Reserve Battalion), Private A. Stock (P.P.C.L.I.), Private E. P. J. Etheridge (36th Reserve Battalion), Private G. Holtum (36th Reserve Battalion).

[J. Weston & Son.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Dr. J. W. Robertson, C.M.G., presided at the annual meeting of the Ottawa Valley branch of the Red Cross Society, held in the Union Bank building, and attended by nearly 200 members. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia were present. The Governor-General complimented the Society on its work, while Princess Patricia was the mover of a vote of thanks, seconded by Lady Borden, to all who had contributed. Sir Robert Borden expressed his intense satisfaction with the scope of the branch's work.

—Mainly as a result of enlistments, the population of the capital bids fair to fall below 100,000, with far-reaching results. When a city attains more than 100,000 population in Ontario, hotel licences are largely increased, aldermen are entitled to \$300 per annum salary, and the salaries of police magistrates and Commissioners are increased. When a city drops below 100,000, matters are reversed.

—The privileges of the Canadian mails have been refused to the *Narodin Dist*, a Croatian daily paper, published by the Croatian Printing and Publishing Co., of New York, and *The Irish Voice*, a weekly, published in Chicago, the usual penalty of \$5,000 or five years' imprisonment being fixed.

TORONTO.—The six days' Y.M.C.A.'s campaign for membership closed after obtaining 4,563 new members instead of the 3,000 aimed at.

The Ontario Jockey Club has elected as President Mr. Joseph E. Seagram; Vice-Presidents, Sir Lyman M. Jones and Mr. D. W. Alexander; Committee, Lieut.-Col. Sir John S. Hendrie, Mr. A. E. Dymont, Mr. R. J. Christie, Lieut.-Col. William Hendrie, and Mr. Geo. W. Beardmore.

—The Ontario Horticultural Association has elected officers as follows:—President, Rev. G. W. Tebbis, Hamilton; Vice-Presidents, Dr. A. E. Bennett, St. Thomas; Prof. Crow, Guelph; Secretary, Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto; Treasurer, Mr. C. A. Hesson, St. Catharines.

—According to the latest statistics there are approximately 100 per cent. more vacant houses in the city this year than last on account of the tendency of many families to "double up."

—On November 1 the new C.P.R. direct service here from Ottawa was opened. It runs along a new and picturesque route, by the north shore of Lake Ontario all the way from Glen Tay, where it branches off from the old line through Peterboro. The new line brings the distance from Ottawa to Toronto down to 256 miles, covered in less than eight hours.

HAMILTON.—Mr. W. W. Main, the Assistant City Treasurer, died on November 5.

—In response to the appeal of W. C. Rean, Organising Secretary of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the County Council has agreed to contribute \$48,000 at the rate of \$4,000 a month to the fund, or \$1.50 per capita of the population.

Mr. T. J. Stewart M.P., states that the Steel Company of Canada will probably get about two-thirds of the new \$28,000,000 order for shells, as it had made large additions to its plant in order to secure such orders.

LONDON. Two of this city's new schools were officially opened on November 5, viz., the Boyle Memorial School, on Charlotte Street, and the Tecumseh School, in South London. Dr. John Waugh, chief school inspector for the Province, attended.

PRINCE
EDWARD

ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN. The Hon. A. J. Mathieson has been making a tour to the Pacific coast, and at Vancouver addressed the Prince Edward Island Club there, remarking, in reference to the war, that the Island's contribution of a heavy side-gun battery, with 218 officers and men, had met with the highest commendation from the British military authorities. This branch of the service, he said, was one in which the Province had always been especially efficient.

Mr. James A. McIsaac, editor of the *Charlottetown Herald*, has been nominated Conservative candidate for King's, succeeding Mr. A. L. Fraser, appointed the County Court Judge.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—A very enthusiastic meeting of Quebec ladies inaugurated an "Edith Cavell League," the object being to boycott all German and Austrian manufactured goods at the close of the present war.

—On November 6 the stables and farms of Price Bros., Ltd., at Kenogami, were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$30,000, covered by insurance.

—Sir George Garneau presided over a meeting of the National Battlefields Commission, at which further steps were taken to prolong the driveway along the cliff overlooking the River St. Lawrence. Sir Edmund Walker, Col. George Denison, Hon. Robert Bickerdike, Hon. A. Turgeon, Hon. T. Chapais, and Dr. W. A. Dussault were present.

—This city and district has sent over \$40,000 to the British Red Cross Society.

MONTREAL.—The Quebec Provincial branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society has shipped since the commencement of the war 4,344 cases, 272 of which were from Quebec city. Among other articles the cases contained: Socks (pairs), 34,180; mufflers, 8,010; bandages, 500,090; surgical dressings, 500,000; surgical night shirts, 20,378; flannel shirts, 19,038; sheets, 8,362; bed jackets, 4,033; towels, 60,318; kit bags, 200; comfort bags, 2,014 (sent to Lady Drummond for wounded Canadians in hospital). Col. M. B. Yates, now on active service, has been elected Hon. President; Sir F. Williams-Taylor is the Hon. Treasurer; Mrs. Ernest Stuart is the President of the Ladies' Committee.

—The debt of this city is now \$99,017,419, or about 16 per cent. of the \$621,000,000 estimated as the 1915 valuation of taxable property, according to a statement issued by Controller Hebert. Of the total debt, \$84,964,899 has been floated, and \$14,052,520 represents loans authorised but not floated.

LACHINE.—Under the Canada Temperance Act this city has voted to go "dry" for two years by a considerable majority.

SOREL.—The Convent and Chapel of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame and 23 other buildings were destroyed by fire on November 9.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Dalhousie University Hospital Corps, under command of Lieut.-Col. John Stewart, is now known officially as No. 7 "Overseas" Stationary Hospital, C.E.F. Suitable quarters have now been found in the old Medical College Building, corner of College and Carleton Streets, and organisation for Overseas service is proceeding.

—Mr. A. S. Mackenzie has been elected President of the Halifax Curling Club; Mr. J. S. Roper is the Secretary.

—Rev. W. Suckling, of Truro, has been appointed Chaplain to the 85th Battalion.

SYDNEY.—On November 10 the residence of Mr. J. H. Plummer, President of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., on King's Road, was burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

Major Crowe, O.O., 36th Battery, C.F.A., was entertained by the Board of Trade, and his fellow-members presented him with an address and a token of their esteem, on the eve of his departure on active service.

TRURO. On October 25 Mr. W. B. Roadhouse, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, and Dr. G. C. Croelman, President of the Ontario College, were visitors at the Nova Scotia College of Agriculture, and addressed the students. Principal Cumming presided. This was Mr. Roadhouse's second visit, and he remarked on the notable changes that had taken place, especially the increased facilities for agricultural education.

LUNenburg. The catch of the bank fleet this season realised 227,245 quintals from 118 vessels, the schooner *James Burden Cook* heading the list with 4,000 quintals. The catch is the largest on record, being 70,000 quintals more than last year, and at an average of \$6 per quintal totals \$420,000.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Fraser, Ltd., of this city, have taken over the Lynch lumber property, on the Miramichi River, for a sum of \$130,000. The property includes about 9,000 acres of granted lands, and licences for 135 square miles of Crown lands, also mill site at Nelson. The new mill to be erected will probably manufacture 10 million feet of lumber in 1916.

—The Hon. John Morrissey, Minister of Public Works, expects the usual amount of timber to be cut on the North Shore this winter.

ST. JOHN.—The 52nd Battalion, from Port Arthur, arrived here on November 9, and are now settling down comfortably in their winter quarters. A new wing of the Exhibition buildings, as well as part of the armoury, is being used, and the troops here will be much more comfortable than those stationed here last winter.

MONCTON.—Arrangements have been completed between the Militia Department and Canadian Government Railways for wintering the 69th Battalion here in the new N.T.R. round house and machine shop in the west end.

WOODSTOCK.—Mr. E. W. Jarvis, President of the Board of Trade here, states that the factory recently prepared to carry on the manufacture of molassine meal and other products of potatoes, dried vegetables, etc., has commenced operations. The country being well adapted for the production of root crops, this industry, which is practically new to the Province, is likely to prove an unequalled success.

Mr. J. P. Dudley, Deputy Collector of Customs, has been accidentally killed while hunting moose

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The drain on the Patriotic Fund will be approximately \$100,000 a month if Manitoba responds to the proposed call for more men as she has in the past, says Mr. C. F. Roland, the Secretary. At present there are 3,000 families drawing \$60,000 a month from this fund.

On November 5, when the 61st Battalion arrived, there were approximately 7,000 men under arms in this city. The pay roll of these men will run close to \$50,000 a week. The battalions already quartered in Winnipeg include the 45th, 53rd, 61st, 78th, 79th Cameron Highlanders, 90th, Fort Garry Horse, and Lord Strathcona's Horse.

—On November 8 the city was in darkness owing to the transmission lines of both the City and the Winnipeg Electric Co.'s plants being damaged by a severe snowstorm.

—Next spring several hundred Mennonites from their colonies in Manitoba and Saskatchewan will migrate to new districts in British Columbia opened up by the G.T.P., and start a new colony.

—The city vital statistics report for the month of October showed 243 marriages, 153 deaths, and 480 births.

NINJA.—Mrs. A. H. Attridge, of Everett, Wash., who has been visiting here for some time, has just disposed of a part of her land holdings in this district. The farm sold was the south half of Section 5, Township 3, Range 18 W., and the price, which is a cash transaction, is \$12,800, or \$80 per acre. The purchaser was C. Gregory, an old resident of this district.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—An official report shows that in this Province, between July 1 and October 30, there have been a total of 219 convictions for violations of the new liquor legislation.

—More than \$100,000 in cash and supplies were given to the Red Cross Society in this Province during the past year, according to the report of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. E. D. McCallum, at the annual meeting of the Provincial Executive of the Red Cross Society held here.

The Calgary football team, challengers for the Hugo Ross Trophy, emblem of the Western Canada Rugby championship, were beaten by Regina in a championship contest played here. The score was 17 to 1.

—At the recent sale of sheep the first nine rams sold brought a total of \$366, or an average of \$40.66 each. Pure bred sheep of all classes averaged \$32, as compared with \$21.50 last year. The highest price paid was \$66 for an Oxford Down shearing ram from the pens of Follett Bros., Duval, whilst a lamb from the same flock realised \$52.

SASKATOON.—On November 10 Mr. Duncan K. McCallum, of McCallum and Vanatter, grain brokers, one of the best-known young business men here, dropped dead. For 14 years he was manager of the Ogilvie Mill at Seaforth, Ont., and for three years in succession Mayor of Seaforth.

—Customs returns here are giving better results than at the same period of last year.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—On November 23 the Lieutenant-Governor, his Honour Dr. Brett, opened the ninth annual Convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association at Bassano. The Hon. A. L. Sifton, the Premier of Alberta, was also present.

CALGARY.—The Alberta branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada has re-elected Prof. Muir Edwards as President, and Mr. Leroy Chowan as Secretary; Mr. Norman Rankin was elected Vice-President.

RED DEER.—Messrs. Bond and Boyle, of the packing plant here, attended to the final details in connection with the proposed plant before leaving for the East in the end of October. They will interview leading financiers of Eastern Canada and the Eastern States, and they are practically assured that there will be no difficulty in securing all the funds necessary to form one of the strongest packing concerns in Western Canada.

Mr. Robert W. Clark, second son of Dr. Michael Clark, M.P., celebrated his 18th birthday by joining the 89th Battalion as a private.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The Province of British Columbia has won in the appeal by the Dominion Government to the Supreme Court of Canada in the famous sandbanks case. The result of the decision is to give the Spanish banks to the Province, and upholds the contention of the Provincial Government that English Bay is not a harbour, and therefore not Dominion waters. The case may be appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Authority to raise an Overseas battalion in Northern British Columbia has been received by Major J. W. Warden, who returned on leave, having been wounded at the battle of Langemarck.

—The Esquimalt Naval Hospital has been selected by the Dominion Government Military Hospital Commission as a convalescent home for returned soldiers. It stands in a park-like area of 10 acres.

The Premier, Sir Richard McBride, has replied to the demands of the prohibition party for a plebiscite and the enactment of legislation based on the Alberta Act. He is of the opinion that a plebiscite should be taken simultaneously with a general election to save the cost of a special contest.

VANCOUVER. The Canadian Club here has elected Mr. F. W. Peters, Superintendent of the B.C. division of the C.P.R., as President; the Rev. W. H. Vance and Rev. F. J. Proctor, Vice-Presidents; and Mr. J. R. V. Duml p. Secretary.

—The contract for the construction of two large ferry steamers, which are to be placed on the run between Patricia Bay, Vancouver Island, and Vancouver, in connection with the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Co.'s service, has been awarded. Arrangements have been made for the shipment of 2,500 tons of rails from the yards of the Canadian Northern Railway at Port Mann to Patricia Bay. This steel is for use on the 16 miles of road between Patricia Bay and Victoria.

THE EXPORT ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

PERHAPS the most outstanding feature of the economic position of the Dominion is the dramatic suddenness with which she has redressed the trade balance—that trade balance which was for so long the favourite theme of sombre financiers—and transformed herself from a country of imports into a country of exports. Almost in the course of a single year her manufacturers, with amazing energy and resource, have adapted themselves to the changed conditions arising out of the profound influences exerted by the European war, and, quick to seize their opportunity, have entered with aggression, with thoroughness and with vigour the world's markets in a bold bid for world trade.

Industrial Adjustment.

Little less than two years ago, speaking in Montreal, Sir George Paish pointed out that Britain as Canada's banker had supplied her with some £600,000,000 for the building of a magnificent plant for production, and that it was the duty of Canada to get to work and utilise the plant. During the year preceding the outbreak of war it was impossible, so far as the Canadian manufacturing industry as a whole was concerned, to carry out this advice. The check in the development of the North-West had brought a corresponding falling-off in the demands of the home market throughout the whole country, and except in the case of a limited number of industries it was impossible for the Canadian manufacturer to force his way into foreign markets under the keen competitive conditions and financial stringency then existing. To-day all this is changed. Not only has the Dominion yielded a magnificent return for the financial support which the Mother Country ungrudgingly afforded her in the past; not only has the enormous investment in that plant of production resulted in a vast output of munitions and war material; but in a hundred and one other different directions the industrial life of Canada is seeking to adjust itself to the demands of markets beyond her borders.

Canadian Manufacturers' Prescience.

It is at this psychological moment in the commercial history of the Dominion that the Export Association of Canada has been called into existence. With characteristic prescience Canadian manufacturers have recognised the fact that in the great readjustment of world commerce which will follow when "the drums and trappings" of the present conflict have died away, and the last shot has been fired, an opportunity great beyond precedent will be presented to those industrial communities which have escaped the ravages and dislocation of war—an opportunity not only of supplying anew that which has been destroyed, but of capturing some portion at least of the foreign commerce of the Central Powers that already lies open to energetic and systematised attack. Moreover, it is obvious that when swords have again been turned into ploughshares, and the shell factory has resumed its peaceful and original purpose, Canada will possess a greatly enlarged plant of production for which new markets must be found.

A Spear-Head.

It is in part preparation for this moment, in part for the purpose of gripping the present opportunity, that the Export Association of Canada has been formed. For years the interests of the Canadian manufacturer have been fostered and safeguarded by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; but this body, confining itself wholly to work of an internal legislative character, is composed, in the majority, of members engaged in manufacturing finished articles for the home market only; and while, obviously, an Export Association was beyond the scope of a Government, however paternal, and beyond the capacity of any single corporation, however powerful, it was clearly within the purview of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, if established in the form of a separate organisation under its aegis. The Export Association is in the nature of a spear-head, while the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, from which it has been created, remains the shield.

A Two-Fold Function.

Wholly aggressive in its objects, the functions of the Export Association of Canada are twofold. It will, first, by a process of peaceful penetration, create a favourable strategic position in foreign markets for Canadian industry as a whole; and, secondly, it will do the work of a commission agent in the sale of Canadian goods in the countries where its branches are established. It is in the wide-reaching effect of the successful attainment of these objects that it has a claim to be regarded not alone in a national but in an Imperial character. Britain, as the great banker of the Dominion, must be profoundly interested in any movement that makes for the profitable employment of the capital which she has invested; and in the dawn of Imperial Federation it is immeasurably to the profit and advantage of the Empire as a whole that the

world's trade should pass—that Imperial trade should pass—as much as possible through Imperial hands. A movement which ranges the manufacturing resources of the Dominion side by side with the manufacturing resources of Lancashire and Yorkshire is an addition to the industrial strength not of England nor of Canada but of the Empire at large.

A World-Wide Organisation.

As has been seen, no more favourable moment could have been chosen than the present for a task which in its inception must inevitably partake of the labours of the pioneer; and it is to-day upon the business of building up an organisation with world-wide ramifications that the Export Association of Canada is expending its energies. New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, and the Crown Colonies are already receiving the close attention of the Association, and much has been done in the direction of utilising and strengthening the position of already existing organisations which have developed inter-Imperial trade. Attention, too, is being directed to the French and Belgian markets, with the particular object of entering these countries when at the close of the war they embark upon that period of reconstruction which will make demands upon the manufacturing output of every country that is in a position to respond to them. And a special effort is being made to secure a foothold in that immense Russian market which, according to M. Bark, the Minister of Finance, "is closed to Germany for ever."

Appeal to British Interests.

In England, while a regular office has not yet been opened, the intention of the Association is to assist in securing favourable consideration for Canadian trade in all directions where Government assistance can properly be requested, or the interest of financial houses interested in the prosperity of Canada can effectively be brought to bear. Chiefly the object will be to connect up Canadian manufacturers with all the great purchasing and distributing agencies which make London their headquarters, and in this manner it will assist the smaller manufacturer to reach a market which, from lack of means, might otherwise be closed to him. The Association at the moment is temporarily located in London, in offices in the C.P.R. building in Cockspur Street, under the direction of Mr. F. C. Armstrong, he and Mr. R. J. Younge, formerly General Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, being Joint General Managers of the Association. Mr. Armstrong is now making a full investigation into conditions here preparatory to returning to Canada, either at the end of this month or early in January, for the purpose of furnishing the Directors of the Association with a report. His wide knowledge of conditions, both here and abroad, should ensure the success of the Association in this country, where only too often in the past the failure of Canadian manufacturers to establish a footing has been due as much to ignorance of conditions and customs as to hopelessly inadequate representation.

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Investment Notes and Opportunities

HINTS TO INVESTORS.

Perhaps no clearer indication could be given of the strength of the general financial situation in Canada than the complete success of the recently issued War Loan. The ability of the Dominion to raise now such a substantial amount for war purposes strongly corroborates Sir Edmund Walker's recent statement that Canada can finance her share of the war for three years without imposing unduly heavy taxation. Great Britain will thus be relieved of part of her financial burden. By the time the amount now raised by Canada is expended she will be receiving much more fully than now the benefit of her war activities and of this year's magnificent crops.

* * *

Most convincing and satisfactory evidence of the improved financial conditions among Western Canadian farmers is provided by the collections of overdue accounts by the agricultural machinery manufacturers. It is reported that not only are accounts due and arrears being paid in greater volume, but many farmers are paying their indebtedness in full where it enables them to take advantage of cash discount. This satisfactory condition must be reflected in the dividends of many Canadian undertakings in which British capital is considerably interested.

* * *

Canada Steamships is one of several Canadian companies that is weighed down by inflated capitalisation but is likely to rehabilitate its finances owing to the war. The enormous size of the crop would in any case have benefited their shipping on the Great Lakes, but in spite of the favourable weather the grain would not have been so plentiful had not abnormal efforts been made by the farmers owing to the war. In addition to this the very high freight rates ruling on the Atlantic have enabled the company to charter many of their boats at highly remunerative rates. It is rumoured in Montreal that this year's profits will approximate \$2,000,000, as against a loss of \$500,000 last year. It is really almost more difficult to name a large Canadian industrial company which has actually lost money through the war than to name those which have gained by it.

* * *

The year 1914-15 has been a prosperous one for the flour-milling companies in Canada. A week or two ago we mentioned the unusually large profits realised by the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. from its holdings of wheat early in the war, and since then we have referred to the satisfactory annual reports of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. and other enterprises. The Alberta Pacific Grain Co. seems to have been similarly successful in its operations and, not following the example of the Ogilvie Co., which allocated its unusual profit to a special reserve, or the Maple Leaf Milling Co., which, though showing earnings equal to 28 per cent. on its Common stock, has not enriched its Common stock holders; the Alberta Co. has declared a 10 per cent. bonus for the year, in addition to a 5 per cent. dividend. This is one case in which bonus stock has proved to be of real value, as, when the company's Preferred stock was sold, about three years ago, it carried a bonus of 25 per cent. of Common. The company paid its first Common stock dividend in 1913, and in 1914 4 per cent., plus a 1 per cent. bonus, was paid.

* * *

Another milling company whose shareholders have cause to congratulate themselves is the International Milling Co., of Minnesota, which owns large mills at Moose Jaw and Calgary. Last year this company distributed to its Common stock holders \$158,776 in cash and \$229,800 in stock. For the year ended August 31 last the Common stock holders get a dividend of 50 per cent., \$240,000 of which (30 per cent.) is in cash and \$160,000 (20 per cent.) in stock.

* * *

This, as readers of *Canada* will remember, is the company which was at one time amalgamated with the Canadian Cereal and Milling Co. of unfortunate memory. The financial group who were responsible for the amalgamation must have poignantly regretted their acquiescence in the separation of the International Milling Co. from the combination. Probably in doing so they were influenced by the loss of the International Milling Co.'s big mill at Moose Jaw through fire, which, occurring while the realisation of the weakness of the Cereal and Milling Co. was still fresh, doubtless increased the difficulty of finding the fresh finances necessary to preserve the amalgamation.

* * *

Among the wounded who have arrived at Nottingham is Corporal Hawkins, of Toronto, the winner of the King's Prize at Bisley two years ago. He was injured in the right shoulder and sustained a compound fracture of the left leg through the bursting of a German rifle grenade. Along with Hawkins in the 19th Battalion is Armourer-Sergeant Clifford, who won the King's Prize in 1911.

CANADIAN RED CROSS WORK.

Colonel Hodgetts' First Annual Report.

Colonel Hodgetts, the Canadian Red Cross Commissioner, has just forwarded to the headquarters of the Society in Toronto a concise and most interesting report of the many useful functions the Society has performed during the year from October 31, 1914, in which month he was appointed to succeed the late Colonel J. H. Barland, of Montreal, as resident Commissioner. In these columns we are only able to briefly summarise the report, which will in due time be published in book form and should be read by all interested in the work of the Society.

In England and on the Continent.

In the year the regular staff at the head offices, 14, Cockspur Street, S.W., has increased to 48, mostly voluntary workers. At the warehouse, 43, Tooley Street, S.E. (in charge of Mr. H. G. McMicken), 28,000 cases of goods have been handled, and thence the Society's depôts at Boulogne, Paris, etc., have been fed. The work on the Continent is supervised by Captain H. W. Blaylock, as resident Assistant Commissioner, with headquarters at Boulogne, his deputy being Captain G. W. Bridges. There good work is being done by Mrs. Lorne Gardner and Mr. Blain in visiting and tracing wounded Canadian soldiers in France. Thence the stationary hospitals in charge of the Canadian Army Medical Service and the various field hospitals and ambulances have been supplied. Colonel Hodgetts speaks of the relations between the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Director of the C.A.M.S., Surgeon-General Carleton Jones, and his staff as being "most cordial." During the year the Society has placed 56 field ambulances at the disposal of the Canadian Army Medical Service. At the London headquarters Captain Claude Bryan has, since July last, acted as Assistant Commissioner. The total money receipts at the London offices have been £118,970, of which £86,845 came through the Toronto headquarters and £32,125 was sent direct to London, many of the latter amounts being ear-marked for special purposes.

The Society has placed 78 Red Cross nurses at the disposition of the Society of St. John of Jerusalem at its headquarters, Clerkenwell Gate. "Our relations with the parent Society (the British Red Cross)," adds Colonel Hodgetts, "have been of the most cordial and sympathetic character." A tribute is also paid to the work and co-operation of the Canadian War Contingent Association and its Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G.

Tributes to Workers.

Alluding to the various branches of Canadian Red Cross work operated from 14, Cockspur Street, Colonel Hodgetts says:—"Without the work of Lady Drummond and her army of workers in the Information Department, all of whose services are voluntary, our record of the year's work would be small and incomplete." The section of this department, under Mrs. Rivers Bulkeley, which attends to the needs of prisoners of war, has received £5,578 16s. 7d. in special direct donations, which Colonel Hodgetts ascribes as "due chiefly to the fact that the work is in the hands of a lady in whom the public have as high confidence as they have appreciation of her ability." The Parcels Department has, since it was organised in April last, sent 11,064 parcels of clothing and various necessities and comforts to individual soldiers. Mrs. Fraser is in charge of this work.

Canadian Hospitals.

Colonel Hodgetts deals at length with the work of the Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital, which is situated on the estate of Mr. W. W. Astor, M.P., where the 130 beds at first available have been increased by 672 in buildings constructed and equipped at a cost of £30,000. Thanks to the Hon. Mrs. Graham Murray, a Rest House for Canadian Red Cross Nurses is maintained by the Society in her residence at 13, Cheyne Place, S.W.

The offer to the Society by his Majesty the King of Upper Lodge, Bushey Park, for a convalescent hospital, and other features of the report, have already been alluded to in *Canada*.

Colonel Hodgetts pays a tribute to the work of Mrs. M. L. Code, Miss Cook, and Mrs. Hector Verret, who came over from Canada to give him secretarial and clerical assistance.

We understand that negotiations for the establishment of an additional Canadian Red Cross convalescent hospital are in progress.

* * *

NEWFOUNDLAND CASUALTIES.

Killed.—Elsworth, 623 J.; Hiscock, 1283 S.

Died.—Fowlow, 886 Corpl. B.

Wounded.—Braithwaite, 1313 E.; Collins, 578 J.; Evans, 871 N.; Field, 115 C. W. Green, 320 W.; Prowse, 925 W.; Small, 302 H. H.; Snow, 685 F.; Snow, 680 W. Somerton, 1342 F. E.

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Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols: Wednesday, January 5.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Mon., Dec. 13.	Tues., Dec. 14.	Wed., Dec. 15.

Stock Exchange business during the past week has been on a small scale, and the course of prices has been undecided. Although in the main the trend of events is now judged to be more definitely favourable for the Allies than for some time past, the general disposition of markets remains very conservative, and the outlook for next year is considered gloomy, in view of the possible extension of the plan to mobilise foreign securities for the reinforcement of the exchanges (which would remove the pick of our foreign holdings), the certainty of heavy taxation, and doubts as to what steps may be necessary to secure funds for the prosecution of the war after the flotation of the next War Loan.

Canadian securities have moved irregularly, but outside the Municipal group, which has suffered severely from the totally unexpected abolition last week of their minimums—to which we refer fully in another column—price changes have rarely been wide or important. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have been idle. The Old Fours remain at 92 and the 4½ per Cents. at 96½.

Among railroad stocks Canadian Pacific have ruled firm, but they have not been particularly prominent, New York giving no good lead either in this or in other directions. The quotation, after allowing for the deduction of the quarterly dividend, is about 3 up at 196. Grand Trunk stocks have been quieter than ever. The Ordinary is slightly better at 12½, and the 4 per cent. Debentures have added ¼, but the First Preference has fallen a point to 66, and the Guaranteed Fours are ½ down. Canadian Northern 5 per cent. Incomes have risen ½ to 63.

Hudson's Bays have been the recipient of further good support, and have advanced a good fraction to 7. Lower-priced land shares have also worked forward 6d. to 1s. again.

As regards industrials, Canadian Cars have fallen 3 to 99, and the Preferred at 115 is 5 down. Dominion Steels have not varied. There has been a rise of 1 to 43½ in Steel of Canada stock. South American tractions have been a spotty and irregular market. Brazilian Tractions are 1 lower on balance at 56, but Mexico Trams have advanced 2 to 43.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, November 30.

The upward movement which was in steady progress when I last wrote to you weakened towards the end of the week and, in sympathy with the reaction in New York, Canadian markets became irregular, and, compared with the previous volume of trading, have been inactive. Trading at times has dwindled to quite small proportions, and what interest has been displayed has been in the war order stocks. This, however, is only natural if the tremendous appreciation of values which has taken place during the past few months is remembered. Probably profit taking has been largely responsible for the weakened tone of some of the market leaders.

Steel Company of Canada has been one of the most consistent in retaining its strength, and is now quoted at 44½, representing a net rise of about two points since the date of my last letter. Dominion Bridge, after severe fluctuations, during which it declined at one time to 216, is now quoted at 224½. Montreal Power is up a point or so at 238½. Canadian General Electric advanced at one time to 128½, but is now at 120. At the end of last week Canada Steamships was a feature of strength both in Montreal and Toronto, rising to 76 and 19½ respectively for the Preferred and Common stocks. Ames-Holden has also been notably firm, a report that large new foreign orders are confidently expected by the company being responsible for the Common stock advancing to 16½. The quotation for the Preferred stock is also a point better at 56. Curiously enough, Canadian Car has been one of the heaviest stocks, declining steadily till at one time it touched 92½. To-day, a considerable recovery of tone has been generally noticeable, and in this Car has shared, recovering to 97. In explanation of the heaviness of Canadian Car, it is suggested that the process of unloading the new stock on the market was not completed so soon as had been thought. Nova Scotia Steel at 98½ and Dominion Steel at 48½ registered a decline during the week of 4½ and 3 points respectively. Canada

Cement at 41 is 3½ points down; Canadian Locomotive is now quoted at 56 asked.

The power group has been quiet. Shawinigan at 134 and Laurentide at 189½ are both slightly below last week's prices, in contrast to which Cedar Rapids at 79 is 1½ points up. Quebec Railway at 19 and Penmans at 61 show little change, while among milling companies Ogilvie has been stronger at 136.

In Toronto there has been considerable enquiry for Russell Motor stock. The Preferred and Common are now quoted at 70 and 41½ respectively. It is stated that the company's present and prospective business is excellent, but it is hardly likely that the optimistic rumours concerning the company will be fully realised, as it is scarcely to be expected that the company will be able in one year to clear off the dividend owing on its Preferred stock and to liquidate as well its bank indebtedness. On the other hand, Sawyer-Massey is somewhat lower than before, current quotations being 72 and 31 for the Preferred and Common respectively. Crows Nest, which for some time was so active, has been quieter, and is now quoted at 75 asked.

Mining markets have on the whole been comparatively quiet. Of the leaders, Dome at \$24-\$25 is \$1 down, while, on the other hand, Hollinger at \$26-\$25 is somewhat stronger. Jupiter is somewhat weak at .10½. The statement that La Rose is negotiating for control of Plenaum is doubtless responsible for the latter stock changing hands at 75. Among the Cobalts, Teniskaming has been fairly active, being now quoted at 41½. Nipissing is about the same as a week ago, at \$6.75.

It is stated that the G.T.R. has disposed of \$4,000,000 two-year 5 per Cent. notes in New York, the notes being secured by the deposit of G.T.P. 4 per Cent. bonds with the trustees, to the amount of 130 per cent. of the amount of the new notes. The G.T.P. bonds are, of course, unconditionally guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada both as to principal and interest.

The news that the City of Brantford's recent local issue of \$90,000 has been oversubscribed is a satisfactory indication of local conditions. It is announced that the arrangement between the Dominion Canners Company and the bond-holders of the British Canadian Canners is almost completed. In addition to the arrangement in regard to the bonds, Dominion Canners is offering one share of its stock for every 10 shares of B.C. Canners, equivalent to about 3 cents in the dollar!

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

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THE CANADIAN WAR LOAN.

The Hon. W. T. White announced on Tuesday that the total subscriptions to the Canadian War Loan of \$50,000,000 would considerably exceed \$100,000,000. The number of individual applications was 25,000, a noteworthy feature being the small subscriptions.

Among the large subscriptions, says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*, are the following:—Canadian Bank of Commerce, \$3,400,000; Merchants' Bank, \$1,600,000; City and District Bank and the Bank of Ottawa, \$1,000,000 each; Imperial Bank, \$1,530,000; Dominion Bank, \$2,315,000; Bank of Toronto, \$1,096,000; International Nickel Corporation, \$1,000,000; Canada Life Assurance Company, \$1,500,000; and Molsons Bank, \$915,000. Sir Herbert Holt, Sir Thomas Shanks, Mr. James Redmond, and Mr. Mark Workman, of Montreal, each take \$100,000; the Canadian Order of Foresters subscribe \$300,000; and the Commercial Travellers' Association \$100,000.

CITY OF MAISONNEUVE 6% DEBENTURES.

Due January 1, 1918: Interest payable January and July.

Maisonneuve, with a population of 40,000, is surrounded on three sides by the City of Montreal, and will undoubtedly be incorporated within that City in the very near future.

PRICE: 99 and interest yielding about 6½.

MURRAY, MATHER & Co.
Investment Bankers,
TORONTO, CANADA.

CASH DEALINGS IN CANADIAN SECURITIES.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded, unless going to press.

Government and Provincial Government.

Canada 3 1/2, 1914-19

C.P.R. 3 1/2, 1908

4 1/2, 1908-1914

4 1/2, 1914-1918

4 1/2, 1918-1921

4 1/2, 1921-1924

4 1/2, 1924-1927

4 1/2, 1927-1930

4 1/2, 1930-1933

4 1/2, 1933-1936

4 1/2, 1936-1939

4 1/2, 1939-1942

4 1/2, 1942-1945

4 1/2, 1945-1948

4 1/2, 1948-1951

4 1/2, 1951-1954

4 1/2, 1954-1957

4 1/2, 1957-1960

4 1/2, 1960-1963

4 1/2, 1963-1966

4 1/2, 1966-1969

4 1/2, 1969-1972

4 1/2, 1972-1975

4 1/2, 1975-1978

4 1/2, 1978-1981

4 1/2, 1981-1984

4 1/2, 1984-1987

4 1/2, 1987-1990

4 1/2, 1990-1993

4 1/2, 1993-1996

4 1/2, 1996-1999

4 1/2, 1999-2002

4 1/2, 2002-2005

4 1/2, 2005-2008

4 1/2, 2008-2011

4 1/2, 2011-2014

4 1/2, 2014-2017

4 1/2, 2017-2020

4 1/2, 2020-2023

4 1/2, 2023-2026

4 1/2, 2026-2029

4 1/2, 2029-2032

4 1/2, 2032-2035

4 1/2, 2035-2038

4 1/2, 2038-2041

4 1/2, 2041-2044

4 1/2, 2044-2047

4 1/2, 2047-2050

4 1/2, 2050-2053

4 1/2, 2053-2056

4 1/2, 2056-2059

4 1/2, 2059-2062

4 1/2, 2062-2065

4 1/2, 2065-2068

4 1/2, 2068-2071

4 1/2, 2071-2074

4 1/2, 2074-2077

4 1/2, 2077-2080

4 1/2, 2080-2083

4 1/2, 2083-2086

4 1/2, 2086-2089

4 1/2, 2089-2092

4 1/2, 2092-2095

4 1/2, 2095-2098

4 1/2, 2098-2101

4 1/2, 2101-2104

4 1/2, 2104-2107

4 1/2, 2107-2110

4 1/2, 2110-2113

4 1/2, 2113-2116

4 1/2, 2116-2119

4 1/2, 2119-2122

4 1/2, 2122-2125

4 1/2, 2125-2128

4 1/2, 2128-2131

4 1/2, 2131-2134

4 1/2, 2134-2137

4 1/2, 2137-2140

4 1/2, 2140-2143

4 1/2, 2143-2146

4 1/2, 2146-2149

4 1/2, 2149-2152

4 1/2, 2152-2155

4 1/2, 2155-2158

4 1/2, 2158-2161

4 1/2, 2161-2164

4 1/2, 2164-2167

4 1/2, 2167-2170

4 1/2, 2170-2173

4 1/2, 2173-2176

Municipal continued.

Winnipeg 4 1/2, 1910

4 1/2, 1910-1913

4 1/2, 1913-1916

4 1/2, 1916-1919

4 1/2, 1919-1922

4 1/2, 1922-1925

4 1/2, 1925-1928

4 1/2, 1928-1931

4 1/2, 1931-1934

4 1/2, 1934-1937

4 1/2, 1937-1940

4 1/2, 1940-1943

4 1/2, 1943-1946

4 1/2, 1946-1949

4 1/2, 1949-1952

4 1/2, 1952-1955

4 1/2, 1955-1958

4 1/2, 1958-1961

4 1/2, 1961-1964

4 1/2, 1964-1967

4 1/2, 1967-1970

4 1/2, 1970-1973

4 1/2, 1973-1976

4 1/2, 1976-1979

4 1/2, 1979-1982

4 1/2, 1982-1985

4 1/2, 1985-1988

4 1/2, 1988-1991

4 1/2, 1991-1994

4 1/2, 1994-1997

4 1/2, 1997-2000

4 1/2, 2000-2003

4 1/2, 2003-2006

4 1/2, 2006-2009

4 1/2, 2009-2012

4 1/2, 2012-2015

4 1/2, 2015-2018

4 1/2, 2018-2021

4 1/2, 2021-2024

4 1/2, 2024-2027

4 1/2, 2027-2030

4 1/2, 2030-2033

4 1/2, 2033-2036

4 1/2, 2036-2039

4 1/2, 2039-2042

4 1/2, 2042-2045

4 1/2, 2045-2048

4 1/2, 2048-2051

4 1/2, 2051-2054

4 1/2, 2054-2057

4 1/2, 2057-2060

4 1/2, 2060-2063

4 1/2, 2063-2066

4 1/2, 2066-2069

4 1/2, 2069-2072

4 1/2, 2072-2075

4 1/2, 2075-2078

4 1/2, 2078-2081

4 1/2, 2081-2084

4 1/2, 2084-2087

4 1/2, 2087-2090

4 1/2, 2090-2093

4 1/2, 2093-2096

4 1/2, 2096-2099

4 1/2, 2099-2102

4 1/2, 2102-2105

4 1/2, 2105-2108

4 1/2, 2108-2111

4 1/2, 2111-2114

4 1/2, 2114-2117

4 1/2, 2117-2120

4 1/2, 2120-2123

4 1/2, 2123-2126

4 1/2, 2126-2129

4 1/2, 2129-2132

4 1/2, 2132-2135

4 1/2, 2135-2138

4 1/2, 2138-2141

4 1/2, 2141-2144

4 1/2, 2144-2147

4 1/2, 2147-2150

4 1/2, 2150-2153

4 1/2, 2153-2156

4 1/2, 2156-2159

4 1/2, 2159-2162

4 1/2, 2162-2165

4 1/2, 2165-2168

4 1/2, 2168-2171

4 1/2, 2171-2174

4 1/2, 2174-2177

Railways.

Alberta and G.W. 5 1/2 1st Bonds

Algonia Central & Gen. 5 1/2 Bonds

Central Term. 5 1/2 Bonds

Eastern 5 1/2 Bonds

Atlantic and St. Lawrence 5 1/2

Calgary and Edmonton 4 1/2 Debentures

Canada Atlantic 1st Bonds

Can. N. Alberta 3 1/2 Debentures

Can. N. Ontario 4 1/2 Debentures

Quebec 4 1/2 1961

Can. N. Pacific 4 1/2 1938

Terminal Debentures

Can. Northern 4 1/2 Perpetual Debentures

1st Mort. Debenture Bonds

4 1/2 Guaranteed Debentures

2 1/2 Debentures

4 1/2 Land Grant Bonds

4 1/2 Alberta Debentures

4 1/2 Saskatchewan Debentures

4 1/2 Manitoba Debentures

4 1/2 Ontario Div. Debentures

5 1/2 Land Mortgage Debentures

Income Debentures

5 1/2 Secured Notes, 1919

Can. Northern Eastern 4 1/2 Debentures

Can. Pacific Com.

Preference

4 1/2 Debentures

5 1/2 Algonia Bonds

6 1/2 Notes

Central Ontario 5 1/2 Bonds

Dominion Atlantic 1st Debentures

2nd

Duluth, Winnipeg & Pac. 4 1/2 Debentures

Edmonton, Dub. & B.C. 4 1/2

Grand Trunk Pacific 3 1/2 Bonds

4 1/2 Bonds A

4 1/2 Bonds B

4 1/2 Bonds C

Branch 4 1/2 Bonds (Sask.)

4 1/2 (Alberta) 811

5 1/2 Notes (L. Superior) 799

Grand Trunk Common

Guaranteed

2nd Pref.

3rd Pref.

4 1/2 Debentures

4 1/2 Perpetual Debentures

Junction 5 1/2 Bonds

2nd Equipment Bonds 6 1/2

3 1/2 5 Year Notes

4 1/2 Notes, 1920

5 1/2 Notes, 1918

Manitoba S.W. 5 1/2 Bonds

M. St. P. & S. Ste. M. 1st Mortgage

2nd Mortgage

4 1/2 Leased Line

Nakap and Slovan 4 1/2 Bonds

New Brunswick 4 1/2 Bonds

4 1/2 Debentures

Ontario and Quebec 5 1/2 Stock

Pacific Great Eastern 4 1/2 Debentures

Quebec Central 4 1/2 Debentures

3 1/2 2nd Debentures

3 1/2 3rd Bonds

Capital Stock

Quebec and Lake St. John 4 1/2 1st Mort.

St. Lawrence & Ottawa 4 1/2

Shushway and Olanagan 4 1/2 Debentures

Toronto Grey and Bruce 4 1/2

Banks.

Bank of B. N. A.

Can. Bank of Commerce

Royal Bank of Canada

Can. Gen. Electric, Common

Cedars Rapids

Calgary Power Bonds

Electrical Development of Ontario Bonds

Kaministiquia

Kaministiquia Bonds

Montreal, L. H. and Power

Shawinigan

Bonds

Shawinigan Mortgage Debentures

Toronto Debentures, 1918

Consolidated Debentures

Vancouver Power 4 1/2 Guar. Debentures

Financial, Land and Investment.

Amalgamated Land of Winnipeg Common

British Canadian and Gen. Invest.

Canada Co.

Canada Wheat Loans

Canada S.W. Land

Can. Northern Pacific

Calgary and Edmonton

Hudson's Bay

Preference

Investment Corporation of Canada

San Antonio Bonds

Southern Alberta

Trust and Loan Co. of Canada 4 1/2 Debentures

2 1

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$16,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,252,864.

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SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D., General Manager.
A. D. BRAITHWAITE, Assistant General Manager.

Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland; Also at New York, Chicago, and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City.

LONDON OFFICES - 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.O., and 9, WATERLOO PLACE, Pall Mall, S.W.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee:—SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART., A. MACNIDER, Esq.

GEORGE CYRIL CARSLER, Manager.

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States, and issues Sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers.

Head Office:

107, ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL,
with BRANCHES in all the
PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "Royaltrust, Montreal."

Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle St. E.C., and 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W., for information about the Company.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

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HON. SIR LOMER GOVIN, K.C.M.G.

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A. E. HOLT, Manager.

CAPITAL:

Fully Paid ...\$1,000,000

Reserve Fund ...\$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized, \$25,000,000 Capital Paid Up, \$11,560,000. Reserve Funds, \$13,174,000. Aggregate Assets, \$185,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, PRESIDENT.

E. L. PEASE, VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER.

326 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland. 28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—Antigua: St. JOHN'S. Bahamas: NASSAU. Barbados: BRIDGETOWN. Dominica: ROSEAU. Grenada: ST. GEORGE'S. Jamaica: KINGSTON. St. Kitts: BASSETTERRERRE. Trinidad: PORT OF SPAIN; SAN FERNANDO.

BRITISH HONDURAS—BELIZE. BRITISH GUIANA—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM, and ROSE HALL (CORENTYNE).

LONDON OFFICE:

Bank Buildings, Princess Street, E.C.
T. R. WHITLEY, Manager; JAS. MACKIE, Joint Manager.

ESTABLISHED
1869.

NEW YORK AGENCY:

Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
R. E. JONES & J. R. BRUCE, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000 (£1,438,356). Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, \$7,245,140 (£1,488,727).

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President. K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President. E. F. HEBDEN, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

208 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuable hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

Canadian Railways Make Another Fine Showing.

The Canadian railway earnings for October again make a splendid showing, and conclusively prove that the turn in the tide has set in in earnest. The result is the more satisfactory in that there was one working day less this year than in October, 1914. The combined system shows a total gross increase of \$53,900, and as working expenses were £11,750 less, the aggregate addition to net revenue reaches the substantial sum of £65,650. We append our usual analysis of the month's operations:—

	Gross receipts.	Expenses.	Net profits.
Grand Trunk Railway ...	£16,800 inc.	£1,300 dec.	£15,500 inc.
Grand Trunk Western ...	22,300 inc.	£1,100 dec.	37,300 inc.
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee	7,000 inc.	2,450 dec.	10,350 inc.
Totals ...	£53,900 inc.	£11,750 dec.	£65,650 inc.

The results for the ten months to the end of October are shown in our second table, which is chiefly noteworthy for the fact that the reduction in working expenses has now passed the decline in gross revenue for the same period, the total net increase for the ten months being now £237,700.

	Gross receipts.	Expenses.	Net profits.
Grand Trunk Railway ...	£512,800 dec.	£543,350 dec.	£34,050 inc.
Grand Trunk Western ...	49,800 inc.	84,800 dec.	134,000 inc.
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee	33,300 inc.	38,250 dec.	72,050 inc.
Totals...	£49,200 dec.	£666,900 dec.	£237,700 inc.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is also continuing to make remarkable headway, the gross earnings for October showing an increase of \$4,160,285, and the net earnings being \$3,258,105 in excess of October, 1914. The Canadian Northern system increased its earnings in the month under review by \$1,100,200, and as the working expenses were \$562,400 up, the net earnings show a gain over the corresponding period of 1914 by \$537,800. The present mileage in operation is 7,280.

It would be premature to generalise from the erratic price fluctuations which have taken place during the past week in the market for Canadian Corporation issues. At present prices are in the melting-pot, and the adjustments which have already been made have been on a very haphazard basis. When the market has got over the shock of the abolition of the minimum prices and prices have settled down to the new conditions we shall return to the subject. For the present we will confine ourselves to the expression of the opinion that the yields on many of the Canadian municipal group, especially if allowance is made for profit on redemption, are reaching very attractive levels. It would be well to remember that the current prices, as opposed to the latest "markings," are quite nominal, but although business is difficult to execute under present conditions the quotations given may be taken as a fair index of present values.

* * *

Effect on Canadian Municipal Issues of the Abolition of "Minima."

The remarkable decision of the Treasury to abolish a number of the minimum prices—which it will be remembered were revised at the beginning of the year—which have been in force since the commencement of the war, as opposed as it was to the carefully considered judgment of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, has had the effect which might have been expected to follow such ill-advised action. With the artificial support which has been advised them for so many months unexpectedly withdrawn, there was a very heavy fall in the prices of those most susceptible to such a change, this being especially the case in the Colonial Corporation group. Whilst the condition of the market for Canadian municipal issues had prepared investors for some drastic revision in the minimums which have hitherto made this section one of the most immobile in the Stock Exchange, it was not believed that these minimums would be ruthlessly swept away, and prices left absolutely at the mercy of the market conditions. Whatever was the consideration which influenced the Treasury and decided them to fly in the face of the Stock Exchange Committee, the results must have been sufficiently sensational to convince the Chancellor of the Exchequer how ill-advised was the action of the department over which he presides, and may prevent similar attempts to flout the Stock Exchange in future. How harmful was the decision of the Treasury to the investing community in regard to Canadian Corporation issues may be gauged from the following table—which we have prepared, and which shows the minimums—which have now disappeared—the last "markings" and dates of the transactions prior to their abolition, business since current quotations, and yields at the new valuations.

CANADIAN MUNICIPAL FOUR PER CENT. SECURITIES.

	Late minims.	Last "marking" and date of last "marking" prior to abolition.	Extreme "markings" since abolition.	Last marking or current price.	Fall from minimum.	Yield 2 1/2 at last marking or price.
Toronto 1944-8 ...	85	85	10.11	70 3/4	6 1/2	5 1/11
Montreal 1948-50 ...	87	87	10.11	81 1/2	6	5 1/13 1/2
Ottawa 1926-40 ...	85	85 1/2	10.8	73 1/2	11	—
Quebec (City of) 1923-39	89	89 1/2	25.10	91 1/2	12 1/2	—
Vancouver 1950-2 ...	86	86	5.11	76 1/2	11 1/2	—
Winnipeg 1940-60 ...	87	87	21.0	70 1/2	10 1/2	5 1/11

FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. SECURITIES.

Toronto 1948 ...	94 1/2	94 1/2	5.11	—	86 1/2	7 1/2
Montreal 1961-3 ...	97	97	10.11	90-83	87 1/2	9 1/2
Ottawa 1923-53 ...	93 1/2	93 1/2	10.8	—	82 1/2	10 1/2
Quebec (City of) 1963-94	94 1/2	94 1/2	15.10	—	80-83 1/2	12 1/2
Vancouver 1953 ...	94 1/2	94 1/2	7.7	—	78-80	15 1/2
Winnipeg 1943-63 ...	93 1/2	93 1/2	10.11	85	83 1/2	5 1/11

FIVE PER CENT. SECURITIES.

Calgary 1933-44 ...	92	92 1/2	22.11	85	85	7 1/2
Edmonton 1923-53 ...	92	92 1/2	9.11	83 1/2	83 1/2	8 1/2
Manitowish 1952-3 ...	94	94	6.8	—	58-90	5 1/2
Regina 1943-63 ...	90	90 1/2	22.11	86 1/2	86 1/2	11 1/2
Saskatoon 1941-61 ...	91	91	4.11	85	85	11 1/2
South Vancouver 1962-85	85	85	9.8	80	80	11 1/2

* Current quotation.

† Without allowing for profit on redemption.

‡ Rise.

* * *

The Need for a System of Standardisation in Values.

An examination of the Colonial Government section of the Official List, where the minimum quotations are still in operation, and which includes all Canadian Government and Provincial issues, reveals a remarkable divergence in the minimum quotations for stocks of practically identical status. In the case of 18 3/4 per cent. securities this amounts to no less than 8 1/2 points—the lowest figure, 83, applying to an issue maturing 1934-59, and the highest, 91 1/2, to one falling due for repayment in 1921-26. If we eliminate those maturing within ten years we get the following result: Redemption date 11 to 20 years, prices 91 1/2, 89 1/2, 88 1/2, 87 1/2—price variation 3 1/2; 21 to 30 years, 85 1/2, 83 1/2, 84—price variation 2 points; 31 to 44 years, 83 1/2, 84 1/2, 84 1/2, 86 1/2, 83—price variation 3 1/2 points. In the great majority of cases redemption commences before 1930, but we have taken the ultimate year for this comparison. It might be argued that accrued interest would in some instances account for the variations, but this could never amount to more than 1 1/2 per cent.—six months' interest—and is exceeded in each case. If we assume that the average amount of accrued interest is three months, the net variations would work out as follows:—11-20 years, 2 1/2; 21 to 30 years, 1 1/2; 31 to 44 years, 2 1/2. It is of interest to note that the average prices of the three groups work out as follows:—11-20 years, 89 1/2; 21 to 30 years, 84 1/2; 31 to 44 years, 84 1/2. The latter figure, being as it is practically identical with the former group, seems to bear out the suggestion previously advanced in these columns, that where the dates of redemption are so far ahead they do not exercise any active influence upon current quotations. Taking the mean of the 21 to 30 groups, and allowing for profit on redemption, the yield would be about £4 16s. per cent., whilst that on the 31-44 group would be only about £4 12s. per cent. We recognise that there are difficulties to be faced, the principal of which, of course, would be the differentiation between the various issues; but these are certainly not insuperable. The leading jobbers could easily classify the different loans and fix standard quotations for the various rates of interest which they bear, dividing the different maturities into five-year or ten-year groups. The question of accrued interest might present an initial difficulty, but this also could be got over by a little rough and ready averaging. Needless to say, there would be no official classification apart from the standard price itself, which would be a quite sufficient distinction. Such a standardisation as we have suggested would result in an all-round adjustment of existing quotations and the elimination of many anomalies which now exist, and for which there is in nine cases out of ten absolutely no justification. It would certainly prove acceptable and reassuring to investors, who are at present mystified by the remarkable divergence in the quotations of high-class investments of equal financial calibre.

* * *

The introduction of greatcoats and uniforms now being allowed, the Prisoners Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society is arranging to send individual parcels to Canadians in the various camps in Germany containing those articles, also boots, canvas shoes, a Cardigan jacket, shirts, underwear, and mitts or gloves. For Christmas a plum pudding, games, or other suitable gifts will be included. Mrs. Rivers Bulkeley is in charge of this department of the Canadian Red Cross work.

We pay the postage if you take "Canada" for a year.

Financial and Mining Notes.

Mackay Companies.—The Directors have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. on the Common shares.

Brazilian Traction, Light, and Power Co.—Combined net earnings for October, \$3,907,000 milreis; increase, 345,390 milreis.

Dominion Bank.—The head office at Toronto has advised its London branch by cable that the usual quarterly dividend of 5 per cent. is declared, payable on and after January 1 next.

British Columbia Breweries.—Sales during October amounted to 4,695 1/2 barrels for \$49,626, yielding net profit of \$5,754, showing, in comparison with October, 1914, a decrease of 2,388 barrels, \$20,830, and \$12,680 respectively.

Mining Corporation of Canada.—Value of production and profits of Reduction Company for the four weeks ended October 7, \$55,959; operating cost at mines, \$21,385; special (capital) expenditure, \$2,286; profit at mines, \$32,288.

City of Edmonton Debentures.—The Bank of Montreal announces that the coupons falling due on December 1 on the City of Edmonton 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling Debentures may be presented at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

Barcelona Traction, Light and Power.—Coupon No. 8 in respect of the half-yearly interest due December 1 on the 5 per cent. First Mortgage 50-year bonds may be lodged at 19, Manning Arcade, Toronto, or 34, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., to be exchanged for interim certificates in respect of the 5 per cent. 10-year notes to be issued in discharge thereof.

Canada Landed and National Investment.—A dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. (being at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum) on the amount paid up on the capital stock has been declared for the quarter-year ending December 31, 1915, and will be payable at the office of the company, 23, Toronto Street, Toronto, on and after January 3, 1916, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 15, 1915.

Royal Trust.—At the annual meeting of the shareholders, held in Montreal, the President, Mr. H. V. Meredith, drew attention of the shareholders to the satisfactory increases in the estates and trusts under the company's administration, the total of which is greater than at any other time in the institution's history. The Directors were re-elected, and Messrs. E. J. Chamberlin and Herbert Molson were added to the Board. Mr. Meredith was re-elected President, and Sir H. Montagu Allan was elected Vice-President, succeeding the late Sir William Van Horne.

Royal Bank of Scotland.—The annual meeting was held on Wednesday, November 24, in Edinburgh. Mr. E. A. Davidson, the Senior Director, who presided, drew attention to the increase of over \$2,000,000 in the deposits on last year's figures—the amount having now reached a record at upwards of \$19,000,000—and, whilst expressing gratification that the year's profits had also shown a highly satisfactory increase, stated that the Directors regretted that the usual bonus of 1 per cent. was being withheld, owing to the necessity of providing for the depreciation which had taken place in the bank's investments, an experience common to all banking and financial institutions in these times. The report was approved, and a dividend was declared for the half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, less tax.

Lake Superior Corporation.—The Bank of Montreal announce that the interest coupons of the First Mortgage Collateral Trust 5 per cent. Gold bonds, maturing on Wednesday, may be presented for payment at the rate of 4.86 1/2 at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C., or at its branches in Montreal and New York.

A STIMULUS TO CANADA. Mr. A. W. Smithers on the Bountiful Crop.

Mr. A. W. Smithers, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway system, said in an interview with the *Gazette* while in Montreal:—

"The bountiful crop has been a great stimulus to the West and to the country as a whole. Taken in connection with the large munition orders, there is a large distribution and circulation of money guaranteed. The people have been heartened by the splendid crop, which is double that of last year; the normal activities of the country have been in great measure renewed, and were it not for the war the whole country would be, through this impulse of the ample crop, almost instantly resuming its usual commercial and industrial life under the most encouraging circumstances. None of us is present enough to be able to predict what the conditions will be after the war, but from what I have seen and the enquiries I have made, a great change for the better has taken place owing to the great and profitable productivity which has taken place."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT, AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada.)

To the HOLDERS of the
FIVE PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE
50-YEAR BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That COUPON No. 8 in respect of the Half-yearly Interest due 1st December, 1915, on the Five per cent. First Mortgage 50-Year Bonds of the Company may be lodged on and after 1st December, 1915, at the Offices of the Company, 19, Manning Arcade, Toronto, Canada, or 34, Bishopsgate, London, England, to be EXCHANGED for INTERIM CERTIFICATES in respect of the Five per cent. 10-Year Notes to be issued in discharge thereof. Special arrangements are being made to meet the convenience of Holders of Bonds in France, and particulars thereof will shortly be published in France.

For and on Behalf of

BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT, AND POWER
COMPANY, LIMITED,
U. DE B. DALY, Secretary.

Toronto, Canada.
25th November, 1915.

**THE CANADA LANDED & NATIONAL
INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.**

DIVIDEND No. 115.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE QUARTER PER CENT. (being at the rate of nine per cent. per annum) on the amount paid up on the Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the quarter-year to the thirty-first day of December, 1915, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Company, 23, Toronto Street, Toronto, on and after the THIRD DAY OF JANUARY, 1916, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of December, 1915.

By Order of the Board,
EDWARD SAUNDERS,
Managing Director.
Toronto,
17th November, 1915.

OPTIMISM RISING. Effect of Favourable Trade Figures.

The office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., has received the following information by cablegram from the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., M.P., Minister of the Interior at Ottawa:—

Optimism is rising in Canada with the trade figures.

Bank clearings and bank deposits and the earnings of the transportation companies tell a story of better conditions throughout the Dominion. Western Canada has not yet realised more than half of its return from the crop of 1915, and the railways will be kept busy carrying grain eastward during the winter months.

Bank clearings for 1915 to date in the large commercial centres show a substantial increase over the figures for the same period of last year, Toronto reporting a rise of \$6,656,147, Montreal a gain of \$24,599,977, and Winnipeg an increase of \$20,579,137.

Increased railway earnings are also an index of the rising volume of trade.

According to a statement just issued by the Minister of Customs, Canada exported during October \$80,000,000 worth of goods, or nearly double the figures for the corresponding month of last year. The total external trade of the Dominion for October, 1915, amounted to \$150,000,000, as compared with \$139,000,000 for the corresponding month of 1914.

Grain inspections at Winnipeg during last week covered 10,006 carloads of wheat, 1,850 of oats, 473 of barley, 158 of flax and 10 of rye.

CANADIAN SHELLS.

Colonel Cantley's Computation.

In a paper given before the Montreal Metallurgical Society, Colonel Thomas Cantley, President of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., stated that up to the end of June last Canada received \$160,000,000 in war orders, this total having been enormously increased since then. During the first nine months of the present year 4,000,000 shells had been sent out of Canada. Of this amount about 25 per cent., or 1,000,000 shells, were fixed ammunition. The "Scotia" Company alone had made 2,145,000 shell forgings. 20 per cent. of which were destined for the very largest high power shells. Colonel Cantley estimated that during the next fifteen months Canada would export between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000, the greater part of which would be for shells.

Colonel Cantley paid a warm tribute to Major-General Sir Sam Hughes for his active efforts in seeing that the country got its share of business.

An Important Step.

A telegram from Ottawa states that plans are in preparation for an important extension of the work of the Canadian Munitions Committee. There is not only to be a larger output of munitions, but banking institutions are to assist in financing the scheme and to accept British bills of exchange. Heretofore payments have been made direct from British funds.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Bankers' Association Mr. George Burn, of the Bank of Ottawa, was re-elected President, and the following Vice-Presidents: Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, of the Bank of Montreal; Mr. E. L. Pease, of the Royal Bank; Mr. C. A. Bogert, of the Dominion Bank; and Mr. H. A. Richardson, of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

R. M. H. (Leamington).—No official statement has been issued for some time. We are informed, however, that the company's business has been steadily, though slowly, improving.

F. H. (York).—We know of no reason for anticipating any sudden appreciation, but we regard the stock with some confidence as one which, in course of time, will be worth a good deal more money than it is now.

JOINT-OWNER.—We see no reason to doubt the accuracy of the information which you have received, as, although we have no special knowledge of the property in question, the position of affairs, as reported to you, is one which is fairly general in relation to such properties. We can only counsel patience, and meanwhile it is at least satisfactory that the receipts comfortably cover the amount of the taxes.

INVESTOR.—(1) We think you need feel no anxiety at all in regard to these bonds. The company is included in a strong group which provides a steady market for its whole product. From an income point of view the investment is satisfactory, as at the present quotation the yield is nearly 5.7 per cent. per annum. (2) Not so good as No. 1. We should be inclined to class it as an attractive investment for a local business man who can keep himself informed of the position of the enterprise. If, as appears quite probable, the price rises to what you paid, we think you would do well to exchange this holding for something of a less speculative character.

H. J. (Eastbourne). The Preferred stock dividend is 7 per cent. per annum cumulative. The dividends are in arrears since the end of May, 1914, so that arrears for a year and a half, or 10½ per cent., have now accumulated. This accumulation, all of which must be paid off before any Common stock dividend can be paid, must not be overlooked in any consideration of the current quotation for the stock. Local opinion with regard to the company's position and prospects is alluded to elsewhere in this issue. While there is doubtless some base for those opinions, nothing can be definitely stated until after the close of the company's year, which ends December 31.

TROOPER.—Reports concerning the company are encouraging. The ability of the company to meet the payment due to the original vendor this year was reassuring, and it may be supposed that, with the improvement in general conditions, there will be no difficulty in meeting the final payment next year. Thereafter, as the company's finances will be freed from this heavy charge, the prospect should be hopeful for, at least, the Preferred shareholders. It is noticeable that the improved position of the company has been reflected in a sharp rise of the Common stock quotation. The accumulated arrears of Preferred dividends now amounts to \$34 per share, as nothing has been paid in respect of 1914 or 1915. The company's

net earnings for 1914 were approximately \$153,000. This year they are expected to be about \$200,000. A full year's dividend on the Preferred stock would require about \$124,000.

T. E. (Bolton).—The advice given in this brokers' circular is probably sound. The firm we believe to be quite reputable, and there is no reason to believe that in recommending these two stocks they have any other object than to encourage their old or prospective clients to make purchases through them—on which, of course, they get the usual broker's commission. Both the stocks they recommend have increased considerably in price during the last two months on increased earnings, and it is almost certain that in both cases arrears of dividends will be paid before very long, and the Preferred stocks are likely to go higher. Whether they will "shortly" reach the price anticipated by the brokers it would be unwise to prophesy. A reputable firm of brokers recommending the purchase of stocks of which there is an active market is quite regular, but what we frequently have to warn our readers against are the optimistic circulars concerning new mining companies and other unproved enterprises received from unknown Canadian brokers, which can legitimately be regarded with suspicion.

EMIGRATION AND GENERAL.

SOLDIER'S WIFE.—You could secure just the practical experience which you desire by taking a course at one or other of the schools of colonial training for ladies, of which a number are now in successful operation. The training at these establishments covers a wide variety of subjects, varying, of course, in accordance with the special purpose of each. Thus horticulture will be a prominent feature of the training at one establishment, while more attention is paid to dairying at another.

Acting under instructions from the Dominion Government, Mr. Magill, the Chief Grain Commissioner, has commanded on behalf of the Government all Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Northern wheat stored in the elevators at Fort William and at Port Arthur. It is understood (says Reuter) that the order extends to the Prairie Provinces also.

Louis N. Parker's sprightly play, "Mavourneen," is having a highly successful run at His Majesty's Theatre. Miss Lily Elsie has succeeded in establishing herself as even more of a favourite than ever. Canadian visitors to London should note this is one of the pieces to see while in town. There is no evening performance on Wednesdays and Thursdays, but matinees on these days and Saturdays.

ENQUIRY COUPON

"CANADA," No. 517. Dec. 4, 1915

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Friday, December 3. R.M.S. *Mississippi* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John.
 Saturday, December 4. S.S. *Minnehaha* (Atlantic Transport), London to New York.
 Monday, December 7. S.S. *Noordam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
 Wednesday, December 8. S.S. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.
 Friday, December 10. S.S. *Pretoria* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
 Saturday, December 11. R.M.S. *California* (Canard), Liverpool to New York.
 S.S. *Sudan* (Allan), London to St. John.
 Monday, December 13. S.S. *Kortlandt* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
 Wednesday, December 15. S.S. *Lapland* (Red Star), Liverpool to New York.
 Friday, December 17. R.M.S. *Metagana* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John.
 Saturday, December 18. R.M.S. *Sarania* (Canard), Liverpool to New York.
 S.S. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.
 Tuesday, December 21. S.S. *Ryndam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
 Wednesday, December 22. R.M.S. *Baltic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
 Friday, December 24. R.M.S. *Corsican* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
 S.S. *St. Louis* (American), Liverpool to New York.
 Saturday, December 25. R.M.S. *Cameron* (Canard), Liverpool to New York.
 Wednesday, December 29. R.M.S. *Adriatic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
 Friday, December 31. R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
 S.S. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.
 Saturday, January 1. R.M.S. *Orduna* (Canard), Liverpool to New York.
 Monday, January 3. S.S. *Nieuw Amsterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
 Wednesday, January 5. S.S. *Cymric* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
 Friday, January 7. R.M.S. *Mississippi* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John.
 Saturday, January 8. S.S. *Minnehaha* (Atlantic Transport), London to New York.
 R.M.S. *California* (Canard), Liverpool to New York.
 Monday, January 10. S.S. *Noordam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

—★—

Colonel H. Concanon, Sir E. L. Fletcher and Mr. A. B. Cauty (Managers of the White Star, Dominion and American Lines) have been elected Liverpool Directors of the Oceanic Steam Navigation, Ltd. (White Star Line).

A new steamship company, with a capital of \$10,000,000, has been incorporated, and will be known as the British Canadian Steamship Company (Limited). The capital, the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times* understands, is represented by large Montreal shipping interests.

The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, provisionally estimates that the wheat surplus available for export will be 228,132,200 bushels, or nearly 68 per cent. of the total estimated production in 1915. The largest quantity of wheat and wheat flour previously exported in any one fiscal year was 143,574,000 bushels, in 1913-14.

The arrival last week of 40,547 cwt. of Canadian cheese is reported by W. Weddel and Co., Ltd., 17, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C., who state that the British Government have taken a very large proportion of the November make, and this has naturally had the effect of putting prices up both c.i.f. and on spot. Latest cable quotations range from 90s. up to 94s. c.i.f.

That there is a great interest on the part of the general public to hear the story of how Canada has placed her resources in men, money and material at the disposal of Great Britain and the Allies is evident from the large and enthusiastic audiences which have attended the illustrated lectures delivered by Mr. Walter Haydon (Publicity Agent, Canadian Northern Railway) on "Canada's Part in the Great War." On Tuesday of last week Mr. Haydon gave this address at the Highgate Literary and Scientific Institution. Among other places he has visited this season are Kingston-on-Thames, Plaistow, Harlesden, Eltham and Birmingham.

TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

Sir G. M. Perley on the Effect of
the War.

In his speech at the luncheon of the British Association of Trade and Technical Journals, referred to in last week's *Canada*, Sir George Perley spoke of the work of the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce, under Sir George Foster, to whom he alluded as "one of our best men."

Referring to the effect of the war in bringing the different parts of the Empire closer together in their business relations, Sir George Perley said: "A great deal of the business which has hitherto been done by the enemy nations must fall into other hands. In these islands you will no doubt get a large part of it, and what you cannot do yourselves I ask you to pass on to the Overseas Dominions in preference to any neutral country. Let us keep all the trade we can within the Empire, and in that way we shall get the benefit at both ends. Canada is becoming a great manufacturing country, not only producing an immense quantity of wheat, but also of raw material, while at the same time developing our manufactures, and we think it would be to the benefit of you as well as ourselves that you should utilise as much as possible. I ask your help in that direction. Trade and technical journals can do a lot for us, and you need not fear but that we on our side will do all the business we can with the Mother Country."

Canadian Middle West Trust.—In connection with the winding up, a meeting of creditors was announced for Friday, December 3, at 12.30 p.m.

Jupiter Mines.—Shareholders in this company who took up their share of the bond issue are notified that if they forward their bonds to the Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, St. James Street, Montreal, he will remit the principal sum plus interest from December 31, 1913, to November 15, 1915. A new company is in course of formation, in which they will receive shares in exchange for their shares in the Jupiter Mines.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

The following were among the enquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., during last week:—

A London firm are in the market for Canadian-made wood button moulds.

A London firm wish to get into touch with Canadian makers of box boards.

A correspondent in Portugal reports a large market for Canadian oak staves for use in making port wine barrels.

A South African manufacturers' agent seeks agencies for the sale of Canadian pianos, and would like to receive catalogues and quotations on a 5 per cent. commission basis.

A firm of importers at Victoria, B.C., ask for names of London importers of Venetian glass, particularly beads.

A Canadian firm manufacturing buckles and loops for use in the making of cap straps for military forage caps, also other cap straps complete, wish to do business in the United Kingdom.

A commission merchant and broker at Halifax, N.S., wishes to secure agencies for United Kingdom exporters of onions, oranges, etc.

A Toronto firm of manufacturers' agents are prepared to act as purchasers in Canada for importers in Great Britain.

A Montreal firm of builders' merchants are in the market for clay and graphite crucibles, and would like to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., were the following:—

A London company are desirous of securing the agency of Canadian manufacturers of hardware specialties, household articles, and labour-saving devices.

An important London manufacturing company wish to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of canvas and other fire hose.

A London company wish to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers not already represented in the United Kingdom of light two-share motor ploughs, who are requested to forward catalogues l.o.b. export prices and discounts, boxing charges, and particulars of weights, measurements, etc.

A firm in Genoa, Italy, report a demand for magnesite bricks, and invite offers from Canadian manufacturers able to fill orders. They also wish to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of wood pulp suitable for paper making.

An Irish firm desire the addresses of British Columbia timber mills who can manufacture box boards suitable for the production of butter boxes, for which spruce is suggested.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Seven Days Ending November 21.

Canadian Northern, \$768,900; increase, \$257,400.

Canadian Pacific, \$2,960,000; increase, \$1,231,000.

Grand Trunk, \$137,929; increase, \$4,500.

G.T. Western, \$40,603; increase, \$12,678.

Detroit, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee, \$13,773; increase, \$2,194.—Total, £192,305;

increase, £19,372.

G.T.P. Prairie Section, £42,108; increase, £22,827.



Canadian Government TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

E. D. ARNAUD,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Report, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—

"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address.

Files and Tool Steel.—

THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

German Silver and Brass Mills.

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England.
German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers.
Wires of every description. Cables, "German," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham.
Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers.

ORRIS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Withnes, Lancashire.
England. T.A., "Orr, Withnes."

McNAUGHT'S PATENT WOOL-WASHING MACHINES.



**JOHN & Wm. McNAUGHT, ST. GEORGE'S
ROCHDALE, ENGLAND.**

ALSO MAKERS OF

WOOL-DRYING MACHINERY.

Prices and particulars on application.

CANADA

No. 518. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1915. Vol. XL.

6^{D.} WEEKLY.

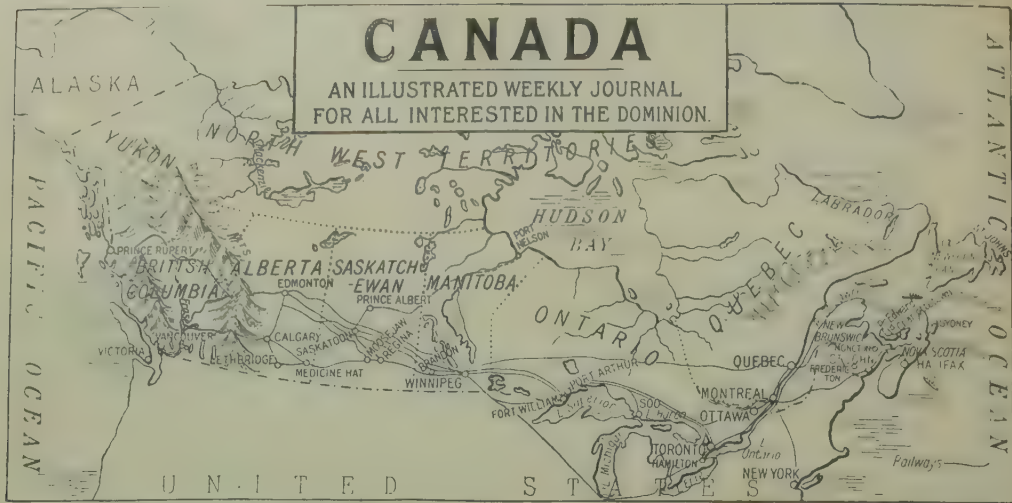
CANADA'S SOLDIER SONS.



WINNIPEG'S GREAT PARADE OF TROOPS (see page 311). THE 61ST BATTALION IN THE FOREGROUND.



THE 39TH EASTERN ONTARIO BATTALION, IN COMMAND OF LIEUT.-COLONEL J. A. V. PRESTON, DRAWN UP IN REVIEW ORDER OUTSIDE THE ARMOURIES, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, PRIOR TO ITS DEPARTURE ON OVERSEAS SERVICE.



NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter. Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only. The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signatures are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired this fact should be stated. Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

In the absence of any expressed agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all articles published in "Canada" belongs to the Canada Newspaper Company, Ltd.

We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded.)

ADVERTISEMENTS IN "CANADA."

No advertisements from promoters of "wild-cat" schemes, bucket-shops, or questionable real estate dealers, are inserted in "Canada." No advertiser is permitted to continue to use our columns concerning whose bona-fides any just complaint has been received from our readers, who thus enjoy the utmost protection we can give them.

Many real estate and financial firms advertising in "Canada" have used our columns for the past nine years, and have invested to advantage large sums of money for the readers of this paper.

CANADA'S STRENGTH.

CONTRASTING the position of Canada to-day with her apparent position in August, 1914, an extraordinary change is seen to have taken place. The general outlook in Canada at the outbreak of war was undoubtedly gloomy. The reaction after the boom years had caused considerable financial and industrial depression; money to complete her large railway, municipal, and industrial undertakings was difficult to get; and the outbreak of war seemed to make it impossible. To-day Canada finds herself with an internal loan of \$50,000,000 doubly subscribed, buoyant railway traffics, and an active stock market; her lathes and looms working to capacity; and her contributions of men and munitions constantly increasing.

How satisfactory is the economic condition of the Dominion is indicated by the Government trade returns, and Mr. R. B. Bennett, the well-known M.P. for Calgary, who has just arrived in London from Ottawa, is able to tell the *Morning Post* that the British Government and the Allies are purchasing supplies in Canada "almost to the full extent of her ability to produce." Canada has already

PRICE 6d. OR 15 CENTS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 25s. OR \$7.50.

OFFICES:—

LONDON, ENGLAND: Kingsway House, Kingsway, W.C.

TORONTO: 306, Confederation Life Building.

Telephone—London: 8450 Regent.

Telegrams: "Canada Newspaper, London." Cables: "Chinook, London."

Cheques and P.O.O.s to be made payable to "The Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd."

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made some millions of shells for the Mother Country, and various supplies and equipment for Russia, France, and Italy.

By the great efforts of her farmers a largely increased acreage was prepared for seed last fall, with the result this year of the largest yield ever obtained. While these things have been accomplished Canada has raised 190,000 troops, nearly all of them already equipped, and further enlistment is taking place to bring the number up to 250,000.

In August, 1914, no one who knew the record of Canada in the South African War doubted for one moment the response she would make when the great hour struck; but how many could estimate the measure of Canada's strength and resources? It required the extreme adversity of war to produce the effort which has landed two Divisions in Flanders, has mobilised every factory in the country capable of making munitions, and has subscribed over \$100,000,000 for a war loan.

Economically, Canada has benefited by the war, and in this respect is unique among the belligerents. This fortunate circumstance enables her to be of increasing strength and assistance in this great struggle of endurance, and in nothing will Canada be of greater assistance to the Empire

and her Allies than in the inflexibility of her determination to have no peace talk or intrigue within her borders before the arch-foe of individual liberty is disarmed and impotent.

MUNITIONS FROM CANADA.

THE announcement is made of the establishment in Canada of an Imperial Munitions Board, responsible to the British Minister of Munitions, to take the place of the Dominion Shell Committee. This Board, through which the Imperial Government's shell orders will henceforth be placed in Canada, is composed of men of high standing and influence in the Dominion. In order to provide a link between the two Governments, Major-General the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes has been appointed Hon. President. The Chairman is Mr. J. W. Favelle, President of the William Davies Co., of Toronto, who will give the whole of his time to the work, and the Deputy Chairman, Brigadier-General Bertram, the head of the former Shell Committee. Other members are Colonel E. Carnegie, of Welland (a member of the old Committee), and Messrs. G. H. Dawson (Victoria, B.C.), C. B. Gordon and J. A. Vaillancourt (Montreal), and E. R. Wood (Toronto).

Mr. F. Perry, a former member of the Colonial Office and Imperial Secretary under Lord Milner in South Africa, has been appointed British representative on the Board.

The appointment of the new Board promises to be a step in the right direction. Without casting reflections on individual members of the Shell Committee, it has been subjected to very severe criticisms (already referred to in *Canada*) on the ground of unfair distribution of contracts on the one hand and the existence of excessive profits on the other. These criticisms have not yet been fully disposed of; but the decision not to appoint to the new Board any men engaged in the manufacture of shells should remove at least one point for the critics to seize upon. It would, however, be unfair to the members of the Shell Committee not to give them credit for what they have accomplished, and for the manner in which they have paved the way for further service to the cause of the Empire on the part of Canada's manufacturers.

The statement issued by Mr. Lionel Hitchens, the representative of Mr. Lloyd George in carrying out the reorganization, gives the Committee full and generous credit for the overcoming of initial difficulties and the creation of what has now become the largest industry in the Dominion, 320 firms, employing 100,000 skilled workmen, being now engaged in making munitions. As Mr. Hitchens points out, the volume of war orders in Canada has grown at a rapid rate, and the output of shell cases and component parts has increased so largely as to require a more highly organized department to ensure efficient co-ordination and prompt delivery. Moreover, new fields of industry have opened up, and the future development of these industries is important. In this latter regard an important step has been taken by the appointment of a Commission, including several members of the old Shell Committee, to enquire into the supply of raw materials for the production of war munitions and the best method of conserving their resources, the members being Colonel Carnegie, Senator Edwards (Ottawa), and Messrs. G. W. Watts, R. Hobson (Hamilton), and G. G. Mackenzie (Superintendent of Mines, Ottawa).

In view of the large volume to which it has developed, the financing of Canada's output of munitions has presented considerable difficulty, but this has been satisfactorily overcome as a result of a conference between the Hon. W. T. White, Dominion Minister of Finance, and representatives of the Canadian Bankers' Association. As a first step, half of the new Canadian War Loan—\$50,000,000—has been set aside as a credit for the Imperial Treasury for the purchase of munitions in Canada, and when this is exhausted a further credit will be arranged with the co-operation of the chartered banks.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

U.S. Prosperity Canada's Opportunity.

There has been a noticeable and welcome increase in the attention paid by the leading United States investment firms to Canadian securities during recent months. During the

recent boom years in Canada a large amount of American money was placed in Canada by individual investors, but gift-edged Canadian investments found only a limited market in the United States. In a recent article in the *United States Investor* it was stated that, whereas in 1910 only 1.5 per cent. of Canadian provincial and municipal bonds were purchased in the United States in 1912, this increased to 11 per cent., and in 1914 to 20 per cent. This year the ratio will be very much higher.

The writer explains this increased attention by the fact that bonds of American towns of no greater size or importance than Montreal and Toronto sell on a 4 per cent. basis, as compared to 5½-5½ per cent. As a customer of the United States, Canada buys more than all South America put together, and almost as much as Germany in normal times. Canada's banking system is recognised by American financiers to be far stronger and more elastic than their own, and everything points to a very satisfactory increase of financial interest in Canada by the United States. Canada is paying more to-day for her borrowing, of course, but that is inevitable under war conditions. The fact that she is able to place her loans with her Southern neighbour at all is very satisfactory.

A Financial Barometer.

The published figures of the monthly clearings of the great Canadian chartered banks give a very useful indication of the activity or dullness of Canadian cities. Contrasting the month of October this year and last, we see the immediate effect of the bumper harvest in the increase shown by Winnipeg of 25 per cent. The next city to show the greatest improvement is Lethbridge, and the third is Saskatoon, with 22 per cent. The last, while partly due to the harvest, is also partly attributable to the greater depression which it experienced last year compared with other prairie cities. Montreal, Medicine Hat, Brantford, Regina, and Halifax come next in the order named, according to their proportional increase in bank clearings.

It must not be argued from this that all these cities are more prosperous than others which cannot show equal improvement in their banking turnover; but it certainly shows that they are enjoying greater commercial activity this October than last. It may be the turn of Fort William, Victoria, Edmonton, and Vancouver, which show heavy declines in their October clearings, to contrast more favourably with other Western cities in a few months' time. For the ten months of this year the best showing of total bank clearings is made by the Ontario city of London, the only city in Canada that does not show decreased bank clearings as compared with 1914. The smallest declines were shown by Halifax, Ottawa, and St. John. The capital and the two Eastern sea ports set a good example of impregnable stability.

Canada's Exports of Manufactures.

The latest monthly returns of the Department of Trade and Commerce issued at Ottawa contain remarkable evidence of the part which Canada's manufacturers are now playing compared with what they did prior to the war. For instance, in the five months ended August 31 last the total manufactures exported are given as \$94,581,420, compared with \$69,151,924 in the entire twelve months ended December 31, 1914, which in turn compared with \$54,010,873 of manufactured exports in the year 1913. Another noticeable feature of the returns is the increase under the heading "Miscellaneous," which in the five months ended August 31 totalled \$2,062,226, compared with \$491,699 in the twelve months ended December 31, 1914, and \$108,777 in the year 1913.

Analysing the Customs returns for the fiscal year ended last March, we find that the Province of Quebec was the largest exporter and the Province of Ontario the largest importer. As regards duties paid on imports in the same period, Ontario contributed \$33,218,000, its nearest competitor being Quebec, with \$22,919,000. The smallest amount contributed by any Province was Prince Edward Island's \$100,225; in Nova Scotia the duty collected was \$2,930,000, and in New Brunswick \$2,162,000. The figures were \$7,373,000 for British Columbia, and \$6,413,000 for Manitoba. Alberta was ahead of Saskatchewan with \$2,484,000, as against \$1,356,000. While

Ontario ranked first in imports with a total of \$345,765,000, it was second to Quebec in the volume of its exports, those of Quebec for the last fiscal year totalling \$181,982,000, compared with \$167,685,000 for Ontario. New Brunswick was third on the list of exporting Provinces with 51,322,000; British Columbia fourth with \$33,627,000.

The effect of the war on foreign and inter-Imperial trade becomes more marked every month, and the monthly returns issued by the Dominion Government are growing in interest to those who are anxious to see trade within the Empire permanently developed as one great beneficial result of the struggle in which it is engaged.

* * *

Inter-Empire Trade.

Four interim reports just issued by the Dominions Royal Commission which was appointed in April 1912, and whose labours are temporarily suspended, also provide instructive reading. It is shown conclusively that the Empire has been rapidly becoming more self-supporting. In 1901 the total production of wheat within the British Empire was only 227,500,000 cwt.; in 1911 the amount had increased to 399,700,000 cwt.—a growth of 75 per cent. Considering the increased acreage put under cultivation since war broke out, and the unparalleled grain yield for export from Canada alone in 1915-16, the extent of our dependence upon the foreigner for wheat supplies must have very materially diminished since the Dominion Commission's figures were compiled. As regards meat supplies, the growing proportions of the exports of Australia and New Zealand are noticeable features of the report of the Commission.

This interesting report, however, shows that not only in the matter of food supplies, but also in raw materials, such as copper ore, for instance, the tendency is towards greater independence of foreign supplies. If such results have been already achieved without any methodical common action on the part of the Imperial and Overseas Governments to encourage the development of inter-Empire trade, what may not be accomplished when the lessons of the war are intelligently applied to foster such trade?

* * *

The Returned Soldier.

By this time the good work done by the Canadian National Patriotic Fund has become well known in the Mother Country, and, like the generous response to its appeals, has evoked admiration. A good illustration of its methods, which appear to be as business-like as patriotic, was given by the Secretary, Sir Herbert Ames, M.P., in a lecture in Montreal. One aspect of its operations to which he devoted attention was the way in which the returned Canadian soldier is looked after. Since last July a representative of the Fund has been at Quebec meeting the men as they have landed, and they have \$200 to \$250 in their possession upon leaving for home. "Therefore," says Sir Herbert, "if a soldier comes to you and says he is destitute, you may be sure of one of two things—either he has been discharged or has blown in all his money since leaving Quebec." They are also given an introduction to the Secretaries of their local branches of the Fund, who use every means to assist in securing work where employment has not been kept open. As a result, Sir Herbert Ames was able to state that four-fifths of the men returning and in need of help have been found employment.

As the officials of the Fund have access to the records of the men, they are able to obtain a good idea as to whether they are deserving or not. In order to pass this information on to the public, each soldier whose record is satisfactory is given a Patriotic Fund button on his return to Canada, which is securely fastened to his tunic, and which signifies that he has crossed the Channel to France and done his duty. It is therefore an easy matter to ascertain whether an ex-soldier who is asking for help deserves assistance. "When a soldier tells you he has been abused and cast off," says Sir Herbert Ames, "ask him to show you his Patriotic Fund button."

* * *

The Free Wheat Agitation.

The agitation which has been taken up by some of the Opposition papers in Western Canada in favour of obtaining free trade in wheat with the United States need not be taken too seriously. It is a pity that party journals in

Canada should reopen the old question of Reciprocity at the present time. It creates a great deal of feeling, especially among the agricultural population, who naturally can only see their own side of the question. There are very urgent and pressing reasons at the present time why the trade of the Empire should be kept within the Empire, and, on the grounds of international exchange alone, it is most desirable that Canadian grain should be shipped as far as possible through Canadian ports.

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National Service in Australia.

An Australian officer in charge of a party of cadets on his way through Canada recently delivered an address in Winnipeg on Australia's part in the war. In the course of his remarks he bore strong testimony to the unqualified success of national service in Australia. He said: "We are the only British community that has made the experiment, and it has succeeded beyond our wildest dreams." He suggested that Canada would find the system equally satisfactory because "a trained man is a citizen improved—training is just as necessary as courage. Our whole theory therefore has been the 'trained man.'"

The discipline of arms will be better realised after this fearful war, and it is difficult to believe that it will not become obligatory in every part of the British Empire for every citizen to be trained to defend his country.

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The Warmth of Cultivation.

Interesting tests have been made at one of the Government experimental farms in Alberta, the results of which show that the growth of Indian corn for the purposes of fodder is becoming more practicable year by year. We are told that the grain belt is creeping north at the rate of six miles a year. The phenomenon of the alteration of climate by cultivation has been already very evident in the history of the Canadian Prairies. The breaking up of the soil undoubtedly retards the appearance of frost, and crops are much more certain to-day in Manitoba than they were thirty years ago. Maize is an extremely valuable fodder crop, and if it can be more widely adopted in the Prairie Provinces it will add considerably to the resources of the farmer.

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MILITARY CROSS FOR ENGINEER OFFICER.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Lieut. John Robert Cosgrove, 1st Field Company, Canadian Engineers, "for conspicuous gallantry and ability near the Wulverghem-Messines road, on the night of October 20-21, 1915. He prepared for demolition and completely destroyed a house about 300 yards in advance of our firing line. This house had been an enemy advanced post."

* * *

Parliament is being convened for January 12 (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Morning Post*). It is expected that the session will not last more than six or eight weeks, as there is very little business to transact except the war measures which will be brought forward by the Government.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 5s., or 75c., for 25 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

CLEVELAND.—On November 30, at Toronto, the wife of C. Barry Cleveland (Dora Lumby)—a son.
DALZIEL.—On November 24, at Lynnhurst, Essex, Surrey, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. A. Dalziel—a daughter. (Canadian papers, please copy.)
MARR.—On December 1, at 105, Verrillier Avenue, Victoria, B.C., to Mr. and Mrs. Lytton Marr (née Frances D. Rogers)—a son.

MARRIAGES.

NASMITH—KENNEDY.—On November 11, at the home of the bride, 5, Edgar Avenue, Rosedale, Toronto, by the bride's father, Rev. J. B. Kennedy, M.A., Eva Muriel Kennedy to Lieut. Donald W. Nasmith, 33rd Battalion, and youngest son of the late J. B. Nasmith and Mrs. Nasmith, Toronto.

DEATHS.

KENNY.—On December 4, at The Orchard, Great Missenden, in her 86th year, Margaret, widow of the late Thomas Edward Kenny, M.P., of Thornvale, Halifax, N.S., President of the Royal Bank of Canada, and daughter of the late Michael Bourke, and of his first wife, Catherine Angelina Roosevelt. R.I.P.

ON SERVICE.

NORTH.—At the Military Hospital, Colchester, of wounds received in Flanders, Lieut. North, 1st Canadian, aged 37.
SCOTT.—On November 30, at the Second London General Hospital, of pneumonia, Sergt. C. D. Scott, 32nd Inf., Canadian Expeditionary Force, sixth son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Scott, of Leicester and Humberston.
WATKINS.—Killed in action, at the Barlaelues, on November 25, Lieut. Charles W. Watkins, 1st Newfoundland Regt., aged 34 years, younger son of the late Colonel E. Watkins, R.A.

AT THE FRONT: FINE WORK BY THE 5th AND 7th BATTALIONS.

THE following interesting despatches from the Canadian General Representative in France (Col. Sir W. Max Aitken, M.P.), have been received by the Minister of Militia and Defence, Ottawa. The first relates to the week November 5 to 12, and the second to the week November 12 to 19:-

"Our working parties have been busily employed throughout the area on repair work and the improvement of our drainage systems. The enemy has been actively engaged repairing his trenches, and there has been every indication that his trenches were severely damaged as a result of the recent heavy rains. Continuous sounds of pumping and baling have been heard from his lines, and during the daytime his working parties have offered more than usually frequent targets for our artillery. As the result of the employment by the enemy of large numbers of men on repair work there has been little machine-gun and rifle-firing from the German trenches, and only occasionally have German snipers displayed their customary activity.

Canadian Artillery's Superiority.

"The enemy artillery has displayed a tendency to bombard certain sections of our front line more heavily than usual, and to concentrate a considerable fire on some of the farm buildings within our area. Very little damage has been done. In every case our artillery has taken advantage of its superior weight and retaliated with a heavy fire which has effectively silenced the German batteries. On various occasions during the period an organised bombardment of sections of the enemy trenches and defence works has been carried out by our artillery, and several of the German fortified places have been destroyed.

"Our patrols and snipers continue to maintain their general ascendancy over the enemy. On several occasions officers' patrols have penetrated the German wire entanglements and secured valuable information as to the condition of the German parapets. Few indications of hostile patrols have been found.

"The training of our troops is progressing well, and continues to receive every attention. A large proportion of the personnel of our infantry units has taken a grenade course in one or other of our schools.

"In spite of the wet weather, the health of our troops continues good, and all ranks remain in excellent spirits."

Working Parties Make Progress.

"During the week November 12 to 19 good progress was made by our working parties in the improvement and drainage of our trenches. The enemy does not as yet appear to have completed repairs to his trenches. Sounds of pumping and baling continue to be heard, and his working parties on several occasions have been dispersed by fire of our artillery and machine gun batteries. Owing to the poor state of some of his communicating trenches, the enemy has been forced to show himself in the open more frequently than usual. Full advantage has been taken of this condition by our snipers, with good results. The retaliation by the enemy snipers has been generally ineffective. There has been considerable artillery activity on the part of the enemy during the period, but on each occasion prompt retaliation by our artillery with a superior weight of fire has reduced the hostile batteries to silence.

"A bright moon and the marshy condition of the land between the opposing trenches have added to the difficulties of night patrol work. The enemy has displayed little inclination to leave his trenches, and our patrols have been hampered in their work by the prevailing conditions.

A "Minor Operation."

"In order to gain information, a minor operation was undertaken by our 2nd brigade on the night of November 16-17 against two points in the enemy's front line. Small parties of our 5th (Western Canada) and 7th (British Columbia) Battalions were selected for the enterprise, and for several days previously underwent special training and preparation. On the afternoon of November 16 our artillery cut the German wire opposite the points of attack. The wire was cut in other places also, in order to mislead the enemy. Trees interposed somewhat with the wire-cutting operations in the front of our 7th Battalion, and scouts were sent forward after dark to complete the work. These scouts, under the command of Lieut. W. Holmes, 7th Battalion, remained out for several hours, and succeeded in cutting three lanes through the German wire without attracting attention.

"Punctually at 2.30 on the morning of November 17, the two parties moved forward. The 5th Battalion party, under the command of Lieuts. J. E. Purslow and K. T. Campbell, was checked in front of the enemy's parapet by a ditch 12ft. wide. Both officers entered the ditch, which was shoulder high with water, and found the bottom entangled with barbed wire. Efforts were made to overcome this obstacle, but without success. The German trenches were then bombed from positions

close to the ditch, causing casualties among the enemy. The party returned safely to our trenches.

"The 7th Battalion party, consisting of Brigade bombers under Captain G. T. Costigan and riflemen under Lieuts. Wrightson and MacIlroy, reached the enemy's parapet unobserved under the cover of a heavy rainstorm, and entered his trenches. A telephone was carried with the party, and touch was maintained throughout with Lieut.-Colonel Odium in our front trenches. The party bombed its way down the German trenches and communicating trenches. Many Germans were bayoneted or killed by bombs in their dug-outs. Twelve prisoners were taken. This objective having been achieved, our party was then recalled by pre-arranged signals, and returned to its trenches with its prisoners. Our casualties were one accidentally killed and one wounded.

"During the above operation our artillery prevented the enemy in the adjoining trenches from rendering assistance at



TWO PRIVATES OF THE 3RD UNIVERSITIES COMPANY, P.C.L.I.
Privates G. Gibson (Bank of Commerce, Red Deer) and C. C. Trevanion (Barrister, Calgary).

the point attacked. On the return of our party our artillery shelled heavily the German front line trenches and all roads, tracks, and communicating trenches along which reinforcements might be sent. The retaliation by the enemy's artillery was weak.

"The prisoners taken afforded useful information as to the composition of the forces opposing us. In anticipation of an attack, the enemy had manned his trenches, thereby affording our party an exceptional opportunity for taking prisoners and inflicting loss.

"Field-Marshal Sir John French sent a message congratulating our troops on the success of this enterprise."

A "CANADIAN" CONCERT PARTY.

Members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and other friends in Canada interested in Miss Lena Ashwell's concert parties which, in co-operation with the Y.M.C.A., tour the base camps and military hospitals at the front, have subscribed to defray the expenses of a concert party which goes out shortly as a gift from Canada. Nearly 1,500 concerts in France have been given during the past nine months, and great efforts are being made to continue them during the coming winter. All contributions towards the expenses (which work out at only about £2 per concert) sent to Miss Lena Ashwell at 36, Grosvenor Street, London, W., will be most gratefully acknowledged.

News has been received at Montreal that Dr. Catherine H. Travis, a McGill graduate attached to Lady Paget's Hospital, was captured by the Bulgarians on the fall of Nish.

SNAPSHOTS of any incidents or occurrences in the daily life of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, either at work, or play, or on active service, are of great interest to readers of "Canada." We shall be pleased to develop films free of cost, and will carefully return films and prints to the senders.

CASUALTIES IN THE CANADIAN
EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Officers Killed.

Fyfe, Lieut. F., 2nd Brig. Canadian Field Artillery.
Monkman, Capt. H. S., 3rd Canadian Mounted Rifles.
Wilgress, Lieut. G. K., 21st Batt.

Officers Died of Wounds.

Clibborn, Lieut. J. B., 3rd Regt. Mounted Rifles.

Officers Previously Officially Reported Missing, now
Unofficially Reported Prisoner of War.

Leeson, Lieut. D., 7th Batt., attd. Royal Flying Corps.

Officers Wounded.

Benson, Lieut. F. N., Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.
Drury, Capt. G. C., 5th Infantry Brig. Headquarters.
Fane, Major F. G. W., 3rd Canadian Mounted Rifles.
Harris, Lieut. G. W., 15th Batt. (48th Highlanders).
Kelly, Lieut. M. E. F., 3rd Canadian Mounted Rifles.
Meat, Capt. A. E., 31st Batt.

N.C.O.s and Men: Monday's List.

Killed.

1st BATT. (WESTERN ONTARIO REGT.)—Bain, A2028 D.; Banks, A6358 J. A.; Briggs, 406477 J. A.; Buckley, A380 E.; Crawford, A2045 A.; Cunningham, 6447 A. S.; Foot, A3081 A.; Foster, 18188 E.; Giroux, A371 T.; Henry, 23276 J.; Kelly, A06563 J.; Manser, A2354 J. F. H.; Morris, A2162 H. F.; Murr, A2155 F. H.; Nelson, 6943 C.; Potts, 7057 Cpl. G. C.; Seregas, 19475 A.; Simpson, A657 L.-Cpl. A. E.; Sinclair, A06396 J.; Talbot, 6280 Cpl. F.; Taylor, 18252 A.

4th BATT. (CENTRAL ONTARIO REGT.)—Henry, 10762 W.; Inwood, A36051 R.

7th BATT. (BRITISH COLUMBIA REGT.)—Ayers, 428268 W. B.; Banton, 87882 H. O.; O'Neil, 428692 H. J.

8th BATT. (30th WINNIPEG RIFLES).—Fraser, 81279 A.; Green, 130 S.

18th BATT.—Ridgley, 55386 A.

19th BATT.—Schoales, 55292 J. R. M.

20th BATT.—Jacobs, 57864 P. D.; Wishart, 57539 J.

21st BATT.—Ashton, 59025 H.; Lytle, 59613 G.; St. Denis, 59909 J. A.

22nd BATT.—Caron, 61987 R.; Dostaler, 61457 J. A.; Hogue, 61856 Sgt. R.; Houle, 61422 W.; Matte, 61721 F.; Tremblay, 62322 P.

24th BATT.—Smith, 66215 T. G.

25th BATT.—McKinnon, 68322 A.

26th BATT.—Glass, 69316 W. H.; McPartland, 69773 J.

28th BATT.—Brown, 73324 W.; Clent, 73770 G.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, now
Reported Killed.

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE (ROYAL CANADIANS).—Blake, 2469 G.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Killed.

1st BATT.—Hogan, 6561 Cpl. F. H.

23rd BATT.—Dockard, 435968 J.; Turney, 74104 R. J.

Died of Wounds.

1st BATT.—White, A2227 A. H.

4th BATT.—May, A36974 Cpl. J.

8th BATT.—Blades, 61079 R.

10th BATT. (WESTERN CANADA REGT.).—L'Intierlock, 20926 S.

19th BATT.—Howell-Harris, 56139 A.; Mowatt, 55090 G. G.; Sanger, 56026 R. J.

21st BATT.—A. J. J.

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LETTERS FROM THE FRONT:

Canadians in Flanders and
— German East Africa. —

THE Rev. J. H. MacDonald, D.D., of St. John, N.B., chaplain to the Field Ambulance, 2nd Division, describing a visit to a couple of towns near the Canadian trenches, which had been made the objects of German hate, says:

The thing that surprised me was the way in which business was carried on. The people whom I saw in the stores and on the streets were cheerful and unperturbed. Though many buildings stood with gaping holes in their roofs and a number of stores were closed, in other places business seemed to go on as if there was no war. In the stores I found displayed articles of taste and luxury, while the same effort was manifested to cater to the purchaser as is made in any peaceful Canadian city. They were apparently undisturbed by the thought that a big shell at any moment might come crashing through the roof. But it is only fair to surmise that these people are much like ourselves and that behind their placid exterior there is an untold amount of anxiety and grief.

"Another thing that continues to surprise me in all the area is the way in which the farmers carry on their operations. Much of the available field space all along the line at a safe distance behind the reserve trenches, and as much of the house and barn room as can be spared, is taken over by the military authorities, leaving the owners to pursue their avocations and the families to live as nearly as possible in the usual way. The rights of the farmers and citizens generally are scrupulously respected. By the cultivated fields you frequently see the sign, 'Please do not tramp on growing crops,' and, strange as it may seem, these prohibitions are seldom disregarded."

"Spilled the Kaiser's Soup."

"A couple of days ago when I was on the first line of our trenches I noticed a stove pipe smoking over in the German trenches," writes a corporal of the 24th Battalion. "It was about 12 o'clock, the Prussians were cooking some dinner. At this point the trenches were about 25 yards away, so you see we are quite close. I put my rifle through a loop-hole and fired at the stove pipe and knocked it over. One of the officers told me that I must have spilt the Kaiser's soup."

"Try to send me a pair of heavy woollen mitts, the cold weather is settling in and the nights are very cold. The nights are very long and lonesome. I keep myself busy at night killing rats—they don't mind you in the least, and are quite tame. Some of them are the size of a two months' old kitten."

The German Shells.

"Had my first taste of real action yesterday," writes a Newfoundlanders in the Canadian Contingent. "Was up in the front trench when our artillery started a little demonstration. About five minutes after ours started the other fellows decided to get into the game and cut loose with a deuce of a lot of 'whiz-bangs' and quite a few 'coal-boxes.' The 'whiz-bang' is a particularly interesting and likeable little chap. As far as I can make out it's about a 2- or 3-inch shell, and has a low trajectory. I had an opportunity of observing at least a couple of hundred yesterday, and it seemed to me that those which didn't hit the parapet went at least 50 yards behind us. There's no doubt that their name fits them properly. When they come they say 'whiz-bang' distinctly. The 'whiz' and the 'bang' come very close together; in fact, if a man yelled 'whiz-bang' as loud as he could he'd be giving a pretty good imitation of one of these little pets, only I'm afraid he'd strain his throat on the

'bang.' They sound rather vicious, but don't do much damage. I was leaning against the parapet talking to one of the guards when one struck in front of us and piled three sandbags and a bunch of mud down on us, but did no other damage. I've got a piece of case that I dug out of one of the sandbags."

"Most of their shells, big ones, hit behind the firing line and our support trenches and 'wasted their sweetness on the desert air.' A few did some damage. One landed about 30 yards up an approach trench and buried about ten men—five dead. Another lit in the cook-house, and the last I saw of the kitchen was a camp-kettle sailing gaily away at a height of a hundred feet or more. A third landed just behind a telephone dug-out and caved in the roof. The most interesting sight was a 'coal-box' that landed in an old house behind the line. When it hit, the house seemed to jump straight up and, from the way the bricks flew, I thought it was going to rain bricks for at least a week. I saw one funny thing. Two of us were looking straight up at a plane that was fooling round over us when a 'big one' burst just in front of the parapet and threw up a lot of dirt. One big chunk of nice sticky mud came straight down on the chap with me; as he was looking up with his mouth open he was just right for it and got his mouth and nose plugged full."

Canadians in German East Africa.

Major John S. Leitch, of Winnipeg, who came to England with the 17th Battalion, and was afterwards attached, along with a number of other Canadians, to the Royal Fusiliers, has sent home a German flag which they hauled down from the Governor's palace at Bukabo, in German East Africa, where it was captured on September 22. The operations were carried out by means of small gunboats on Lake Nyanza. Describing them, Major Leitch says:—

"I had command of the firing line both days. My company was the first to land from the ships, and had to drive back the enemy and occupy the shore and ridges so as to cover the safe landing of the balance of the troops. The hill we stormed was a high one. 'C' Company led the charge, and we had to cross nearly a mile of open plains, then wade through a marsh and river up to the neck, and then go up the hill and at the Germans. The company did splendidly. It stood fire perfectly and in the charge yelled like the devil and went right for the foe."

Newfoundlanders at the Dardanelles.

"We went into the trenches on Sunday night and came out again on Monday night," writes a Newfoundlanders from the Dardanelles.

"Just before we were supposed to leave, the Turks tried to attack the right of the line, but were driven back with heavy losses. We had to stand to and were in the bombardment. I can tell you it was very exciting for six hours or more. What with shells bursting and the rapid firing of rifles one had no time to think of anything. However, it was a nice little christening, and now when it really comes to us we won't mind it. Harold Mitchell has been made a sergeant. He got it for good work under fire the first time we went into the trenches. He and 15 men were detailed to go out after dark and dig a new trench. They just reached the place when the Turks discovered them and they opened fire. Harold ordered his men to lie down and consequently saved them all. They were out five hours, but got the trench completed."



A GROUP OF HALIFAX (N.S.) BOYS FROM VARIOUS BATTALIONS AT BRAMSHOTT.

Photo: Harry Richards, Montreal and Lipbook.

From Hospital.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"We are under canvas here, and in our tent there are ten of us of all sorts of regiments," says an employee of the Canadian Emigration Office, writing to Mr. J. Obed Smith from No. 4 Stationary Hospital, in France. "One corporal is in the Black Watch, and has been through six changes and has twice been the only man left in his platoon. So you can bet when we get him talking he tells us tales which would make the hair of any man who had not been up the line stand on end, I can tell you. Another man has been a seaman, and has been three times a stowaway and twice shipwrecked during his various trips round the world. The only country he stopped in for any length of time was Canada, where he was anything from a farm hand and lumberman to a caretaker in Vancouver. He is a born wanderer, and there are not many important towns from Dawson City to Montreal he does not know. He has travelled some thousands of miles on the C.P.R., but says he has never paid any fare, and Canada is the only country he has been in yet where he could always get work and was never without money. His experiences were very interesting, and caused many a laugh. The weather here has been very severe, and I think I am indeed lucky to be in the warm these cold nights. My knee is a little better, but far from right, and I only wish they would fall in with your suggestion and send me across the water, but I am afraid they won't."

"So Davies is taking a commission. I know who make the best officers—those who have been in the trenches as a Tommy, and I only wish everyone could do this before taking a commission."

Canned and Ate the Salmon.

Writing from "Somewhere in France (right on the job)," Bandsman J. S. Lawson, 29th Battalion, says, in a letter to the Hon. W. J. Bowser, Attorney-General of British Columbia:—

"I little thought while being engaged on the salmon-labelling job that it would come my turn to handle it over again and enjoy eating the fish at this end of its journey, but such is the case, as you will see by the enclosed labels. I took them off the cans as they were being served out to the 29th Vancouver Battalion in the trenches. It certainly brought our minus back to the old Province of British Columbia."

The reference is, of course, to the gift of 25,000 cans of canned salmon sent by the British Columbia Government to the Canadian Contingents.

Knee-Deep in Mud.

Writing to a colleague at the Canadian Emigration Office, a gunner in the Royal Field Artillery says:—

"No doubt you will guess what a time we have had just lately, as we have had a continual fall of rain, and I had not been dry for a week or two, but now we are back at rest and in billets. We came out of action last Tuesday after a very successful time at the line, and we have been highly praised for the work we have done. We have also got another honour to the battery, as our Major has been awarded a D.S.O. for services at Loos. We had a very trying time of it during our time in action, owing to the weather, and having to sleep out in tents all the time, and our horse lines were in a bad state. We were often knee-deep in mud, and had no chance of getting dry, but we went through it with a song. We arrived at this place last Wednesday, and were all given billets, and they are very nice too. I have got into a nice house, and the lady cooks our meals for us. She is very nice to all of us chaps in the house, as she is a refugee from Lens, which is now in the hands of the Germans. Our horses are picketed in the streets, and we haven't any trouble with mud."

An "Awful" Six Days in the Trenches.

An officer of the 2nd King Edward's Horse writes:—

"We have had an awful six days in front line trenches—rain, frost and snow—but come out to-morrow. I am writing this on my knee, and there are several 12-inch shells swinging over my head, and, I hope, doing good work amongst the Huns. I had three men wounded yesterday; one mortally, I am afraid. Strange to say, I am glad to be back at the good work again. A week's leave is quite enough for me."

— ** —

November 30 was the first anniversary of the mobilisation at Winnipeg of the 32nd Reserve Battalion, C.E.F. On Wednesday of last week the officers of the Battalion who remained at Shorncliffe commemorated the occasion by holding a dinner and theatre party.

The Editor of "Canada" will be pleased to receive for publication letters or extracts from letters written from the front by Canadian Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men.

The Editor welcomes expressions of opinion from correspondents upon all subjects of Canadian or Imperial interest. Letters should be written upon one side of the paper only, and should be as short as possible.

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

SOCKS FOR CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of CANADA.

Sir,—I wonder whether you could let the kind Canadian ladies who knit socks for their men at the front know that it is waste of time not to make them of really good wool.

My son, who is in the 1st Cavalry Brigade, tells me that some of the socks sent to them are made of material that is really half jute, and as their feet are nearly always wet, nothing but pure woollen socks are of any use at all.—Yours faithfully,

D. W.

— ** —

A TORONTO OFFICER'S DEATH.

The Story of a Forlorn Hope.

Enclosing a cutting from *Canada* stating that "enquiries concerning Lieut. R. N. C. Davis, of Toronto, 3rd Battalion, who was officially reported wounded at Festubert on May 24, leave no doubt that he was killed." Sapper C. D. O'Connor, of the 1st Canadian Engineers, writes to the Editor of *Canada*:—

"Saw the enclosed in one of your old issues. Will you forward this letter to anyone who is interested?"

"On the evening of May 24, at 11.30, two platoons of the 3rd Battalion pulled off a bayonet attack with the purpose of taking a bit of the enemy's trench and destroying a house containing machine gun emplacements just in rear of the trench. I was one of a small party detailed to blow up the house. Lieut. Davis was in charge of No. 9 (?) platoon. We were in an advanced trench, 40 yards from the enemy. After 11 p.m. Davis addressed his 60 men as follows: 'File out quietly and get down. When the whistle goes, up and at them. For God's sake stick it, men; there's only a few of them.' He then jumped over our parapet and was the first out. Just as half the men got out the enemy sent up a row of star shells. They saw our lads with their bayonets fixed, and opened a murderous machine gun fire. It was all over in a few minutes. The surprise had failed."

"When the survivors struggled in, a private told me that he saw Davis lying in a shell hole. He (the private) was in the hole with him. Davis had five bullet wounds and was instantly killed. Our party was sent out soon after as day was breaking. I heard later that a sergeant got the D.C.M. for going out four times to find him. We thought Davis the most courageous officer we had so far met. It was a forlorn hope, but he led his men bravely. I didn't see him after he left the trench, so we must trust to this private's account. The private had a shattered right knee. If you receive enquiries about anyone else I might be able to tell you something about them. Hoping this letter will clear up some doubt."

We are forwarding the original letter to the next-of-kin of Lieut. Davis.

— ** —

BACK FROM GERMANY.

In a party of exchanged wounded soldiers which arrived in London on Tuesday, are the following Canadians:—Pte. Alexander Bullick (Toronto), 3rd Batt.; Pte. Robertson, 7th Batt.; Ptes. L. D. Cardy and Weir (Winnipeg), 8th Batt.; Pte. G. W. Hincks (Montreal), 13th Batt.; and Corpl. Fred Long (Peterboro', Ont.), 16th Batt.

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NEWFOUNDLAND CASUALTIES.

Officer Killed.—Wighton, Lieut. C.
Officer Wounded.—Shortall, Second Lieut. R. A.
Wounded.—Ryan, 38 J. J.

Lieut. C. Wighton.

Lieut. Charles Wighton, 1st Newfoundland Regiment, who was killed in action at the Dardanelles on November 25, was the son of the late Colonel E. Wighton, R.A. Educated at Bedford, he joined the Royal Berkshire Regiment in 1900, and served with that regiment during the South African War, retiring in 1905. At the beginning of the present war he joined the 1st Newfoundland Regiment, and went to the front last August. He was 34. He was gazetted captain this week.

— ** —

Capt. C. S. McKee, of Vancouver, has left London for the Mediterranean on medical service.

Captain R. D. Pattinson, 90th Winnipeg Rifles, has been taken on the staff of the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F., Shorncliffe.

THE CANADIAN FORCES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian Overseas Machine-Gun School: Canadian Training Division, Shorncliffe.

THE idea of a Canadian Machine-Gun School for Shorncliffe occurred to Major T. C. Bamfield and Captain F. B. MacRae early last summer. Their project was favourably received by the Canadian military authorities at Shorncliffe, and they were encouraged to undertake the training of a class of officers and men last July as an experiment. So successful was this experiment that it was decided to continue the school on a proper basis, the whole establishment, as a training school, to be removed to Canada on the conclusion of the war.

During his visit to Shorncliffe Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, expressed his pleasure at, and approbation of, the excellent work then being carried out by the school and its instructional staff. Last August the school and its work were inspected by General Dickenson and General Sir Leslie Rundle. In a letter to General MacDougall, commanding the Canadian Training Division, following their visit, these two distinguished Imperial officers paid flattering compliments to the work of the school and the enthusiastic, painstaking, intelligent manner in which such very useful work was being carried through.

Training Schools and Classes.

The scheme for the establishment of the C.O.M.G.S. on a proper military basis was drawn up by Colonel Skinner, who during the summer was in charge of all Canadian training establishments at Shorncliffe. On his transference elsewhere Colonel Burritt, as G.S.O., 1st Grade, was given charge of this important work, but quite recently the C.O.M.G.S., the School of Signalling, the Military School for Officers, and one or two other smaller training schools or classes have been grouped into one establishment for administrative purposes and placed in charge of Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Burland, who, through Colonel Burritt, is now responsible to General MacDougall for the training work carried on in these particular establishments.

Since its inauguration in July the instructional staff of the C.O.M.G.S. has continued to grow and expand until it numbers, at the present time, something like 22 officers and 100 non-commissioned officers and privates. With a staff of these dimensions the school is now training a class of 33 officers and 433 rank and file. During the period of its existence, prior to the commencement of the present course, it has turned out 175 officers and 761 rank and file as fully qualified and highly trained machine-gunners capable of doing anything that may be accomplished by certain types of machine-guns, or of imparting their technical knowledge to other men in their battalion or unit. When the present course is finished the school will have to its credit the efficient technical training of 1,402 officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in everything that concerns the use of the machine-gun in active service.

The Instructional Staff.

The instructional staff of the school, as assigned to particular duties, consists of the following officers:—Major T. C. Bamfield (17th Nova Scotia Reserve Battalion), Commandant; Lieut. C. A. Bradbrooke (1st Motor Machine-Gun Brigade, C.E.F.), Adjutant. Company Commanders:—Capt. F. B. MacRae (12th Reserve Battalion), Second in Command; Capt. W. H. Bothwell (11th Reserve Battalion and P.P.C.L.I.), Lieut. E. W. Sansom (12th Reserve Battalion), Lieut. S. P. Stewart (11th Reserve Battalion). Assistant Company Commanders:—Lieuts. J. E. Matthews (30th B.C. Reserve Battalion), H. A. Whittaker (9th Reserve Battalion), G. E. Chaffey (48th B.C. Reserve Battalion) and H. Allan (42nd Montreal Battalion). Section Com-

manders: Lieuts. A. S. Bleakney (39th Eastern Ontario Reserve Battalion), K. E. Drinkwater (30th B.C. Reserve Battalion), F. H. Duck (9th Reserve Battalion), G. S. Grimmer (6th C.M.R.), D. G. Hagarty (P.P.C.L.I.), S. Johnston (23rd Reserve Battalion), J. McKinnon (43rd Winnipeg Reserve Battalion), B. C. Montagnon (36th Central Ontario Reserve Battalion), and H. G. Pepall (17th Nova Scotia Reserve Battalion). Transport and Inter-Communication:—Lieut. H. F. Meurling (5th C.M.R.). Brigade Machine-Gun Officer (Attached 8th Reserve Infantry Brigade):—Lieut. H. S. Simpson (43rd Winnipeg Reserve Battalion).

The instructors are, in alphabetical order: Sergeants C. E. Ball and J. P. Binnie, C.S.M. P. Blackley, Lance-Corp. A. Book, Sergeants J. J. Bradley, F. E. A. Bremner, W. G. Broadbridge, E. H. Burbridge, J. H. Budd, C. R. Cairns, W. E. Carson, F. Castle, and H. Carter, C.S.M. E. W. Clark, Lance-



Photo]

[J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.

BELT-FILLING FOR RANGE USE AT THE C.O.M.G.S.

Corp. A. S. Clark, Sergt. H. C. Constable, Corp. J. B. Cross, Sergeants F. L. Devine, G. F. Douglas, G. M. Downton, and J. H. Duthie, Lance-Corp. L. R. Ewens, Sergeants J. E. Ferguson, J. S. Field, and L. Fyke, R.S.M. L. Gauvreau, Lance-Sergt. J. H. German, Sergeants C. Griffiths and W. Haswell, Corp. F. Hopwood, Sergeants J. C. Jamieson, G. B. Jackson, and A. H. Ketcheson, Corp. J. T. Lawlor, Lance-Corp. J. R. Lindsay, Sergeants W. O. Luscombe, F. McCullough, D. McDonald, A. G. McGie, J. Merson, and A. J. Miles, Lance-Corp. W. Mitchell and G. O. Ogilvie, Sergt. T. H. Olver, Corp. J. E. Parkes, Sergeants J. Pateman, C. T. Pearson, and C. E. Potts, Lance-Corp. J. W. Renton, Sergeants W. E. Robertson, D. H. Ross, and W. E. Ross, Corps. S. G. Ryall and H. G. Salisbury, C.S.M. A. E. Samuel, Sergeants G. N. Sampson, J. R. Skinner, W. J.



Photo]

[J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.

A SECTION OF THE C.O.M.G.S. CLASS AT COMPANY MACHINE-GUN DRILL IN ANTI-AIRCRAFT WORK, IN COMMAND OF LIEUT. H. A. WHITTAKER.

The officers (left to right) at the left of the photograph are Lieut.-Colonel Burritt, Lieut.-Colonel D. D. Cameron, Major T. C. Bamfield, Captain F. B. MacRae, Lieut. E. W. Sansom, Lieut. H. Allan, and Lieut. F. Johnston.

Smith, S. J. Smith, R. Soulsby, J. G. Stevenson, and R. M. Stewart, Corp. J. Sturrock, Sergts. W. H. Wallace and M. B. Watts, S.S.M., A. Webb, Sergts. S. J. Williton and P. G. Wilson. Drafting and Designing Staff:—Corp. G. N. Minniti. Armourer Staff:—Corps. W. G. Macfarlane and H. Sussie, Ptes. W. Orrell, J. E. Walters, and L. E. Woodfall. Transport Staff:—Corp. F. Van Baskirk, Pte. G. Stonestreet. Orderly Room Staff:—Corp. J. J. Conway, Pte. A. G. McDonald. Latern Maker:—Corp. V. E. Osborne. Storekeepers, etc.:—Lance Corp. A. E. Palmer, Ptes. F. Gibberd, J. J. Holland, G. Perkes, A. Sheldon, R. Sheldon, and F. Steward.

The Course of Instruction.

A course at the C.O.M.G. School lasts for five weeks. The first hour each day is devoted to a lecture. For machine gun drill itself the class is divided into companies of 24 squads each, six squads comprising a section, and a squad consisting of six men. Considerable emphasis is laid upon each member of the class possessing a complete detailed knowledge of the mechanism of machine guns in general, and, in particular, of the type of weapon used by the Canadian forces. Another portion of the course of training consists of practical work on a miniature range. On the completion of this branch of instruction the members of the class are sent down to the long ranges at the Hythe School of Musketry for indirect firing, overhead and night firing, and other practical work not

A THIRD CANADIAN DIVISION.

As the result of the acceptance by the Imperial authorities of a third Canadian Division, the training of the troops in Canada will go forward more rapidly (says the *Times*). The total number of troops held as reinforcements in England will be proportionately increased, but no units will leave until thoroughly trained.

According to a statement issued by Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, the Dominion Minister of Defence, the total enlistment for the Canadian Overseas Forces amounts to 190,000 (115,000 of these have gone Overseas). It is expected that the authorised total of 250,000 will be reached shortly (says Reuter).

THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Col. Hodgetts, the Canadian Red Cross Commissioner, has received from St. John, N.B., through Lady Tilley, a handsome brass shield, with the arms of the Province of New Brunswick in colours, to be up in the ward at the Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital at Cliveden, in which beds provided by subscribers from that Province are installed.

The Prisoners of War Department reports the receipt of over 50 letters of acknowledgment in one day this week of parcels of food and clothing sent to Canadian soldiers in the various internment camps in Germany.



[J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.



[Photo]

OFFICERS OF "C" SQUADRON, 5TH REGIMENT CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

Sitting (left to right) Major R. F. Stevens (11th Hussars, Richmond, P.Q.), Officer Commanding; Major J. R. MacLeod (11th Hussars, Richmond, P.Q.), second in Command; Standing—Lieut. H. H. Cotton (Cowansville, P.Q.), O.C. No. 1 Troop; Captain E. Gill (11th Hussars, Richmond, P.Q.), O.C. No. 1 Troop; Captain G. D. Bishop (11th Hussars, Bishop's Crossin, P.Q.), O.C. No. 2 Troop; Lieut. W. H. Barton (late Imperial Army), O.C. No. 4 Troop.

obtainable on the miniature ranges. Included in the course is also instruction in belt-filling, the loading of pack horses, and the packing of limbers with equipment for transportation; entrenching and trench work with machine guns; and in tactics and map-reading. All officers taking the course do all that the rank and file do and are taught to do.

During the past few weeks the capacity for training in the C.O.M.G. School has been doubled, and accommodation for the large number of officers and men taking the present course has been arranged at Risborough Barracks, quite close to the School. As I pointed out in an article a few weeks ago, the Canadian Machine Gun School offers a splendid opportunity to those of an inventive turn of mind, and the Canadians are far from slow in taking advantage of such opportunity. Suggestions for improvements in little matters of mechanism connected with the different types of guns and their accessories are constantly forthcoming from the officers and men of the staff, and some of these have already been considered worthy of adoption by the military authorities and the War Office. Included in the present class are a large number of officers and men from the Canadian camp at Bramshott.

The address of Miss G. Champion de Crespigny, Hon. Treasurer of the Connaught Home, Folkestone, should have been given as 20, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.

The 150 aviation students whose courses were under way at the Curtiss School at Toronto, Island proceeded to the Mother Country to complete their training under the direction of the British Admiralty. They will be despatched in batches of 12, the first 48 leaving for the Old Land before the New Year. A number have already arrived. These include Lieuts. J. H. Ross and D. Cushman of Montreal.

LIEUT. J. B. NEALE (3RD TORONTO BATTALION, C.E.F.), MUSKETRY OFFICER, AND GENERAL SUBORDINATE STAFF, CANADIAN TRAINING DIVISION, SHORNCLIFFE.

Sitting (left to right)—Sergt. G. Huggart (10th Canadian Scottish Battalion), Lieut. J. B. Neale, Sergt. D. Sutherland (16th Canadian Scottish Battalion), Musketry Clerk; Sergt. P. Hudson (10th Canadian Scottish Battalion). Standing—Private Walters (7th Battalion), Private Jolly (48th B.C. Reserve Battalion), Private Allen (10th Battalion), Private Geo. Reid (16th Battalion), Private J. E. Gale (11th Reserve Battalion).

The Parcels Department reports that only in the case of the Folkestone area is there any delay in the delivery of the numerous parcels which the Society forwards daily to the various hospitals and nursing homes throughout the United Kingdom. The delay on the Canterbury, Folkestone, Dover, Sandgate lines is probably due to the exceptional traffic demands upon the railways running there.

THE CLUB OF THE MAPLE LEAF.

Writing to the ladies connected with the King George and Queen Mary Maple Leaf Club from St. John, N.B., with a quantity of gifts, Lady Tilley, widow of a former Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, says:—"My secretary has a young brother who is now at the front. He wrote to her describing the Club, which he and his comrades used to frequent when in London, and saying if its organisers only knew what that club meant to the men, it would indeed be sufficient compensation for all their trouble. With hundreds of others they blessed the day it was opened."

Major T. C. Bamfield, Commandant of the Canadian Overseas Machine Gun School, Shorncliffe, is at the front for a fortnight "getting acquainted."

FOLKESTONE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES RECOMMENDED BY "CANADA."

"Birchfields," CLIFTON CRESCENT, THE LEAS. Centrally situated in the most fashionable part of Folkestone. Comfortable and inexpensive. Popular with Canadian visitors. Tennis and croquet lawns.

"THE LIFE OF LORD STRATHCONA."

A Review of Mr. Beckles Willson's New Work.

TO Mr. Beckles Willson was entrusted the compilation of the "authorised" Life of Lord Strathcona, his "chiefest inspirer and counsellor" being the late Sir William Van Horne. He has zealously performed the task, after the perusal of thousands of documents, a great deal of correspondence, both official and private, having been placed at his disposal by leading Canadian statesmen. The result (published yesterday) is an exhaustive account of the romantic career of the Grand Old Man of Canada which is well entitled to rank as a monument to his physical endurance, his fearless determination, his keen business qualities, his political sagacity, his belief in Canada's future, and his open-handed benevolence. Like all "authorised" biographies, it is characterised by rigid discretion where its subject is concerned. In this respect it may be found somewhat tame in comparison with certain "unofficial" biographies, but, read alongside these, it affords an opportunity of forming an independent judgment from the further evidence now available.

A Romantic Career.

In its personal as well as in its public aspect the life of Lord Strathcona was full of romance. Mr. Beckles Willson expresses the hope that his narrative will dispel a little of that web of mystery which has so long enveloped his subject's personal antecedents and many of his most notable actions—a mystery for which he himself was, it is pointed out, either involuntarily or by design, largely responsible. "When the vulgar bull's-eye of publicity sought out his private life," says his biographer; "he withdrew into deeper obscurity." But, in his pains to adjust matters, Mr. Willson has omitted some points and left others unexplained—in regard to his marriage, for instance—which are only likely to revive or give rise to further speculations. A noticeable omission is the list of Lord Strathcona's bequests (published in *Canada* in February, 1914).

In the narrative of the early life of Donald Alexander Smith are given the letters from John Stuart, the "portly and humorous" old fur trader, commending his nephew to his kinsman, Alexander Stuart, also a Chief Factor in the Hudson's Bay Company, and to the "Emperor of the Plains," Governor Simpson, in which he is described as "a fine-looking boy," and "of good character, studious, painstaking, and enterprising." These recommendations resulted in the Governor's giving instructions for the ambitious youth—not a little to his astonishment—to be taken to the fur room at Lachine and instructed in "the art of counting rat skins." His subsequent rise by gradual and arduous steps—notably through a long sojourn in lonely Labrador—to the higher posts in the Hudson's Bay Company's service is related in illuminating detail, and a graphic idea is given of the life and conditions of the service. "The self-discipline through which Donald Smith passed during these solitary winters in Labrador," we are told, "made him the strong man, independent alike in his thinking and acting, that he afterwards showed himself."

The Hudson's Bay Company.

On the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company during Lord Strathcona's Chief Factorship, Chief Commissionership, etc., Mr. Willson comments in great detail, and a large amount of documentary evidence is produced to justify "a considerable revision of judgment" in regard to the relations between the Board of Directors in London and the wintering partners in Canada. The latter, Mr. Willson holds, were slowly and craftily deprived of their heritage. "Had Sir Edmund Head and his colleagues in London," he says, "seen fit instantly to make terms with the wintering partners in 1864, much heartburning might have been prevented and a very great deal of violence and political strife been averted. There would have been no Riel Rebellion." It is certainly a little surprising to find, as Mr. Willson himself admits, one who has been described as a panegyrist of the Hudson's Bay Company now attacking it, but he considers that, apart from what he conceives to be a duty, a distinction must be drawn. The continuity of the Company was already interrupted when it was sold to the International Financial Society in 1863, this latter transaction having been carried out by a Governor and Committee "without the privity of the wintering partners," and having threatened a general resignation of the officers from Labrador to Sitka. In 1889, when Lord Strathcona became Governor, "the position had lost its pristine glory," and because, forsooth! the new régime has set up extensive stores in the chief Canadian cities, Mr. Willson, the chronicler of its purely fur-trading days, obtruding himself in a way that is hardly becoming in a biographer, pours forth the vials of his scorn upon it:—

"The old Company, as an entity possessing no real connection with the past, has been moribund for years, and its life flickered out altogether when Lord Strathcona died. For him the fiction was kept up, the old forms were maintained. But he knew it was all

pretence. Behind the stately mask were the pert and simpering features of an enterprising draper. . . . Mrs. B. and Miss M., with their 'powers of design' and their 'shirt-waists,' and the London shareholders with their 200 per cent. from the land won by those stern and rugged God-fearing pioneers, who laboured and suffered and won the heritage, this heritage whose descendants are, many of them, to-day dwelling in privation and penury" (sic).

The Riel Rebellion.

A historical episode which is dealt with at length is the courageous part played by Donald Smith in the Riel Rebellion and the "complicity" of the Hudson's Bay Company's officers in the outbreak. The narrative embodies a great many letters, including the fragment of one in the bundle thrown down the well at Fort Garry and afterwards burnt, and Mr. Willson arrives at the conclusion that "if the part of the officers was passive, it was in consequence of the very unjust behaviour towards them by the London Board."

Extracts from many letters and speeches are also included in the chapters dealing with Donald Smith's political career in Canada, and his share in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the financing of it, and of the St. Paul



LORD STRATHCONA AMONG THE NATIVES AT OTEENE.

From "The Life of Lord Strathcona."

and Pacific Railway. These are subjects regarding which various charges have been made, and it is doubtful whether Mr. Willson's account of the political intrigue and bribery which was carried on, but of which he fully exonerates Donald Smith, will be generally accepted as complete.

As High Commissioner.

Lord Strathcona's appointment as High Commissioner in London in 1896, although in his 76th year, was the natural outcome of his political activity and prominence as a builder of the Dominion, in whose potentialities he always showed himself so firm a believer. His many-sided interests and activities as High Commissioner are well indicated in these pages. The chapter entitled "The Annus Mirabilis (1897)" is apt to raise a smile, with its account of how Mr. Beckles Willson helped to bring Canada more prominently before the British public.

The correspondence included in this section brings out Lord Strathcona's attitude on two matters which will be noted with special interest—his opposition to the desire on the part of the Agents-General of the different Provinces to raise their status and consequence—in which he had the approval of Sir Wilfrid Laurier—and to the proposal for a new office for the High Commissioner. Earl Grey's project for a Dominions House on the Aldwych site was the subject of a letter composed and signed on his deathbed, in which he stated: "I am more convinced every day that it is not in the grand architectural effect of the offices of the Dominion in London that the requirements of the situation are to be found, but in the work that is actually done within them in the interests of the Canadian people."

In his estimate of Lord Strathcona's personality, Mr. Willson says that work and duty might be considered the two predominating keynotes of his life, and he adopts Sir William Peterson's application to him of Aristotle's definitions of "high-mindedness" and "munificence."

As has been suggested, it is hardly likely that all Canadians will adopt every verdict of Mr. Willson's on the complicated questions which entered into Lord Strathcona's career, but they ought certainly to read this record of a life packed full of work that so largely helped to make Canada what she is to-day.

* "The Life of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1820-1914)." By Beckles Willson. With sixteen full-page illustrations. Pp. 632. London, New York, Toronto and Melbourne: Cassell and Co., Ltd. 25s. net.

WELCOME GIFTS

From the Canadian War Contingent Association.

The Canadian War Contingent Association, in addition to the usual distribution of extra comforts to the Canadian Contingents, both at the front and in the United Kingdom, last week despatched 34 sacks of Canadian newspapers, which were distributed amongst the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Infantry Brigades; Lord Strathcona's Horse; Fort Garry Horse; the Artillery; 34th, 35th, 36th, 43rd, 50th, and 30th Battalions; Divisional Headquarters; Army Troops; Divisional Train; No. 1 General Hospital; Canadian Camp, Havre; Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry; Depot Supply Unit; 8th Canadian Mounted Rifles; Training Brigade; Works Depot; and Record Office. The usual large supply of writing paper and envelopes was also sent to both divisions at the front, together with 90

account of the decent quality. Please accept the thanks of a few grateful Canadians."

"The Association footballs and indoor base-balls came in just when we were most in need of them. We have now nineteen teams competing for the championship."

"On behalf of the N.C.O.s and men of this unit I wish to thank you for your most acceptable gifts of handkerchiefs and pencils, and I assure you we all appreciate very much the kindness of the senders and the work your Association is doing for us."

"I have distributed the confectionery, tobacco and socks to the men, and they were 'tickled to death' with them. They have written several of the donors and thanked them. It was really splendid, and I appreciate it, and thank you. Would it be taking liberties if I wrote for some more some time? I usually keep these things until the boys are in the trenches and hand them out then. Many, many thanks, and best wishes."

Further Subscriptions up to December 7.

Boston Opera Company (proportion of proceeds of concert per National Committee of Women for Patriotic Service), £252 10s.; Thames River Women's Inst., £10 4s. 1d.; Women's Auxiliary of St. George's Church, Sask., £18 6s. 3d.; Mr. R. J. Christie, £10.; proceeds of collecting box at Beechboro' Park Hospital, £5 14s. 11d.; General Joffre Chapter, I.O.D.E., Edmonton, £5 5s. 9d.; Lieut. Sinclair, £5; Mrs. F. Hilton-Green (second and additional), £5; Mr. E. L. Craggs, Yellowgrass, Sask., £1 0s. 5d.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dickman, £1; Mr. D. M. Farmer (thirteenth and additional), £1; Mr. E. H. Stewart, 10s.

Total amount of Subscriptions received and promised to date, £34,651.

COMMISSIONS AND APPOINTMENTS FOR CANADIANS.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—To be temp. Lieut.-Col.: Major (now Lieut.-Col.) H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere. To be temp. Majors: Capt. G. Liddell and J. Parks, R. Can. Engineers. To be temp. Lieuts.: Lieut. T. G. Bird, Lieut. J. C. Brown, and Lieut. F. A. Macklin. C.E.F., Sgt. C. M. Cameron, Cpl. W. E. Harry, Pte. J. G. Foster, Pte. E. E. Lord, Pte. H. M. Lyster, Pte. H. O. Routledge, and Pte. W. Livingstone, P.P.C.L.I.

ROYAL ENGINEERS (T.F.).—To be Lieut.: Lieut. K. C. H. Monks, R. Can. Engineers.

Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Lieut.-Col. D. A. McRae to be Dir. of S. and T. (August 25); Lieut.-Col. J. G. Ross to be Chief Paymr. (August 19).

7TH BATT.—Lieut. T. G. Forshaw to be temp. Capt.

8TH BATT.—Capt. G. F. de C. O'Grady to be Adj. ; Capt. W. R. Bertram to be temp. Major.

15TH BATT.—Lieuts. A. J. Sinclair and W. P. Malone to be temp. Capt.

22ND BATT.—L. Patenaude to be temp. Bmr., with hon. rank of Lieut.

35TH BATT.—A. A. Aitken (Lieut., R.N.V.R.) to be temp. Capt. 42ND BATT.—W. W. de Rossiter to be temp. Lieut.

CAN. A.S.C.—A. W. Gogny to be temp. Lieut.

R. CAN. DGNS.—Capt. E. L. Caldwell to be temp. Major; Lieut. L. P. Sherwood to be temp. Capt.

P.P.C.L.I.—Capt. S. H. Hill to be temp. Major.

CAN. ARMY PAY C.—D. C. Horgan to be temp. hon. Lieut.

CAN. ORD. C.—C. S. Fleming to be temp. Lieut. (Oct. 23.)

The Editor of *Canada* has received the sum of £48 3s. 2d. (\$8250), collected among a few members of the Edmonton Club, to be expended on tobacco and cigarettes as a Christmas present for the 1500 Edmonton boys in the 49th Battalion. This thoughtful generosity of their fellow-citizens will, we are sure, be much appreciated by the men from Edmonton this Christmas.



GROUP OF CANADIAN NORTHERN OFFICIALS STANDING IN THE SHADOW OF THE WINNIPEG UNION STATION.

Mr. D. R. Hanna is at the left, holding a paper; next to him is Mr. M. H. McLeod, General Manager of the Western Lines of the C.N.R.; next to him Mr. W. B. Moore, Secretary of the Company; then the Hon. T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba; and Sir William Mackenzie, President of the C.N.R.

parcels of current magazines to each division. A supply of current magazines was also sent to Sandling, Shorncliffe, and Bramshot for the use of the regimental institutions there. The cinema loaned to the Association has been in the Sandling area all the week, and was evidently greatly appreciated.

Good Tobacco Appreciated

The following are some further letters of appreciation received by Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., Hon. Secretary of the Association:

"I wish to thank your society for their generosity and kindness in remembering the boys who have come over here to do their 'bit' for Canada. We all appreciate the gifts of tobacco, cigarettes, candy, etc., that you have sent us, which tend to show that the people at home have not forgotten us. It is an impossibility to get good tobacco here, and some of the different organisations have been sending a very poor quality, which is often mouldy and unfit for use when it reaches us, but that sent by your Association is always in great demand on



PARLIAMENTARY OFFICIAL, TAKEN AT A WATER STOP IN THE MOUNTAINS



All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Owing to illness, Earl Grey, who is staying at Howick Hall, was unable to preside at Dr. Parkin's lecture on December 1 at King's College, London, on "The Duty of the Empire to the World."

Sir Owen Philipps, K.C.M.G., and Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P., have been elected Members of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute.

The following appointments to the Dominion Senate are announced: Dr. Spronle (Speaker of the House of Commons), Mr. John Milne Hamilton, Mr. Charles Beaubien, K.C., Montreal, and the Hon. John McLean (a member of the Provincial Cabinet of Prince Edward Island).

Mr. Albert Sevigny, now Deputy Speaker, will be elected Speaker of the House of Commons when the Dominion Parliament meets in January.

Col. W. R. Ward, officer in charge of the Canadian Pay and Record Office, sails on Monday by the s.s. *Rotterdam* for Canada.

Mr. D. A. Thomas arrived in London on Monday night from New York. He intends to stay in London for a few days.

Mr. Granville Barker was recently the week-end guest of the Archbishop of Ottawa and Mrs. Hamilton.

Mr. A. W. Smithers and Miss Smithers, accompanied by Mr. Harry Deer, Assistant Secretary of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., returned from Canada last Sunday.

Capt. Margeson, M.P.P., of Halifax, is accompanying the party of 500 wounded and discharged Canadians which left for Canada this week.

Two more Honorary Colonels in the Canadian Militia are gazetted at Ottawa. They are the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines in Ontario, and Major J. H. Rankin, M.P., of the 28th Perth Regiment.

Mr. E. L. Newcombe, C.M.G., K.C., of Ottawa, Deputy Minister of Justice, Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Mr. Charles Gaudet, K.C., Mr. J. F. Hellmuth, K.C., and Mr. John H. Moss, K.C., are in London in connection with appeals to be heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Mrs. Newcombe and Mrs. Hellmuth arrived by the same steamer.

Miss K. Tupper, Miss L. T. Cameron and Mrs. C. H. Gray returned from Halifax via New York by the s.s. *Philadelphia* last week after attending the funeral of the late Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., which took place at Halifax on November 16.

Mrs. William Carruthers has arrived from Montreal to give her services in whatever capacity needed at the Queen Mary Convalescent Auxiliary Hospital for Soldiers and Sailors who have lost limbs in the war.

Miss Vivian Tremaine, formerly of Quebec, and a graduate of Montreal General Hospital, who came over from Canada with the first contingent of nursing sisters, has the honour of being in attendance on his Majesty at Buckingham Palace. Miss Tremaine was sister-in-charge at the 1st Canadian Casualty Station in France when she was called upon to assume her present important charge. This clearing station was established last March, in a building of some romantic interest, since it was in this very jail that D'Artagnan, the world-wide hero of "The Three Musketeers," was imprisoned, according to Dumas. To turn an old



Photo [F. A. Savine.]
THE KING'S CANADIAN NURSE,
Miss Vivian Tremaine.

prison into a hospital, with some semblance to comfort, Miss Tremaine and six other Canadian nurses had merely a few hours, for by the afternoon a large convoy of wounded had already arrived. Although the majority of cases are sent on to the base after a day or two, there are always some who remain for a time—men who are only slightly wounded, and can be "patched up" and sent back to the firing line. Miss Tremaine's enthusiasm about her clearing station is infectious. "We are one of the very happiest units in France," she says. "We all work together absolutely harmoniously with one motive, one incentive, and there is no room for friction." King George was taken to a chateau not far distant when his accident occurred, and Miss Tremaine was immediately asked by her O.C. to leave her work and enter in attendance on the King, who expressed great satisfaction with his Canadian nurse, and desired her to accompany him on his return journey to England, and to remain in Buckingham Palace. Miss Tremaine speaks of her days as a member of the King's household as among her happiest nursing experiences. When his Majesty does not require her further services Miss Tremaine is looking forward with the keenest anticipation to returning to her clearing station. First of all, however, she has a long shopping list for her "boys," and has already planned a huge bran pie, filled with gifts, to be divided among them on Christmas morning in the clearing station in the old French prison.

Major P. Anderson, 9th Reserve Battalion, C.E.F., who recently made his escape from a prisoners' camp in Germany, was received by the King at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday.

Mr. James Dunsmuir, a former Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, has promised to give \$1,000 monthly to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Lieut.-Colonel Yates, M.D., C.A.M.C. of Montreal, is staying at the Stafford Hotel, St. James with Mrs. and Miss Yates.

Mrs. Cotton, widow of General Cotton, and her daughters, Mrs. Alec Rosamond and Miss Elsie Cotton, have taken a house in Folkestone, where they will spend the winter near Mr. Rosamond, who is with his regiment.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The engagement is announced of Miss Dorothy Macpherson, daughter of Mr. D. B. Macpherson, of Montreal, to Captain Marcus Huish, Royal Artillery, son of Mr. Marcus H. Huish, of Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, London, S.W.

The marriage arranged between Lieut. John E. Read, Canadian Field Artillery, and Miss Diana Willes Chitty will take place quietly next Saturday at St. Stephen's, Gloucester Road, London, S.W.

The marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, of Miss Muriel Dunsmuir, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Dunsmuir, of Hatley Park, Victoria, and Mr. John Blandy-Jenkins, R.F.A., of Kingston House, Berkshire.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Howard Bell, younger son of Mr. Richard Bell, of Belfast, and Dorothy, only daughter of the late Mr. Hamilton Warde, will take place at Victoria, B.C., at the end of December.

An engagement is announced between Second Lieutenant George Roger Mackay, Queen Victoria's Rifles, younger son of the late Mr. Hugh James Mackay, of Kimberley, South Africa, and Mrs. Mackay, of Uplands, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W., and Florence, fourth daughter of Sir Robert Nivison, Bt., and Lady Nivison, of Branch Hill Lodge, Hampstead, N.W.

The marriage was celebrated on December 5, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Gordon Rutledge, Toronto, of Miss Edna Isabelle Chapman, daughter of Mr. J. H. Chapman, of London, Ont., to Mr. J. Vernon Mackenzie, M.A., son of Dr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, of Toronto. Mr. Mackenzie is about to go on service with the 4th University Company, P.P.C.I.L.I.

A military wedding took place at Kingston, Ontario, on November 15, in St. George's Cathedral, when the Dean of Ontario, Major the Very Rev. G. L. Starr, assisted by the Rev. Canon Fitzgerald, united in marriage Lilian Marguerite, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. D. Edward Mundell, to Lieut. John K. Aird, eldest son of Mr. John Aird, General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and Mrs. Aird, of Toronto.

The marriage of Miss Marjorie Shorey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Shorey, of Montreal, to Mr. Edward M. Dawson, of Toronto, took place on November 11.

More Photographs from Shorncliffe: The Canadian



OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, ARMOURERS AND MEN OF THE INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF OF THE CANADIAN OVERSEAS MACHINE-GUN SCHOOL, SHORNCLIFFE. MANY OF THOSE IN THE GROUP HAVE BEEN WOUNDED AT THE FRONT.

Officers (left to right) sitting: Lieut. G. B. Grimmer, Lieut. G. E. Chaffey, Lieut. H. A. Whittaker, Lieut. S. P. Stewart, Captain F. B. MacRae (Second in Command), Major T. C. Bamfield (Commandant), Lieut. C. A. Bradbrooke (Adjutant), Lieut. E. W. Sansom, Lieut. J. E. Matthews, Captain W. H. Bothwell, Lieut. J. L. Slater.

Standing: Lieut. F. H. Duck, Lieut. K. Popall, Lieut. F. Johnston, Lieut. A. S.



THE CLASS TAKING THE PRESENT COURSE AT THE CANADIAN OVERSEAS MACHINE-GUN SCHOOL, SHORNCLIFFE, ASSEMBLED PRIOR TO AN AFTERNOON OF TRAINING AT SHORNCLIFFE; MAJOR T. C. BAMFIELD, COMMANDANT, C.O.M.G.S.; CAPTAIN F. B. MACRAE, SECOND IN COMMAND, TAKING THE COURSE ARE GRO

Overseas Machine-Gun School. (See page 303.) Photos: J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.



OVERSEAS MACHINE-GUN SCHOOL, SHORNCLIFFE.

Lieut. E. G. Hagarty, Lieut. J. M. McEachern, Lieut. H. Allan, Lieut. H. G. B. C. Montagnon.



Photo] THE 3RD UNIVERSITIES COMPANY [Pte. C. C. Treanor
(RECRUITED FROM MCGILL UNIVERSITY) OF THE P.P.C. I I
The occupants of Hut 6 C, St. Martin's Plain.



ARMOURER-CORP. MCFARLANE (17TH N.S. RESERVE BATTALION), CENTRE,
AND THE ARMOURERS OF THE C.O.M.G.S. AT WORK ON
A DEFECTIVE MACHINE GUN.



AMONG THE OFFICERS IN FRONT OF THE GROUP ARE LIEUT.-COLONEL R. BURRITT, G.S.O., 1ST GRADE, OFFICER IN CHARGE OF ALL BRANCHES
SECOND IN COMMAND, C.O.M.G.S.; LIEUT. C. A. BRADBROOKE, ADJUTANT, C.O.M.G.S. THE OFFICERS
ON THE RIGHT OF THE PHOTOGRAPH.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—There has been a net deficit on this year's Exhibition of \$4,211. The financial statement showed receipts of \$85,932, and expenses of \$61,658.

—All liquor stores have been declared out of bounds to the soldiers. All the bars have been declared out of bounds, except between the hours of 6 and 8 p.m.

—There have been numerous complaints about the delay in sending and delivering parcels to the Canadian soldiers in England and France from their relatives and friends in Canada. Most of this delay has been caused by deficiency of postage, and now the Government announces that it will make up any deficiency in postage on parcels to the troops.

TORONTO.—The Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada has elected Mr. J. G. Cane, of this city, President.

—A handsome stained glass window, erected to the memory of the late Lady Otter, was unveiled at St. John's Anglican Church, Portland Street, recently, the unveiling being performed by Colonel Sweny, an intimate friend of Major-General Sir William D. Otter. The late Lady Otter had taken an active interest in the parish up to the time of her death.

HAMILTON.—On November 17 fire did damage estimated at between \$20,000 and \$25,000 to the Woolworth store on King Street.

—Rev. Canon Daw, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, has been appointed chaplain of the new battalion which Lieut.-Colonel Fearman will command. Canon Daw's two sons are at present serving at the front.

It is announced that Lieut.-Colonel W. E. S. Knowles, of Dundas, will command the Wentworth County Overseas Battalion. This is a new unit to be recruited immediately.

LONDON.—Lieut.-Colonel Bart Robson, of Iderton, will command the 135th (London and Middlesex) Battalion, C.E.F.

BRANTFORD.—On November 9 Dr. Alfred Bowlby, for sixty years a physician at the village of Waterloo, died in his 96th year. He was a brother of Mr. J. W. Bowlby, K.C., of this city.

—On November 12 two trains made up of 60 carloads of machinery for agricultural pursuits were shipped by the Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., for use in France, and it is evident more machinery is being imported by France to make up for the labour shortage.

CHATHAM.—On October 30, at a meeting of the Directors of the Dominion Sugar Co., of Wallaceburg, it was decided to start at once the erection of a million-dollar beet sugar factory in this city. The Directors have been assured that the city will pass a by-law granting the company a free site worth \$18,000 and annex the property to the city. The factory will be situated at the west end of the city, and during the busy season will employ upwards of 300 men.

NIAGARA FALLS.—The Clifton Hotel is closed for the season, but the annex known as the Clifton Inn is open, and will be operated, during the winter and spring months, on the American plan at \$4 per diem and upwards.

GALT.—Major J. D. Clarke, O.C., 28th Regiment, Highland Light Infantry, has received instructions to commence recruiting for the new battalion to be raised in South Waterloo.

WINDSOR. Mr. Cecil H. Robinson, Town Clerk of Walkerville since the municipality was incorporated, died at his home in Walkerville on November 10, aged 77 years. Col. S. C. Robinson, of the 21st Regiment, is a son.

NEWMARKET. The old Eagle Hotel property near the G.T.R. station here has been purchased by the Davis Leather Co. The property has an area of three-fourths of an acre.

SCARBURY. The Moose Mountain Iron Mine at Sellwood, which was considered one of the most important iron mining possibilities in Ontario a few years ago, has closed down indefinitely after a series of disappointing experiments to commercialize the bodies of ore. It is estimated that over a million dollars has been expended by the Galt interests of New York and the Mackenzie and Mann interests, of Toronto in this endeavour.

OWEN SOUND. The Canadian Malleable Iron Co. has doubled its staff on munitions orders.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC. "We are going to show that winter does not stop shipbuilding in Canada," said Mr. George Davie, President of the Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Co., of Lewis, which has obtained a \$400,000 contract for the construction of a car ferry for the British Columbia Government, secured against Canadian and American competitors. The ferry boat is to be 310ft. long by 52ft. beam and 20ft. deep, with a capacity for 25 of the largest railroad cars, also passenger accommodation.

—The Provincial Court of Appeal has refused women the right to practise law in this Province by rejecting the appeal of Mrs. Annie Langstaff, who sought to secure permission to become a lawyer.

MONTREAL.—The Southern Counties Railway will, according to Mr. W. B. Powell, General Manager, be running between Montreal and Abbotsford this month. The distance between the two places is 37 miles; the extension to Granby is delayed.

—The new battalion of Grenadier Guards being raised by Brig.-General F. S. McGeighen will winter at St. John's, Quebec.

A new infantry battalion, to be known as the 117th, is announced by Brig.-General E. W. Wilson, G.O.C., Lieut.-Colonel L. J. Gilbert, at present Brigade Major of the 3rd Eastern Townships Mounted Brigade, will command.

—The "quo warranto" proceedings against E. Napoleon Hebert, who resigned from the Board of Control, came to an abrupt end, when the former Controller "confessed judgment." Mr. Justice Greenshields thereupon declared him to have "usurped, occupied, and exercised illegally the functions of Commissioner of the City of Montreal," and to be "oust and excluded" from the exercise of these functions. He was condemned to pay the costs, and in one case a fine of \$400.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The bonds of the new \$700,000 New Brunswick loan have been sold to Messrs R. W. Harris and Co., of Montreal, Boston, and London. They are 10-year bonds, are of \$1,000 denomination each, and free from taxes in this Province.

ST. JOHN.—Colonel George W. Fowler, M.P., commanding officer of the 104th New Brunswick Battalion, has been presented with the sword carried by Lieutenant Phair, who led the original 104th Regiment in their historic march to Quebec in the rigours of winter and on snowshoes.

Three new infantry regiments for New Brunswick are now officially authorised. These are the 115th, with headquarters in St. John, which will be under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Fred. V. Wedderburn; the 132nd, with headquarters in Newcastle, under command of Lieut.-Colonel George Mercereau; and the 140th, with headquarters in St. John, under command of Lieut.-Colonel George W. Fowler, commanding officer of the 104th. They will winter here. The 69th (French-Canadian) Battalion will also spend the winter here.

NOVA



SCOTIA

HALIFAX. The excess expenditures at the Provincial Exhibition total \$4,895.

Definite arrangements have been made in reference to the two new battalions to be raised in Nova Scotia. These are the 106th Overseas Battalion (C.E.F. (Nova Scotia Rifles)), to be raised by Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Allen, with headquarters at Truro, and the 112th Overseas Battalion (C.E.F.), to be raised by Hon. Colonel H. B. Tremaine, with headquarters at Windsor. The 106th is to recruit in Colechester, Cumberland, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysboro and the Island of Cape Breton, and the 112th in Hants, Kings, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens, Lunenburg, and Halifax.



AMHERST.—On November 14 a public memorial service was held here in honour of the late Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., who was born and lived here for many years. Mayor Avard presided. On the platform were the clergy of the town, Colonel Morris, commandant of the detention camp; Messrs. E. N. Rhodes, M.P., R. S. Carter, M.P.P., H. J. Logan, K.C., representatives of the Town Council, and many others.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Nine new battalions, comprising approximately 10,000 men, will be raised in Military District No. 10 this winter. From Winnipeg Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Mitchell will command the 100th Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel McLean the 101st, and Major Glen Campbell the 107th.

On November 14, the 40th anniversary of the incumbency of Holy Trinity Church by the Ven. Archdeacon Firtin, a new and larger church was consecrated by Archbishop Matheson. This is the third enlarged church built since the parish was founded 47 years ago in a small modern building.

—On November 11 the Rev. Dr. Baird was selected Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of this Province. A resolution was adopted in which thankfulness was expressed for the "honourable part taken by Canada in the war."

A daily train service will be inaugurated on the Lyleton branch of the C.P.R. at once to meet the urgent and growing demands of the territory served by that line.

Nearly 100,000 lined the streets to welcome the 6,000 soldiers who arrived in the city to spend the winter from the training camp at Sewell. It was the biggest military demonstration ever held here. Colonel H. N. Ruttan, D.O.C. of Military District No. 10, took the salute at the corner of Portage Avenue and Main Street. With Colonel Ruttan were Colonel A. C. Gray, acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain W. P. Wood, of the Headquarters Staff; Hon. T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba; and Mayor Waugh. Lieut.-Colonel F. J. Clarke, of the 45th Brandon Battalion, was in command of the troops on parade.

—In spite of the poor grain crop last year, the Grain Growers' Grain Co. had the best year in its history. Mr. T. A. Crerar, the President, informed the annual shareholders' meeting, at which nearly 500 farmer shareholders were in attendance, that the net profits on the year's operations ending August 31 were \$226,965. A dividend of 10 per cent. was declared. The total paid up capital of the company is now \$867,422, being an increase of \$86,000. The volume of grain handled last year was 18,821,042 bushels.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—The Premier, the Hon. W. Scott, announces that the Provincial Government will contribute \$2,000 towards the "Sixpenny Fund" which is being raised throughout the Empire for the relief of the Belgian sufferers.

—Dr. W. D. Cowan is likely to succeed Mr. Balfour as Mayor. —Captain S. B. Nelles, Adjutant of the 68th Overseas Battalion, has been promoted to the rank of major.

—43 barristers and 48 students-at-law, members of the Law Society of Saskatchewan, have enlisted in the Canadian Overseas forces. A roll of honour has been prepared by the Secretary of the Law Society here, Mr. J. Kelso Hunter, K.C. Of the barristers, eight are Saskatoon men. Three barristers have been killed in action: John Muir, of Moose Jaw; William Augustus Reeve, of Qu'Appelle; and David Mundell, of Moose Mountain.

SASKATOON.—During October, 1915, there were 66 births reported in the city, compared with 54 during October, 1914. Deaths (excluding still-births) were 20 last month, compared with 22 during the same month last year.

—Mr. C. D. Fisher has been re-elected Manager of the Industrial Exhibition here.

PRUSSIA.—A sample of North-Western Dent corn 8ft, 10ins. high from a 300-acre irrigated field on a farm in this district is good evidence of the suitability of the soil and climate, assisted by irrigation, for raising corn.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—On November 7, by 742 votes over the required two-thirds majority, the burgesses voted to give the Northern Alberta Development and Natural Gas Co. the one remaining franchise of the city which has not been municipally developed. The total vote polled in favour of the gas by-law was 7,098, against 2,436 votes, giving a majority on both sides of the river of 4,662.

—In October there was a total enrolment at the public schools of the city of 8,445, with an average attendance of 7,773.91. The increase over October last year was 391.

CALGARY.—Alderman J. L. Jennison, K.C., a member of the Alberta Bar, has received notice of his appointment as senior Judge of the District Court for the judicial district.

The last Calgary Industrial Exhibition realised an actual cash surplus of \$2,706. The Exhibition Company now has net assets of \$14,953. Mr. E. J. Dewey was re-elected President.

—Western Canada will provide about 4,000,000 pounds of corned beef, or about two-thirds of the order for canned goods which the War Office will take from the Dominion, according to a statement made here by Mr. P. Burns.

RED DEER.—The large gang of graders who have been busy all summer levelling the grade on the Canadian Northern Railway's branch line from the Nordegg-Braceau line to this city have now about completed their work. It is the intention of the company that this line shall be laid as soon as rails arrive, so that work may be started this winter on their bridge over the Red Deer River.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Up to November 5 the total number of troops enlisted in Military District No. 11, which includes British Columbia and the Yukon, and who now either are engaged on Overseas service or are training preparatory to leaving, was 15,595.

—Of the 69 British Columbia surveyors who have joined the colours four have fallen in action, four have been wounded, and two are prisoners in Germany.

—Mr. Albert Toller, a native of Market Harborough, and a prominent resident here for 30 years, is dead.

Mr. James Langlois Bell, formerly a Quebec lawyer, but for the last 15 years a resident of the Yukon, has been appointed Police Judge at White Horse.

VANCOUVER.—The Leckie Shoe Co. of this city has received an order for 20,000 pairs of shoes from the Militia Department. This makes the second order the firm has received, the first one being for 6,000 pairs of shoes.

—The City Council has decided to reduce its size from 16 to eight members from January next. A reduction in aldermanic salaries of \$5,760 is thereby effected.

VERNON.—The troops in camp will be quartered during the winter in Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, and Nanaimo. The two infantry battalions which go to England shortly are to be quartered at Vancouver and New Westminster, the 62nd going into camp at Hastings Park with the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders, and the 47th, commanded by Lieut.-Col. W. N. Winsby, at Queen's Park, New Westminster.

VANDERHOOF.—A tourist hotel to cost \$25,000 is now being erected by a Chicago firm at this place on the G.T.P., west of Prince George. It is the apparent intention to create a resort for tourists, fishing and shooting being accessible.

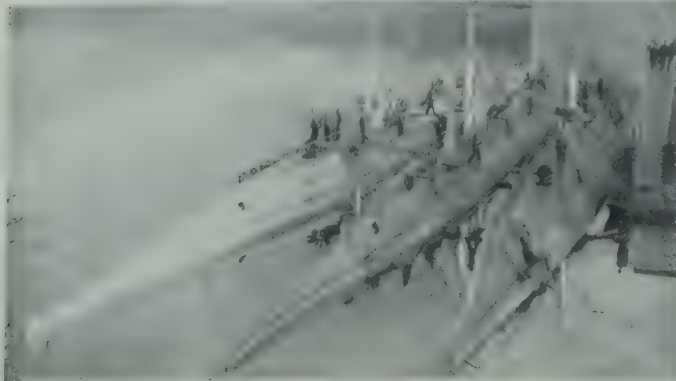
PENTICTON.—The Okanagan Valley this season shipped 595 carloads of small fruits and early apples, an increase of 134 cars over last year. Seventy per cent. of B.C. fruit goes to the Prairie Provinces, and the demand is much more pronounced in the small country towns than it was formerly. Penticton Municipality alone produced approximately 200 carloads this year, which is a big increase over any previous year, the largest items being peaches and apples. A local cannery this year packed 20,000 cases of apricots and peaches, representing 500 tons of fruit. The ruling prices have been excellent.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS.

A Busy Month.

The official *Labour Gazette* (published by the Department of Labour, Ottawa) for November states that, on the whole, employment in October was at a high level, public employment agencies throughout the country reporting a heavy demand for both skilled and unskilled help. There was no abatement of the abnormal activity in some lines of the metal trades, and the influence of war orders was also reflected

until midwinter. Good wages prevailed, and in some places a shortage of labour was reported. There was a falling off of nearly 50 per cent. in the potato crop in practically all parts of Eastern Canada. Fishing was fairly quiet on the Atlantic coast, but somewhat improved in British Columbia. Lumbering continued fairly active in Eastern Canada, though a number of mills shut down, and there was a falling off as compared with the previous year in many sections in the number of men being engaged for the woods. Coal



CANADIAN-BUILT SUBMARINES

The *Montreal Standard*, from which we reproduce these, states that they and the accompanying picture were only recently released for publication by the authorities at Ottawa. Since it was taken the submarines have crossed the Atlantic under convoy and have taken part in the operations in the Mediterranean and Baltic war zones. They have been responsible for the destruction of many of the German steamships recently sent to the bottom of the Baltic.

in the textile industry, woollen mills generally reporting great activity and in some instances working night and day. There was, however, some relaxation among the leather workers, and moulders were slack at different points. Improvement in the building trades continued in the Maritime Provinces and at points in Quebec, while in Ontario a marked improvement in the carpentering trade was reported from some

mining was active in practically all the coal-producing fields in the Dominion, and metal mining also continued to show improvement. Manufacturing conditions were up to the level of the preceding month, and in a number of instances additional employees were taken on. Railway construction on the whole continued quiet. Heavy shipments of grain continued to keep up activity in rail and water trans-



THREE CANADIAN SUBMARINES ALONGSIDE THE WHARF WHERE THEY WERE BUILT.

localities. In the Prairie Provinces threshing operations left no reserve of unskilled labour, and the movement of grain was an important factor in improvement at such places as Brandon, Winnipeg, Fort William and Port Arthur. Alberta cities reported a demand for miners and some office help unemployed. Conditions in British Columbia cities as compared with a year ago showed a decided improvement, but there was still some unemployment. Enlistment for Overseas service continued an important factor in reducing the reserve labour supply.

Threshing still continued in the West, and in some localities was expected to last

port. Trade and commercial conditions were improved in many districts with the freer movement of money consequent upon the marketing of the harvest and improved conditions in the various industries

Reuter's *Montreal* correspondent states that last week's exports of wheat from Canada totalled 792,000 bushels.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange Committee to allow the Dominion of Canada further issue of £2,300,000 4 per Cent. stock, and the Province of Ontario further issue of £320,548 4 per Cent. Registered stock, to be quoted in the Official List.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Friday, December 10.—S.s. *Pretorian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, December 11.—R.M.S. *California* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *Sicilian* (Allan), London to St. John.
Monday, December 13.—S.s. *Rotterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
Wednesday, December 15.—S.s. *Lapland* (Red Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, December 17.—R.M.S. *Metagama* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, December 18.—R.M.S. *Sazonia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Tuesday, December 21.—S.s. *Ryndam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
Wednesday, December 22.—R.M.S. *Baltic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, December 24.—R.M.S. *Corican* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
S.s. *St. Louis* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Saturday, December 25.—R.M.S. *Cameronia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
Wednesday, December 29.—R.M.S. *Adriatic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, December 31.—R.M.S. *Scandinavia* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
S.s. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Saturday, January 1.—R.M.S. *Orduna* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
Monday, January 3.—S.s. *Nieuw Amsterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
Wednesday, January 5.—S.s. *Cymric* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, January 7.—R.M.S. *Missanabie* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, January 8.—S.s. *Minnehaha* (Atlantic Transport), London to New York.
R.M.S. *California* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
Monday, January 10.—S.s. *Noordam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
Wednesday, January 12.—S.s. *St. Paul* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, January 14.—R.M.S. *Pretorian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.

DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

Chambers's Journal (1s.).—Extra Christmas Number.—"Parliament in War-Time," M. MacDonagh; "Ancient Scottish Smuggling," H. Atton; "Rewards of Valour," J. Stevenson; "The War-Songs of the Germans," W. Stodart Walker; "Trench Warfare on the Western Front," a fiction.
Cornhill (1s.).—"The Military Traditions of Canada," A. G. Bradley; "Lady Connie," Chaps. I-II, Mrs. Humphry Ward; "The Humour of Thackeray," Bishop Frodsham; "France," Edmund Candler; "An Adventure," A. A. Milne; "Last Century Letters," Lady Charnwood; "Switzerland in War Time," Arnold Lunn; "From the Land of Letters," Thomas F. Plowman.
Imperial Colonist (2d.).—"Sir Charles Tupper"; "Stoke Prior Colonial Training College"; "British Refugees."
Nineteenth Century and After (2s. 6d.).—"Why Not a Currency Loan?" H. J. Jennings; "Britain's War Finance and Economic Future," J. Ellis Barker; "The Role of the Squaw" (an American on the Attitude of the President), Charles Johnston; "Germany Seen from an Internment Camp," Francis Gribble; "Leaves from a Field Note Book," Prof. J. H. Morgan; "Serbia—Yesterday and To-day," Right Hon. W. F. Bailey, C.B., and E. Hilton Young, M.P.; "The Morale of the French Soldier," General Berthant; "Working Women and Drink," Anna Martin; "Women and the Reconstruction of Industry," Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, M.P.; "Memories of Milton Mowbray," Moreton Frewen.
Strand (1s.).—Double Christmas Number. Stories by Morley Roberts, Sir A. Conan Doyle, J. O. Curwood, Richard Marsh, Count Tolstoy, E. Nesbit, May Edgerton, Raymond Allen, Albert Dorrington, P. G. Wodehouse, A. E. W. Mason, W. W. Jacobs, etc.
Tailors of the Deep (3d.).—"Prisoners of War"; "Trawlers in the Near East"; "By Products of Missionary," Dr. W. L. Greiffel.
World's Work (1s.).—"The American Note to Britain"; "A Little Talk to Pro Germans"; "Winter Warfare," F. A. Talbot; "The British Expedition to Baghdad," L. R. Freeman; "Mobilising the Industries of the Empire," J. S. Armstrong; "Wife and Mother"; "British Toys for British Boys," R. Williamson.

Investment Notes and Opportunities

HINTS TO INVESTORS.

Readers of *Canada* who are interested in the big Canadian steel-producing companies doubtless realise that the excess of the present demand for steel over the supply cannot fail to affect very beneficially the fortunes of those enterprises. According to all reports the situation is the same throughout the United States as in Canada in that the steel plants cannot cope with the demand for their product. Prices of steel are, therefore, rising continuously. The great Nova Scotia steel companies are able at any time to produce steel at cheaper cost than their United States competitors, owing to their possessing great deposits of ore, of limestone and of coal, all in close propinquity to their plants. They should therefore be able to reap full advantage from the present condition of the steel market, and this can hardly fail to be reflected eventually in their shares. It may be anticipated that the Lake Superior Corporation, which manufactures in its plants ore which is brought from its own mines by railways which it controls, may also benefit by the rise in steel.

* * *

According to a report from Toronto, Colonel Cantley, President of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., anticipates that the next year or so will witness an acute steel famine in the Dominion. Another announcement indicates the efforts which the company is making to cope with the enormous demand. A new open-hearth and steel-melting furnace of the largest type is being installed. This will, within twelve weeks, be able to turn out 200 tons of steel daily. Colonel Cantley is also quoted as stating that, during the nine months ending October 30 last, 4,000,000 shells were sent out by Canadian manufacturers, and that the Nova Scotia Steel Co. alone made 2,145,000 shell forgings, of which 20 per cent. were for the largest-sized explosive shells. The company is now constructing new plant for forging 8, 9, and 12in. shells. It is stated that the orders on the company's books on November 1 called for 180,000 tons of steel, quite apart from the steel needed for car building.

* * *

One reason for the extraordinary rise in the quotation for the Common stock of Canada Foundries and Forgings, Ltd., is provided by the explanation that this company was so fortunate as to have contracted for large supplies of raw steel before steel prices began to rise. It is rumoured that this company's earnings this year will be more than equal to its whole paid-up Common stock, which amounts to \$960,000.

* * *

Year after year the Shawinigan Co. continues to make more complete its control of the production and supply of hydro-electric power in Montreal and the great industrial districts adjacent. An intimate history of this enterprise since its establishment would form an instructive lesson. In 1907, when it paid its first dividends, the company, then already recognised as a magnificent power project with great potentialities, practically stood alone. Now, without relinquishing its individuality, it is practically a unit, albeit a very important one, in a huge system of power, light, and public utility enterprises whose strength is immeasurably increased by the inter-play of their interests. At present, on a 7 per cent. dividend basis, the shares are quoted around 144, which doubtless represents the shareholders' firm and well-justified belief in further benefits accruing to them in future.

* * *

The disadvantage at which a Western city is placed and the loss which it incurs owing to difficulty in collecting taxes is indicated very clearly by the particulars in regard to the Loan of \$2,000,000 which the City of Calgary recently secured from an American financial firm. The City sold to the firm in question, at 97, \$2,000,000 of 6 per Cent. Treasury Notes to be repaid as to \$600,000 next June, as to \$700,000 in June, 1917, and as to \$700,000 in June, 1918. The Notes are secured by \$2,800,000 of taxes in arrears. On these terms it is computed that the City is paying an average rate of 8.066 per cent. for the money. The new loan was necessitated mainly for the purpose of retiring an issue of the City's Treasury Notes which matured in London on December 1. Obviously, had the City been able to collect its taxes, it could have retired the London issue without fresh borrowing, and could, moreover, have saved a very satisfactory sum through the advantage it would have gained by transmitting money to London at the present rate of exchange.

* * *

No doubt those who read *Canada* carefully noticed that, just two months ago, the Financial Editor, in alluding to the rubbish prices at which the shares of the Southern Alberta Land Co., Western Canada Land Co., and Canadian Wheatlands, Ltd., were quoted, pointed out that a £1 share in each of the three companies could be secured for a total outlay of 3s., and suggested that, as a pure gamble, the outlay of a few pounds might

prove interesting. The companies are under such a cloud that the shares are not likely to attract investors, but as a speculation the gamble would have been very profitable, the shares being now respectively quoted at 3s., 3s. and 2s. 11d., which represents a profit of nearly 300 per cent. in two months.

* * *

THE CANADIAN WAR LOAN. The Amount Doubled.

The Hon. W. T. White, Dominion Minister of Finance, has announced that the Government had decided to increase the amount of the War Loan from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 thus accepting all but \$6,000,000 of the sum over-subscribed.

\$50,000,000 will be used to raise and equip the Canadian forces, as originally intended (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent). The remaining \$50,000,000 is to be employed in establishing credit for the Imperial Treasury for the purchase of munitions in Canada and giving relief to the situation of the exchange.

All subscriptions up to \$50,000 are to be accepted in full. Subscribers other than banks will be allotted subscriptions in full, but they may withdraw or reduce their subscriptions. Banks will be allowed to take such part of their subscriptions as they desire, provided that the total does not exceed \$100,000,000.

The Finance Minister said: "The result will go out to the world as unmistakable evidence of Canada's financial strength and of her steadfast determination to prosecute a war waged in a righteous cause to a triumphant conclusion."

* * *

SASKATCHEWAN'S HARVEST. Feeling in Business Circles Much Better.

A Saskatchewan correspondent writes under date, November 11:—

"You may be interested in having some information about our 1915 grain crops. You doubtless do not need to be told that the whole crop season was very unusual. In fact, our weather last April was like a summer month, and part of May, the whole of June, and most of July were more like March and April than like summer months. In the third week of July I am sure that no person had any idea other than that the crop could not possibly be got off without a disastrous frost. But in the last week of July the weather turned unusually hot, and throughout the whole of the month of August the mercury ranged in the daytime in the 80's and 90's, with the exception of two or three days after August 20, when there was the annual frost scare. Scarcely any grain was touched by frost. Even when cutting was finished, however, the crop was not thought to be anything wonderful, excepting in the south-western part of the Province and parts of Southern Alberta. The Provincial Department of Agriculture in September estimated the average yield of what at 18 bushels, but it will likely turn out to be more nearly 25 bushels. The threshing returns are astonishing.

Farmers' Experiences.

"I will give you one incident told me by a prominent official in Chicago of one of the large agricultural implement manufacturing companies, who had just returned from a Western Canadian trip. He told me of one farmer who expected to be able to ship 7,000 bushels of wheat. He was at this man's farm when the man had half finished his threshing, and the man had already shipped 7,000 bushels. This Chicago man positively assured me that he knew of yields as high as 70 bushels, and said that yields of 50, 55, and 60 bushels were quite numerous.

"Another man, formerly a clergyman in Regina, has just told me of a remarkable experience. He is now farming down on the Soo Line. A neighbouring farmer was badly haled in July, and the insurance adjuster awarded him full compensation. Last week this crop threshed out 47 bushels per acre.

"It is a fine thing that the heaviest crops are in the areas which in 1914 suffered heavy loss through drought. The settlers out there this year have what amounts to a double crop.

"Until last Sunday we were enjoying superb weather. There had been five weeks of simply splendid threshing weather. On Sunday we had combined rain and snow, and it now looks very much as if winter had set in in earnest, because additional snow has fallen every day since then. Owing to the splendid crops—and prices, I may say, during the last month have strengthened considerably—the feeling in business circles is now very much better."

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BOXES of 25: BOUQUETS 8 6, NON PLUS ULTRA 13 - }
VERY FINE SMALL CHEROOTS (MUCH PREFERRED TO CIGARETTES) 11/6 PER 100 } FREE

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OBITUARY.

Mr. George J. Colter, formerly Chief Commissioner of Public Works of New Brunswick, died at Fredericton, N.B., on November 17, aged 75.

Mr. J. Louis Michaud, for many years Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works in the city, died at Montreal on November 14, aged 64. One of his sons was killed in Flanders on August 18; another son is chaplain to the troops in Uganda.

Mr. Rufus Buzzell, Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce branch at Sutton, P.Q., died there on November 13. He entered the service of the Eastern Townships Bank in 1883, and was a very popular and prominent resident of the Eastern Townships.

Lieut.-Colonel T. L. Boulanger, 60, died at St. Isidore, P.Q., after a month's illness, supposed to have been contracted while on active service on Anticosti Island. Lieut.-Colonel Boulanger was in the North-West campaign, and also took a prominent part in the South African war.

Mr. William Bissett Smith, a pioneer in the transportation development of Canada, died at Montreal on November 8 in

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Complete Record of all Canadian Casualties.

The Quarterly Volumes of "CANADA," Handsomely Bound in Red Cloth and Carefully Indexed, form the most full and convenient record of Canada's Part in the War.

Vols. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 are now on sale, price 8s each. The Publishers, "CANADA," Kingsway House, London, W.C.

his 87th year. He was a native of Huntly, Aberdeenshire, and went to Canada in his 26th year, soon becoming officially connected with the Shedden Co., Ltd. At the time of his death he was General Manager of the Dominion Transport Co., which company he organised.

Lieut. Hutton, M.D., of Brantford, who joined the R.A.M.C., and was invalided from the Mediterranean, has been discharged from Guy's Hospital, and proceeds to Canada on leave.

The Soldiers' Aid Commission appointed by the Ontario Government recommends that discharged soldiers should be given out of the funds of the Province \$1.80 a day until they have obtained permanent employment.

Colonel A. E. Gooderham, of Toronto, who has recently made a tour of Canadian hospitals in France and in England on behalf of the Canadian Red Cross Society, makes a very favourable report upon all that he saw. He was particularly impressed with the cheerfulness of the wounded men, and mentioned one case of a man with 42 shrapnel wounds in his body who was nevertheless hoping to be fitted to return to the fighting line. Colonel and Mrs. Gooderham sail for Canada on the 13th inst.

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols: Wednesday, January 5.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Mon., Dec. 13.	Tues., Dec. 14.	Wed., Dec. 15.

The tone of the stock markets prior to the week-end was good, but there was no expansion of dealings, and since then sentiment has been less robust, the British reverse in Mesopotamia having a bad effect. At the time of writing, however, conditions are rather better again. The issue of the London portion of the French National Loan has absorbed investment which otherwise might have found its way to the Stock Exchange, and has also precipitated some selling of securities to provide the wherewithal for subscriptions.

Canadian securities have been irregular and fluctuating with the majority of other departments. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have been firm, reflecting the success of the new War Loan in Canada, which has caused the Government to increase the total of the Loan from 50 to 100 million dollars, all but six millions of the amount subscribed being thus accepted. The Old Fours remain at 92, but the 4½ per Cents. have risen ¼ to 96½.

Wall Street has been in a condition of eclipse most of the week, and this has held Canadian Pacifics in check, despite excellent current earnings, following the bumper revenue statement for October. The quotation on balance is a fraction down at 195. Grand Trunk earnings also remain satisfactory, but the stocks in this group have been irregular. The Ordinary has lost the turn and the 2nd Preference at 54½ is a point lower. The Guaranteed Fours, however, at 62½ have added ½. Canadian Northern issues have marked time.

Hudson's Bays, in the land group, have fallen back a little to 63, and have become less active. Among lower-priced issues Southern Albertas and Western Canadas have met a fair amount of attention, but are without material change after being higher—at one time showing a rise of about 300 per cent. on the prices current when we called attention to their speculative merits a few weeks ago. In the industrial section Canadian Cars are unchanged at par after some fluctuation. The Preferred at 117 has gained 2. Dominion Steels have dropped to 48. South American tractions have ruled steady to dull without pronounced feature.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, November 18.

During the past week there has been a noteworthy recurrence of confidence in the tone of the stock markets, which is all the more welcome in contrast to the period of heaviness which preceded it. That temporary depression was probably the natural consequence of the former continual and rapid rise, as a result of which prices had been reached which, in comparison with those of a few months ago, seemed almost too good to be true. It seems that the markets are now again convinced that there are really good grounds for continued confidence. It may, however, quite possibly be the case that in future, except in outstanding instances, the appreciation in values will be less sud-

den, for in many cases prices have now reached levels where any continued advance is likely to stimulate profit taking. It may be remarked also that, in comparison with the markets of only a few weeks ago, the outstanding characteristic of the present situation is the large list of securities in which more or less regular trading occurs daily.

Ames-Holden's Sudden Jump.

At the end of last week Ames-Holden suddenly jumped from 16½ to 23 on the announcement that the company had definitely secured an order for \$1,000,000 worth of Army boots. The stock, however, settled down again to 19½, where it remains at present, Preferred being quoted at 69. In Toronto at the same time Steel and Radiation came into demand. The most spectacular movement in any stock, however, has been the rapid rise in Canadian Foundries and Forgings, which since I last wrote have risen from 120 to 179. This rise, which is comparable only to the remarkable advance, a little while ago, of Dominion Bridge stock, is, of course, due to the extraordinary increase of the company's earnings and the strong financial position in which it consequently now finds itself. As compared with the company's net profits of only a little over \$46,000 for last year, its net profits for ten months of the current year are stated to be over \$900,000. For the full year profits of about \$1,250,000 are anticipated, and the statement that the company's present orders will keep it as fully employed during the whole of 1916 as it is now warrants the expectation of equally high earnings for another full year.

A Strong Spot.

In Toronto, Russell Motor stock has been a strong spot; both Preferred and Common have advanced considerably, being now quoted respectively at 72 and 46. Canadian Car has been weak, declining to 92½, which is some five points lower than at the date of my last letter. Business has in general been marked by firmness and fair activity, investment buying being perhaps less than it would have been but for the anticipatory interest which people are now feeling in the forthcoming Canadian War Loan. Comparing present quotations with those of a week ago, Canada Cement and Canadian General Electric are the same, at 41 and 120 respectively; Canadian Locomotives have registered a five points advance, being now quoted at 61. Dominion Steel rose to 50 two days ago, but is now quoted at 48½. Nova Scotia Steel is at 99, and Steel Co. of Canada at 43½. Dominion Bridge is a point lower at 22½.

The Power group has been firm, activity having been shown by the leading stocks in turn. Shawinigan is up three points at 137, having been stimulated by the increase of the dividend rate from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. per annum. Cedars Rapids, which had declined somewhat, is again strong at 79, buying orders being stimulated by Mr. Aldred's statement that the company's present instalment of power

is already fully contracted for. Laurentide at 195 is 5 points up; Montreal Power at 238½ is where it was last week, though in the interval it has been dealt in at 240. In the shares of the principal milling companies there is little change to record, the present quotations being: Ogilvie 133, Lake of the Woods 135, Maple Leaf 55½.

There has been considerable activity in Canada Steamships, in view of the belief in the greatly improved financial position of the company. The present quotation of 18 is, however, about one point lower than last week. Quebec Railway is at 18½. Penmans at 60½ continues to hold practically the whole of its recent advance. In Toronto, Sawyer-Massey has declined from 31 to 25, the Preferred meanwhile holding fairly firm at 72.

An issue of \$700,000 Province of New Brunswick 5 per Cent. Gold Debentures is now being offered for subscription in Canada at 98 and interest, at which price, as the debentures are redeemable at par in 1925, the yield is over 5.25 per cent.

The Mining Markets.

In regard to the mining markets, the most interesting feature is the influence which has been exercised on the Cobalt group by the rise in the price of silver, which, from being quoted at 46½ cents two months ago, has now risen to 51 cents. Early this week La Rose became active, rising 15 points from 55 to 70; it is now quoted at 75 asked, 70 bid. Temiskaming has also been fairly active, and has risen to 44, while Nipissing is now quoted at about 87. Temiskaming Directors have declared an interim dividend of 3 per cent. It is stated that the company's mill capacity is to be increased by 30 stamps, and further active development work is also to be carried out. Nipissing profits for October were \$115,185, or slightly less than those for September. The total estimated profits so far this year are \$1,108,036. Porcupine stocks have also been firm; McIntyre has been extremely active, no less than 59,000 shares changing hands in one day, the price closing at 68, which represents a gain of 13 points during the week. This activity was due to statements that rich veins had been struck at the 600-foot level, one vein being stated to be 5 feet wide, assaying \$16. Jupiter has also been active, being now quoted at 14. Hollinger is higher at \$26.75, while Dome at \$25.50 is about \$1 up, as compared with last week.

—★—

National Trust.—The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

Granville Mining.—Cabled information gives the Canadian Klondyke Mining Co.'s output for the week ended 27th ult. as 1,302 oz. Office note.—Dredge No. 1 closed down for season November 26.

Anglo-Newfoundland Development.—

The report for the year ended August 31 states that, after making proper provision for depreciation of all plant and machinery and logging gear, and for depreciation of houses, furnishings, and all other equipment, the profit amounted to £51,356, as compared with £71,166 in 1914 and £65,054 in 1913. In accordance with the terms of the trust deed, £10,000, together with the amount of interest on stock already cancelled, has been expended in the purchase of Debenture stock for cancellation. After payment of Debenture interest due, and providing for the amount accrued to August 31, and for the sinking fund, there remains to be carried to the balance-sheet £16,474, to which has to be added £9,312 standing at credit of profit and loss, making a total balance of £25,786 carried forward to the credit of the profit and loss account.

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY. (Incorporated 1884.)	
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£213,000
PAID UP	350,689
RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS	70,000
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital)	2,178,125

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKENZIE, Writers,
Chief Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

Government and Provincial Government.		Municipal—continued.		Financial, Land and Investment.	
Canada 1910-1913	851	Winnipeg 4 1/2, 1940	76	Amalgamated Land of Winnipeg Common	104
" 1913-1914	852	" 4 1/2, 1940-1940	76 1/2	" " Preference	104 1/2
" 1914-1915	853	" 4 1/2, 1915-1915	87	British Canadian and Gen. Invest.	107
" 1915-1916	854	" 4 1/2, 1916-1916	87 1/2	Canada 7 1/2, 1916	107 1/2
" 1916-1917	855	" 4 1/2, 1917-1917	88	Canada Wheat Lands	108
" 1917-1918	856	" 4 1/2, 1918-1918	89	Canada N.W. Land	109
" 1918-1919	857	" 4 1/2, 1919-1919	90	Can. Northern Prairie	110
" 1919-1920	858	" 4 1/2, 1920-1920	91	Calgary and Edmonton	111
" 1920-1921	859	" 4 1/2, 1921-1921	92	Hudson's Bay	112
" 1921-1922	860	" 4 1/2, 1922-1922	93	" " " "	113
" 1922-1923	861	" 4 1/2, 1923-1923	94	" " " "	114
" 1923-1924	862	" 4 1/2, 1924-1924	95	" " " "	115
" 1924-1925	863	" 4 1/2, 1925-1925	96	" " " "	116
" 1925-1926	864	" 4 1/2, 1926-1926	97	" " " "	117
" 1926-1927	865	" 4 1/2, 1927-1927	98	" " " "	118
" 1927-1928	866	" 4 1/2, 1928-1928	99	" " " "	119
" 1928-1929	867	" 4 1/2, 1929-1929	100	" " " "	120
" 1929-1930	868	" 4 1/2, 1930-1930	101	" " " "	121
" 1930-1931	869	" 4 1/2, 1931-1931	102	" " " "	122
" 1931-1932	870	" 4 1/2, 1932-1932	103	" " " "	123
" 1932-1933	871	" 4 1/2, 1933-1933	104	" " " "	124
" 1933-1934	872	" 4 1/2, 1934-1934	105	" " " "	125
" 1934-1935	873	" 4 1/2, 1935-1935	106	" " " "	126
" 1935-1936	874	" 4 1/2, 1936-1936	107	" " " "	127
" 1936-1937	875	" 4 1/2, 1937-1937	108	" " " "	128
" 1937-1938	876	" 4 1/2, 1938-1938	109	" " " "	129
" 1938-1939	877	" 4 1/2, 1939-1939	110	" " " "	130
" 1939-1940	878	" 4 1/2, 1940-1940	111	" " " "	131
" 1940-1941	879	" 4 1/2, 1941-1941	112	" " " "	132
" 1941-1942	880	" 4 1/2, 1942-1942	113	" " " "	133
" 1942-1943	881	" 4 1/2, 1943-1943	114	" " " "	134
" 1943-1944	882	" 4 1/2, 1944-1944	115	" " " "	135
" 1944-1945	883	" 4 1/2, 1945-1945	116	" " " "	136
" 1945-1946	884	" 4 1/2, 1946-1946	117	" " " "	137
" 1946-1947	885	" 4 1/2, 1947-1947	118	" " " "	138
" 1947-1948	886	" 4 1/2, 1948-1948	119	" " " "	139
" 1948-1949	887	" 4 1/2, 1949-1949	120	" " " "	140
" 1949-1950	888	" 4 1/2, 1950-1950	121	" " " "	141
" 1950-1951	889	" 4 1/2, 1951-1951	122	" " " "	142
" 1951-1952	890	" 4 1/2, 1952-1952	123	" " " "	143
" 1952-1953	891	" 4 1/2, 1953-1953	124	" " " "	144
" 1953-1954	892	" 4 1/2, 1954-1954	125	" " " "	145
" 1954-1955	893	" 4 1/2, 1955-1955	126	" " " "	146
" 1955-1956	894	" 4 1/2, 1956-1956	127	" " " "	147
" 1956-1957	895	" 4 1/2, 1957-1957	128	" " " "	148
" 1957-1958	896	" 4 1/2, 1958-1958	129	" " " "	149
" 1958-1959	897	" 4 1/2, 1959-1959	130	" " " "	150
" 1959-1960	898	" 4 1/2, 1960-1960	131	" " " "	151
" 1960-1961	899	" 4 1			

"The Queen's Gift Book" well deserves to be among the biggest of sellers this Christmas. Its object is to cheer the hearts of the convalescent soldiers who are proceeding to the Queen Mary's Convalescent Auxiliary Hospitals for soldiers and sailors who have lost their limbs in the war. Its contents are in themselves well worth the half-crown charged for it. Among the twelve beautiful coloured plates by well-known artists are portraits of the King and Queen and Prince

Wales, from pictures in Buckingham Palace. The contributors of articles, tales, and poetry include Arthur James Balfour, Sir J. M. Barrie, John Galsworthy, E. K. Benson, Jerome Burnard, H. C. Connors, Joseph Connors, Sir A. C. Crompton, Doyle, Jeffrey Farnol, Boutrice Harnden, Joseph Hocking, Jerome K. Jerome, John Oxenham, Sir Gilbert Parker, Henry de la Pasture, Sir C. Parsons, and D. C. P. Ernest Thompson, Mrs. Humphry Ward, p. 760. London, New York, and Toronto: Holder and Stoughton.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$16,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,252,864.

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A. E. HOLT, Manager.

CAPITAL:

Fully Paid ... \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... \$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, \$25,000,000 Capital Paid Up, \$11,560,000. Reserve Funds, \$13,174,000. Aggregate Assets, \$185,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, PRESIDENT.

E. L. PEASE, VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER.

326 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland. 28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica.

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ROSEAU. Grenada: ST. GEORGE'S. Jamaica: KINGSTON. St. Kitts: BASSETTERRE. Trinidad: PORT OF SPAIN; SAN FERNANDO.

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Bank Buildings, Prince Street, E.C.
T. R. WHITLEY, Manager; JAS. MACKIE, Joint Manager.

ESTABLISHED
1869.

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THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000 (£1,438,356). Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, \$7,245,140 (£1,488,727).

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President K W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President. E. F. HEBDEN, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

206 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

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They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuable hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

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Banking and Finance.

Strong Position of the Bank of Montreal.

A fortnight ago we dealt in *Canada* with the summarised results, as received by cable, of the Bank of Montreal. We now have the full report before us, and it is possible to supplement some of the information we gave on November 27. At a time like the present the position of the Bank of Montreal—and, indeed, of every other bank in the Dominion—is of great Imperial interest and significance. At a time such as the Empire is passing through a position of superlative banking strength is the greatest safeguard the Dominion could possess, and it is for this reason that the annual statement of the Bank of Montreal will be closely scrutinised by everyone desirous of ascertaining how Canada has fared during a time when the financial machinery of the whole world has been so seriously disorganised by the European war. The strong position disclosed in the annual report of the Bank of Montreal was particularly opportune, in view of the issue of Canada's War Loan, and must have contributed in no small measure to the splendid success achieved by that emission, and the ability of the Dominion Government to place half of the total £20,000,000 at the disposal of the Mother Country as a credit for the purchase of munitions in Canada and relieving the exchange situation.

* * *

Results of An Eventual Year Analysed.

A glance at the figures shows how consistently the management of the Bank of Montreal has, throughout the year under review, adhered to its policy of maintaining a position of supreme strength. The assets are at the new record level of \$302,980,554, as compared with \$259,481,663 at the end of the preceding year, an increase of over \$40,000,000. Cash on hand and liquid assets at \$170,007,568, equivalent to 64.27 per cent. of liabilities, with the public constitute a new high record—the corresponding figure a year ago being \$122,658,003. One of the most remarkable features in the statement is the enormous increase in deposits, which at \$236,022,813 show a total increase of \$38,800,138. The natural contraction in the commercial requirements of the country are revealed in a small falling off in current loans, which at \$99,078,506 compare with \$108,845,332 at the end of October, 1914. The profits earned in the year were \$2,108,631, equal to 13.18 per cent. on the paid-up capital, comparing with \$2,496,451 in the preceding twelve months. After paying the usual dividend of 10 per cent., plus two bonuses of 1 per cent. each to the shareholders, and providing for the war tax on the note circulation, the management was able to carry forward to the credit of profit and loss account the sum of \$1,293,952, as compared with \$1,232,669 at the corresponding period of last year. It is highly questionable whether even the leading officials of the Bank of Montreal twelve months ago ventured to hope that they would be able in a year's time to present such an exhibition of financial strength as that revealed in the present report.

* * *

Another Valuable Object Lesson.

Nothing has been more comforting during the past few months than the ability of Canadian Provinces and municipalities to meet their engagements to the Mother Country promptly. When at an inconvenient season for placing long-dated issues Canadian borrowers had resort to short-dated bills, misgivings were expressed in some quarters against the day of reckoning, especially after the outbreak of the war. All anxiety as to the repayment of the large sums raised in this way has, however, been dissipated by the prompt provision made for their retirement. As a prominent financial authority informs us, however, it is well to remember that such repayments have frequently been possible only as a result of the offer of facilities for re-borrowing the amounts involved in New York; and it is estimated that the total so borrowed by Canadian municipalities in the United States during the past 12 months has probably exceeded £20,000,000. Making due allowance for this, the fact remains that Canada's credit is so high in the United States that its municipalities have found no difficulty in transferring their indebtedness. It is evident that New York has no misgivings as to the position and prospects of the Dominion. The balance of short-dated Canadian issues is a steadily diminishing quantity. Last week \$300,000 of Saskatchewan bills was paid off, which makes the total repaid by this Province within the past month about \$525,000. In the last month of the year bills of the Province of Alberta and the Cities of Victoria and Calgary mature, and the sums which their repayment will provide will be further evidence of the present strong financial position of the Dominion—a position which has shown such marked progress since the beginning of the war as to be accorded the justifiable distinction of a leading article in the *Times* last week, entitled "The Credit Power of Canada."

Canada's Splendid Example.

In this article, which will arouse deep interest throughout the Empire, the *Times* put forward a strong plea for using the credit power of the Dominions in relief of cash payments to them for their exports to the Mother Country during the war. Few could have believed that wish and fulfilment would have so quickly been united. From Ottawa came the intimation on Saturday that, in view of the magnificent response to the internal loan, the Government had decided to increase it to £20,000,000, the extra £10,000,000 to be employed in establishing credit for the Imperial Government for the purchase of munitions in Canada and relieving the exchange situation. The *Times* voices the opinion of the Empire in welcoming this epoch-making announcement, which is the crowning phase of a notable event for Canada, adding that the association of this phenomenally successful loan with this new departure in inter-Imperial finance "will make it even more memorable," and, conjointly with the Anglo-Canadian world, "looks forward with confidence to the arrangement of further Imperial credits on a similar basis, both in Canada and elsewhere, as the whole policy of the use of local credit-power for united Imperial action becomes better understood." Everyone will be ready to admit that "throughout the Empire the practical example thus set (by the Dominion) by way of lightening the special burden laid on the Mother Country in paying abroad the abnormally heavy bill for imports required here for war purposes will be of value far beyond the immediate effect" of the truly Imperial action of the Dominion Government in placing half the present loan at the credit of the British Government.

* * *

Disproportionate Depreciation.

We were glad to see our contemporary, the *Financial Times*, emphasising a point which has often been made in *Canada*, viz., as to the false impression likely to be created by the recent fall in Colonial Corporation stocks. Our contemporary, in commenting on the sharp decline in this group, points out that those unconnected with the Stock Exchange might reasonably infer that there had been heavy selling pressure of the securities in question, and wisely considers it desirable to remove such an impression. In explanation of the movement—dealt with somewhat exhaustively in our columns last week—it is shown that what has happened is that in certain cases importunate sellers of small lines of stock, amounting usually to a few hundreds of pounds, have pressed their holdings on the market, and the jobbers have naturally taken them on their books at whatever prices have best suited them. In the circumstances it can be understood that complaints are numerous at the disproportionate depreciation caused by these insignificant transactions, but, as our contemporary reminds its readers, "presumably this is inevitable unless a new demand springs up for securities of this class, as, of course, it may do at a later date, when financial conditions are more normal and the Government is no longer borrowing at high rates of interest."

* * *

Another Interesting Anomaly.

Those students of finance who keep vigilant watch on the fluctuations in Stock Exchange securities are constantly rewarded for their diligence by the discovery of anomalies. One has just been revealed by a contemporary, which has had its attention called to the marked difference in the prices of two securities guaranteed by the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada, for which there is obviously no justification. The two securities in question are Grand Trunk 5½ per Cent. Notes, due 1920, and Grand Trunk Pacific 5 per Cent. Notes, due 1921. The former, which stand at about 99, show a yield, allowing for redemption, of 5½ per cent.; whilst the latter, which are about 93, give the materially higher yield of 6½ per cent. As our contemporary points out, both securities are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Grand Trunk Railway Co., and the only difference in their value is that while the Pacific Notes are secured by the deposit of Grand Trunk Pacific 4 per Cent. Debentures valued at 66, the Grand Trunk's Notes are secured by its own 4 per Cent. Debentures, which are valued at 74. The difference in yield of ½ per cent. in the two Debenture issues is, of course, due to the fact that the interest on the Pacific Co.'s Debentures is guaranteed by the Grand Trunk Railway Co. subject to the payment of interest on its own loan capital. Whilst, however, as the interest on the Pacific Notes is conditional, there may be some justification for a moderate disparity in the quotations of the two Note issues, it certainly is an anomaly that the difference should represent a variation in the two yields of ½ per cent. Certainly we think that the investor who bought the Pacific Notes with their materially higher yield would have no reason to regret his investment, for to all intents and purposes their security is equal to that of the Grand Trunk Co.'s own Notes.



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TO H.M. THE KING

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Every article is of highest quality & of moderate price, representing the best value obtainable.



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15-ct. Gold ...	£2 10 0
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15-ct. Gold & Enamel	£3 7 6
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Silver and Enamel	£0 12 6

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Frame Mounting, Naval or Regimental Ribbon in Colours, and surmounted with badge.
Solid Silver, Khaki Bronze,
8½ x 6½ ins. £3 10 0
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Canadian Maple Leaf
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9-ct. Gold ...	£1 1 0
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The "Campaign" Cup.

A useful and thoroughly practical Collapsible Cup with detachable handle, which, when fixed, keeps the Cup extended and rigid. Holds half-pint. Light, strong and compact. In Regent Place. 1111 Inside, and complete with handle, 10/-

10/6

The "Military" Luminous Watch.

The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company's famous screw case luminous watch, with a patent hunter cover hinged on the screw case to protect the glass. Compact and reliable, it is a thoroughly practical luminous watch indispensable for Naval and Military Service.

£3 12 6

A fully illustrated catalogue containing suggestions for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS will be sent on application.

Only Address:

112, Regent St., London, W.



Vancouver XXIX. Battalion
Badge Brooch.

9-ct. Gold ...	£1 13 6
15-ct. Gold ...	£2 10 0
18-ct. Gold ...	£3 7 6
Silver ...	£0 7 6

ANY BADGE CAN
BE SIMILARLY
REPRODUCED



16th Canadian Badge Brooch

9-ct. Gold ...	£1 10 0
15-ct. Gold ...	£2 7 6
18-ct. Gold ...	£3 0 0
Silver ...	£0 8 6



Service Flasks.

Strictly hygienic Service Flasks in "Regent Plate" Interiors (patented) made by the Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company Ltd.

10-ct. 11 6	15-ct. 12 6
18-ct. 13 6	18-ct. 14 6

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

PUBLIC DEBT.—According to a recent statement, the net debt of the Dominion Government totalled, at the end of October, \$492,528,000. This was equal approximately to \$61.50 per head of the population.

BONDHOLDER (Sydenham).—We understand that the company's earnings are sufficient to cover its fixed charges, and that its business is showing steady signs of improvement. There is practically no market for the bonds, and we are therefore unable to mention any quotation for them.

C. G. (Dundee).—(1) The stock has some speculative interest, but we should not care to recommend it as an investment. (2) Has been in liquidation for about a year. Shareholders will probably be called upon in course of time to pay up the balance at present unpaid on the shares.

F. B. (St. Leonards).—We are informed that the construction of the new plant is so far advanced that it is expected that it will be able to commence actual operations before the end of January next. The enterprise has been financed by the sale of stock locally, the municipal corporation guaranteeing its bonds to the amount of \$100,000.

L. R. L.—The greatly improved conditions in Canada have caused a more hopeful feeling in regard to this enterprise, which accounts for the marking up of the shares, but we know of no other factor. The company may in time recover itself, but never, we fear, to the measure anticipated by its promoters. We have seen no quotation for the 5 per Cent. Debentures. The 6 per Cent. A Debentures were quoted on December 4 at 25.

REAL ESTATE.—We can suggest no further steps than those which you seem already to have taken. To effect a sale of the property at present would probably entail a sacrifice, which it would be a great pity to incur, in view of the probable marketability of the property in course of time. The firm which you mention is known to us as having been established for a considerable number of years, and as bearing a good reputation. The advice given to you is probably quite sound.

J. G. B. (Bramshott).—We had already seen the letter of which you send us a copy. We are inclined to agree with it in so far as the improving position of the company's business brings a resumption of the Preference dividend nearer, and therefore we think holders of the stock should not be in a hurry to let go of it for the present. In regard to the values suggested in the letter we may, however, point out that they were never reached even when the dividends were being regularly paid, and that, although the arrears must be taken into consideration, their cash value is difficult to estimate until there is a nearer prospect of their being paid off.

A. B.—The position is, to say the least, unsatisfactory, and any value the project may possess is rather potential than

actual. A good deal more capital would be required to develop the undertaking, and as, at present, there is no market for its power, there is no suggestion, as far as we are aware, of any early steps being taken to proceed with construction. A report on the whole position has been expected for some time, and until this is forthcoming no information is available as to what suggestions will be made.

PUZZLED (Oxford).—The company's earnings did not commence seriously to decline until August, 1914; in fact, its earnings for the first seven months of 1914 just exceeded those for the same period of the preceding year. In the last five months of 1914, however, the decrease, as compared with the same months of 1913, was heavy, so that the result of the year's working was a decline of over \$140,000. Unfortunately, this decline has continued, the decrease for the first nine months of 1915 having been \$445,225, even compared with 1914. Some sign of improvement is, however, noticeable, as the figures for last September, although less by \$48,000 than those for September, 1914, showed an increase of about \$8,000 over those for August, whereas for nearly a year previously the monthly decline had been practically continuous.

EMIGRATION AND GENERAL.

Y.M.C.A. (Folkestone).—Addressing the Ontario Women's Temperance Union Convention at Ottawa on October 20, Major-General the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes said: "I have absolutely no use for the man either in uniform or out of uniform who is a drinker. We will never allow liquor in any of our camps. We are carrying out practical temperance ideas, and one of the reasons why I am determined to maintain the 'dry' canteen in our military camps is because it has been demonstrated to my satisfaction that the man who does not drink is, as far as endurance is concerned, by far better than the man who indulges in intoxicants. It is because I have the welfare of the men at heart that I have determined to remove the evil from them as far as it lies in my power."

The Montreal Stock Exchange has adopted a new ruling whereby upon the application of any three of the members any of the loans of the Allied nations will be listed upon the exchange free of charge.

Parcels for delivery in Eastern Canada by New Year's Day should be handed in to a post office or to the offices of the Canadian Express, Dominion Express, or Canadian Northern Express companies not later than Wednesday next, December 15, to go by the C.P.R. R.M.S. *Melagama* from Liverpool on December 17.

ENQUIRY COUPON

"CANADA," No. 518. Dec. 11. 1915

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

ARE YOU SATISFIED

with your Canadian investments? Should you be in any doubt or difficulty regarding your investments in Canada, you are invited to address the London Office of the Union Trust Company, Ltd. (of Canada), 75, Lombard Street, London, E.C., where every enquiry receives most careful attention. The Union Trust Company, with offices at Toronto and Winnipeg, and agents and correspondents throughout the Dominion, makes a speciality of the management of properties and estates owned in Canada by residents in the United Kingdom. Probate and Letters of Administration in Canada are also obtained on the instructions of English Solicitors.—(Advt.)

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

A Few Suggestions.

A wide selection of useful and dainty gifts is to be seen at the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company's showrooms in Regent Street. Any of the badges of the Canadian regiments can be obtained in gold, silver, or enamel. For men at the front there are all kinds of useful things to be seen, all of the very best workmanship, and specially made to suit the strain of active service.

A useful "Soldier's Own Diary" has been produced by Charles Letts and Co. which contains a great deal of information, with diagrams and notes, likely to prove most useful on active service. The price, bound in cloth, is 1s.; in leather, 2s. This firm have also produced a soldier's letter-case which would make a useful and sensible Christmas gift.

A more expensive gift is a fountain-pen, and one of the best of these is the Onoto, which is self-filling—a decided advantage on active service. Ink tablets can be now obtained which have only to be dissolved in water to obtain a perfect refill.

Christmas hampers for men at the front are engaging the attention of all of us who have relatives or friends out there. Many of the big firms, such as Harrods' and Bakers, offer a wide choice of carefully selected parcels for Christmas. Cakes and biscuits should always form one of the items, and Huntley and Palmer have now produced several specialities, both in biscuits and cakes, which can be recommended for sending to men on active service. Sweets are greatly appreciated in the trenches. Mackintosh's shilling tins of Toffee de Luxe, Cafe de Luxe and Mint de Luxe can be recommended.

For Christmas cards this year Raphael Tuck and Sons have provided a large and excellent collection, including their Royal and Patriotic Series. This firm also offer a wide selection of zag-saw puzzles, which are much appreciated both by sailors and soldiers. Their excellently illustrated catalogue shows selections of these popular puzzles, varying in price from 1s. for 35 pieces to £4 4s. for 200 pieces.

In sending cigarettes to friends at the front who are known to have a discriminating taste, it is as well to be particular in one's selection. The firm of Tofani are well known for the high quality of their tobaccos, and their "King's Own" cork-tipped can be thoroughly recommended.

Paper towels are handy articles for travellers, and Dennison's crepe paper towels, sold at 6d. a box, containing six towels and pieces of soap, are a useful novelty.

Quebec Bonds.—The numbers are published of bonds of the Government of Quebec $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Loan, 1880, which have been drawn for repayment at par on January 1 next at the Banque de Paris and des Pays-Bas, 3, Rue d'Antin, Paris; and at the London Joint Stock Bank, Leithbury, E.C.

Financial and Mining Notes.

Calgary and Edmonton Land.—The land sales for November aggregated 320 acres, at an average price of \$9.50 per acre.

Brazilian Traction, Light, and Power Co.—Quarterly dividend of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. declared on fully paid Preference shares, payable January 1.

Shawinigan Water and Power.—Gross earnings for October, \$150,000, being at the rate of \$1,800,000 per annum, compared with \$141,992, or at the rate of \$1,763,904 per annum.

Central Railway of Canada.—Last week Mr. Justice Astbury, on the motion of Mr. Vernon, for the plaintiffs in the case of the Central Railway Co. of Canada against the British Corporation of Mexico, Ltd., gave judgment for the plaintiffs. Counsel said the action was for damages for the default of the defendants to take up certain debenture bonds for which they subscribed to the number of 150,000 at the price of 90 per \$100. His Lordship referred the question of damages to the Official Referee.

Tent-camping and Hudson Bay Mining.—The 13th annual report states that active mining and milling operations have been carried on at the Dome Lake Mine during the whole of the year, and the Directors believe that a continued policy of active development there will result in proving it to be a valuable mine. Over 300 per cent. dividend was declared during the year, which brings the total paid by the company to its shareholders since incorporation in 1903 to 25,000 per cent., or an amount of \$1,940,250. The Directors consider that the outlook is promising.

Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway.—The numbers are announced of bonds of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway, which have been drawn, and will be paid at par at the offices of the Grand Trunk Railway Company in Montreal, or at Dashwood House, New Broad Street, London, E.C., on January 1. It is also announced that the estimated earnings of the railway for the half-year to the 31st inst., applicable to meet interest on the bonds, will admit of the payment of £2 18s. per £100 bond, and that this payment will be applied as follows, viz.: £2 13s. 4d. in final discharge of Coupon No. 64, due July 1, 1902, and 4s. 8d. on account of Coupon No. 65, due January 1, 1903, and will be made on and after January 1 next at the offices of the company in London.

White Pass and Yukon Railway.—Presiding at the 18th ordinary general meeting in London on Monday, Mr. C. C. Muerne said he was not able to lay before them any proposals on that occasion although he trusted he was not too sanguine in saying that the Board and representatives of the debenture-holders had come to an agreement in principle. It would obviously be necessary to ask for some sacrifices on the part of the shareholders, because they could not hope for further concessions from the debenture-holders without something being done in that direction. The Board were in no way responsible for the unfortunate state of things that had befallen the company. They had an undertaking which all those on whose advice they must rely believed to be one that in normal times should be prosperous. While the war lasted and the present condition of things on the Pacific Coast continued, no change for the better could be reasonably expected, and so they could not obtain the wherewithal during that time to pay their debenture interest. A shareholder expressed sympathy with the Board in the circumstances with which they had been faced.

Grand Trunk Railway.—For the purpose of preparing interest warrants the transfer books will be closed for the 5 per Cent. Perpetual Debenture stock (Grand Trunk borrowed capital) and Perpetual 4 per Cent. Consolidated Debenture stock from the 14th inst. to January 13, inclusive, and for the 5 per Cent. Perpetual Debenture stock (Great Western borrowed capital) and 4 per Cent. Perpetual Debenture stock (Northern borrowed capital) from January 15 to 31.

Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada.—The fourth report, for the year ended September 30 last, states that during that period dividends amounting to 6 per cent. were paid upon the Preference shares of the company, and four interim dividends, aggregating 5 per cent., were paid on the Ordinary shares, leaving a balance of \$860,810. The net profits for the year, after deducting all charges and expenses for management, etc., were \$2,313,425, to which must be added amount brought forward from last year, \$649,335, less final dividend of 1 per cent. for year ended September 30, 1914, and later dividends, leaving an available balance of \$860,810. The Directors recommend the payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 1 per cent., absorbing \$270,025, and that the balance of \$590,785 be carried forward. The above figures do not include the company's proportion of undivided profits of the associated companies, which they have not thought fit to declare as dividends.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company, so far as regards the Five per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock (Grand Trunk Borrowed Capital) and Perpetual Four per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock, will be closed from Tuesday, the 14th December, 1915, to Thursday, the 13th January, 1916, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the interest accrued to 31st December, 1915, will be forwarded on the 13th January, 1916, to all proprietors of those stocks registered on the books of the Company on the 14th December, 1915.

And notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company, so far as regards the Five per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock (Great Western Borrowed Capital) and the Four per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock (Northern Borrowed Capital), will be closed from Saturday, the 15th January, 1916, to Monday, the 31st January, 1916, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the interest for the half-year to the 31st January, 1916, will be forwarded on that date to all proprietors of those stocks registered on the books of the Company on the 15th January, 1916.

By order,

H. H. NORMAN,

Secretary.

Dashwood House,
9, New Broad Street, London, E.C.
3rd December, 1915.

LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION. FIRST MORTGAGE COLLATERAL TRUST FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

THE INTEREST COUPONS of the above-mentioned Bonds maturing 1st December, 1915, may be PRESENTED for PAYMENT at the rate of 4 8/32 at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C., or at its Branches in Montreal or New York.

Three clear days required for examination.

For Bank of Montreal,

G. C. CASSELL, Manager.

47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
1st December, 1915.

CANADA'S RECORD REVENUE. Improved Business Conditions.

The Acting High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., has received the following information by engram from the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., M.P., Minister of the Interior at Ottawa:—

The financial statement of the Dominion for November shows a total revenue of \$17,072,456, an increase of \$7,576,920 over the same period of last year. During the first eight months of the present fiscal year the revenue aggregated \$104,750,000, against \$90,400,000 for the same period of last year. Ordinary expenditure in the eight months is reduced by \$10,000,000, and capital outlay by about \$3,000,000.

[The Ottawa correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that the November revenue was larger than in any previous month in the history of the Dominion, and adds that the Finance Minister's estimate that \$30,000,000 would be derived from the special war taxes will now, it is certain, be substantially exceeded.]

The domestic War Loan releases millions of dollars to stimulate business in Canada.

Savings banks deposits at the end of October amounted to \$701,336,850, compared with \$693,339,851 at the end of September.

Dun's review from branch offices at leading trade centres in Canada notes improved conditions at practically every point, business now being almost normal in volume, and a general feeling of confidence prevailing as to the future.

The grain inspection figures at Winnipeg for the week ended December 1 are as follows: Wheat, 10,894 carloads; oats, 1,934; barley, 498; flax, 174; rye, 8.

The task of moving Canada's extraordinarily large cereal crop this year is being handled by the banks with comparative ease. The first complete wheat train to go east over the new Canadian Northern Railway lines left Port Arthur on November 26. It consisted of 35 cars.

Cobalt ore shipments for the week ending November 28 are far in excess of any previous weekly figures. For the month a total of seventeen carloads were sent out from nine mines.

A CANADIAN WAR FLOTATION.

The prospectus of the Ontario Aeroplane Company, Limited, is being issued in Canada. Out of a nominal capital of £40,000 the vendors take £14,000—in shares—for plant and designs, and £14,000 is offered for subscription for working capital. The prospectus states that "the company has received an order for its entire satisfactory output." It anticipates to turn out one complete machine a day by January, for which it will receive £2,400, on which the company expects to make a clear profit of 25 per cent. If the calculations of the promoters are realised a profit of £180,000 would accrue in 1916. On a capital of £40,000 this would be "going some." If only a third of the machines are completed and passed into service they will doubtless give a good account of themselves in action, and the profit on their manufacture would be sufficient to pay a very substantial dividend.

RAILWAY EARNINGS. Nine Days Ending November 30.

Canadian Northern,	\$1,139,000; inc.
Canadian Pacific,	\$4,104,000; inc.
Grand Trunk,	\$192,560; inc., \$3,689;
Western,	\$53,105; inc., \$18,059;
Detroit, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee,	\$20,741; inc., \$6,059—total, \$266,406; inc., \$27,807.
(I.T.P., Prairie Section,	\$52,710; inc., \$30,061)

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

CANADIAN EXPORT TRADE.

Mr. Harrison Watson on the Situation.

Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Trade Commissioner, presided at the first of the luncheons of the Canadian Exporters' Lunch Club, newly instituted in London, held at the Trocadero on Thursday of last week. In the course of a brief address he said:

"The past year has been a noteworthy period in the history of Canadian export trade, and while Canadian enterprise has already achieved a great deal, I think that the time is particularly opportune for the establishment of a club such as this, to be devoted purely to business objects. Up to the outbreak of war the Canadian export trade, with few exceptions—notably produce and lumber—was almost wholly of a casual and unsustained description, and our manufacturers generally had been too completely employed in filling the requirements of the home market to pay attention to export opportunities, and consequently our people possessed neither the knowledge nor the organisation to take prompt advantage of the unique opportunity which was suddenly created. It was early evident that in many manufactured lines the only possible alternative sources of supply of goods cut off by the war were the United States and Canada, and when the Minister cabled me to report fully on the situation I replied that the most urgent necessity was for any Canadian manufacturer or merchant who was in a position to fill export orders to send over a qualified representative with samples and prices by the first fast steamer. For a variety of reasons only a few were able to act immediately, but I learned subsequently from most of those who did make the trip that their enterprise was well rewarded.

Canadian Orders and Opportunities.

"Upon the other hand, American competitors, with their superior export organisation, were quick to grasp the situation, and representatives of all classes of trade were on the spot fully equipped for taking orders, while most of our people were making enquiries by correspondence. However, the situation has completely altered, and, resulting from the vigorous initiative taken by Sir George Perley, together with the active and patriotic co-operation of Canadian interests of all kinds, immense contracts for war supplies and important trade orders have been secured for Canada, while during the past year a large proportion of the principal manufacturers have sent over specially qualified representatives to investigate conditions, and in some cases have established permanent branches, with gratifying results. Indeed, judging from the variety of enquiries which come to my notice, there is an increasing shortage of trade supplies of all kinds, and Canadian opportunities are only limited by capacity of production."

Mr. Geo. Bell, Secretary, having briefly explained the proposals for conducting these fortnightly luncheons, Mr. G. McLaren Brown promised the support of the transportation corporations in developing Canadian export trade. Messrs. Condon and Armstrong also spoke.

Among those present were Messrs. C. McL. Brown and H. T. Meldrum, C.P.R.; Fred. C. Salter, G.T.R.; W. Phillips, C.N.R.; R. Reid, Agent-General for Ontario; J. Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia; F. W. Sumner, Agent-General for New Brunswick; W. L. Griffith, Secretary

to the High Commissioner's Office; G. F. Bell, Dominion Bridge Company (Secretary of the Club); F. C. Armstrong (Export Association of Canada); G. Condon (Canadian Car and Foundry Co.); R. J. Hutchings, Hugh Carson, and S. D. Joubert (all three of the Saddlery and Allied Trades Association); Scott (Dominion Iron and Steel Co.); Leighton (Dominion Rubber Co.); J. E. Plummer (E. T. Smith); C. H. Sutherland, and T. W. Oliver, and Captain J. W. Margeson.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received last week at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., were the following:—

A chemical manufacturing company in Scotland desire the addresses of Canadian shippers of pearl ash.

The United Kingdom agent of a Canadian company in a position to supply plugs and sockets for shells would be glad to hear from contractors seeking supplies.

A Canadian company manufacturing ladies' and children's light-weight underwear, in cotton, lisle, and mercerised, and also men's halbriggan and ribbed goods in cotton, lisle, and mercerised, would be glad to receive enquiries.

A Canadian company manufacturing boots and specialising in men's wells are in a position to fill export orders, and invite enquiries from United Kingdom importers seeking supplies.

B.C. LUMBER COMMISSIONER.

Mr. J. G. Woods Coming to England.

In order to follow up the advantage already gained by the large orders for lumber for the United Kingdom placed through the British Columbia Government during the past summer, as a result of the visit to Europe of Mr. H. R. MacMillan, Forestry Commissioner, the Hon. W. R. Ross announces that the Provincial Government is sending a business representative of the industry to London.

Mr. J. G. Woods, the well-known lumberman, has been appointed as the Lumber Commissioner. Mr. Woods has been long and intimately connected with the lumber business of the coast. After being manager of the Leamy and Kyle Company, one of the first mills established at Vancouver, he became manager of the Moodyville Sawmills, and was for many years engaged in the cargo export trade, an experience which is of particular value in view of his present mission. Mr. Woods was subsequently owner and manager of the firm of Woods and Spicer, shingle manufacturers. He thus brings to his task a thoroughly practical knowledge of all branches of the industry whose interests he will further in the European market.

The distillery of Messrs. Hiram Walker and Sons, Walkerville, one of the chief distilleries in Canada, which closed last July, will not reopen until next October, owing to the decreased demand for liquor on account of the war (says the *Times*).

Mr. Charles Cambie, the new London manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, is succeeded in the management at Ottawa by Mr. D. M. Hamilton, assistant manager at Vancouver. Mr. A. A. Wilson, manager of the Fort William branch, becomes assistant manager at San Francisco, and is succeeded by Mr. R. M. Saunders, manager at Claresholm, Alberta.

The arrival last week of 25,135 cwt. of Canadian cheese is reported by W. Weddel and Co., Ltd., 17, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.

Three concerts at the Aeolian Hall during the forthcoming week should commend themselves to music-lovers. On Monday the Shapiro Symphony Orchestra (small string section) will be conducted by Mr. Shapiro, who will also make a reappearance as solo pianist. On Thursday Mme. Blanche Marchesi will give a second recital, including classic church music, songs by women composers, and songs of the Allied nations. On Saturday, Mark Hambourg will give his fourth and last afternoon of pianoforte masterpieces, embracing the moderns. Particulars may be had from Concert Direction Mitchell and Ashbrooke, 7a, Piccadilly Mansions, Piccadilly Circus, W.



Canadian Government TRADE COMMISSIONER'S SERVICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

E. D. ARNAUD,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham,
ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
North British Building, E. Parade,
Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.
HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the **Weekly Report**, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—

"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address.

Files and Tool Steel.—

THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield

German Silver and Brass Mills.—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England, German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "German," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes.—

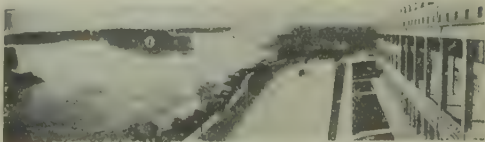
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham, Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers.—

ORR'S ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Largest importers of MAPLE SUGAR & SYRUP Canadian Maple Products Co. Ltd. Justice Walk, CHELSEA, S.W.

The Clifton Hotel, Niagara Falls, Canada



VIEW OF THE FALLS, SHOWING EAST WING OF THE CLIFTON HOTEL.

SURROUNDED by broad verandahs and balconies, tastefully decorated throughout and fitted with every approved appliance for safety and luxury, the Clifton Hotel is a satisfying hotel in which nothing has been overlooked that would make for the welfare and enjoyment of its guests—a spacious ballroom, well-equipped billiard room,

large airy bedrooms, parlours, and writing rooms, single or *en suite*, irreproachable cuisine, telephones, golf and tennis—everything the tourist can possibly desire.

No tourist should miss the uninterrupted view of the entire Falls—the most gorgeous spectacle in the whole world—which can be obtained from the Clifton Hotel. Some idea of the view is shown in the accompanying picture.

RATES—European Plan: \$1.50 upwards per day.

Write for Illustrated Booklet, containing views of the Falls, which may be obtained post free from the Tourist Department, "CANADA" Offices, Kingsway House, London, W.C., or from

G. R. MAJOR, Manager.

IMPORTANT.—The Clifton Hotel management will operate the "Clifton Inn," adjoining the main Hotel, during the Fall and Winter months, on the American Plan.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Dominion of Canada.
High Commissioner's Office—19, Victoria Street, S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. M.P. Secretary, Mr. W. L. GRIFFITH.
Emigration Office—Assistant Superintendent, Mr. J. O'NEILL Smith, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.
Agent-General—Mr. JOHN A. REID, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Agent-General—Mr. J. H. TURNER, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.
Agent-General—Mr. E. W. SUMNER, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.
Agent-General—Mr. JOHN HOWARD, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
Agent-General—Mr. RICHARD BEID, 163, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
Agent-General—Mr. HARRISON WATSON, 75, Basinghall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
Agent-General—Lt.-Col. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending December 7 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the Montreal Star, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and the Dominion Bank, 75, Cornhill, E.C.

Aiken, E. L., Montreal—Savoy Hotel.
Baker, Hamilton, Winnipeg—Strand Palace Hotel.
Baragar, F. B., Elm Creek—Strand Palace Hotel.
Beatty, Lieut. J. Stanley, R.E.C., Toronto—Hotel Cecil.
Bell, Mrs. J. P., N. D., and Eng.-Lieut. Com. J. P. R.N., Quebec—care of Admiralty.
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VISITORS from Canada wishing to receive the paper regularly should fill in the Subscription Form thus ensuring the regular receipt of "CANADA" for the next twelve months. Subscription Rates are contained in the form on front cover. A subscription entitles with it the privilege of receiving answers by letter to any questions of Anglo-Canadian interest.

Miss Elizabeth Banks, whose story, "Dik: A Dog of Belgium," has sold 35,000 copies for the benefit of the Belgians, has now changed the name of the Authors' Belgian Fund to "Dik's Fund for the Allies." She has just published two other dog stories (Id. each), with the object of devoting the proceeds to helping wounded soldiers and sailors and prisoners of war of the various Allies—"Sergeant Major, of Canada," and "Captain Jinks, of French and Russian Descent." Canada's Grand Trunk Railway System, 19, Cockspur Street, London, S.W., lends a counter and window in its offices as the chief "shop" for Dik's Fund for the Allies, and all communications should be addressed there.

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CANADA

No. 519. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1915. Vol. XL.

6^D. WEEKLY.

AT BRAMSHOTT AND SHORNCLIFFE.



WARRANT OFFICERS, STAFF SERGEANTS, AND SERGEANTS, 40TH BATTALION, AT BRAMSHOTT.

Photo: Harry Richards, Montreal and L'phook.



THE CHIEF ORDNANCE OFFICER, THE ORDNANCE OFFICER, AND OFFICE STAFF OF THE CANADIAN ORDNANCE CORPS, ASHFORD

*Sitting (left to right)—*Conductor W. R. E. Davey (Chief Clerk), Major E. J. Renaud (Ordnance Officer), Lieut. Colonel L. C. White (Chief Ordnance Officer), Lieut. A. G. Martin (Chief Clerk), Sub-Conductor Downie.

*Standing—*Staff-Q.M.-Sergeant Griffin, Private King, Private Harvey, Private Chubb, Private Harvey, Sergeant Williams, Private Robinson, Sergeant Wilson, Corporal Bishop.

Photo: J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.



NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter. Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only. The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signatures are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor. The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired this fact should be stated. Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

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Many real estate and financial firms advertising in "Canada" have used our columns for the past nine years, and have invested to advantage large sums of money for the readers of this paper.

THE MOBILISATION OF INDUSTRIES.

THE *Evening Telegram* of Toronto, an independent journal with strong Conservative tendencies, has vigorously urged the mobilisation of Canadian industries and the appointment of a Minister of Munitions. The grounds on which our contemporary bases its demands are that Canada is capable of producing a very much larger amount of war munitions than she is already turning out, and that it is essential for the financial credit of Great Britain that supplies should be obtained in Canada rather than in the United States. From the latter statement there can be no disagreement; as to the former, we have been rather given to understand that all Canadian factories which are able to participate in war contracts are now invited to do so. In this regard we refer to the statement made by Mr. R. B. Bennett, M.P. for Calgary, in a recent interview with the *Morning Post*, in which he was reported to have said that the British Government and the Allies are purchasing supplies in Canada "almost to the full extent of her ability to produce."

If this correctly describes the condition of Canadian factories to-day, the demand made by the *Toronto Telegram*

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would seem to be superfluous. There would have been much force in our contemporary's contention had it been made twelve months ago. Both the British War Office and the Allies realised from the first the obvious advantage of purchasing war munitions from Canada rather than from the United States, owing to the greater ease of financing the payment. It was obvious at a time of such great stress that Government purchasing departments would always deal with one centralised and competent authority rather than with independent and individual representatives.

Had there been a Canadian Minister of Munitions who was in a position to offer to undertake great contracts such as the firm of Pierpont Morgan was able to offer on behalf of the United States' manufacturers, there can be no doubt but that all Canadian factories would have been fully employed before the offers in the United States were accepted. It is easy now for Canadian publicists or newspapers to complain that Canada missed a great opportunity, since they realise now that the making of war munitions offers no insuperable difficulties to a well-equipped factory under skilled management, and a few more hundred million pounds of war orders would have been extremely beneficial to Canada, and also to the Mother Country.

There is no disguising the fact, moreover, that the United States manufacturers, acting through a great firm of international repute, were at that time in a far better position to undertake huge contracts and to guarantee delivery on time than was the case with Canada. If further contracts go to the United States which Canada is willing and able to undertake, it will certainly not be due to any unfair discrimination on the part of the Mother Country or of France or of Russia, but the reason will have to be looked for either in the terms of the original contracts made with the United States securing to them repeat orders or in the fact that Canada has not convinced the purchasing powers of her ability to compete in quality, price, and time with the United States.

Canada has even surprised those who know her best in the Mother Country by her rapid reorganisation of her large industries for war-munition work and the large volume of business she has been able to undertake. This surprise is, we imagine, very largely shared in Canada itself. The great Russian war order given to the Canadian Car and Foundry Company had to be very largely sublet among United States' firms, because at that time there were not the plant and equipment and experience in Canada able to supply all the component parts of a high-explosive shell. We all naturally regret that Canada has not been able to obtain a larger share of the war business which has gone across the Atlantic, but at the same time it is extremely gratifying that Canada has been able to undertake and complete such large contracts, and by this means has turned a large adverse annual trade balance into a balance on the right side.

Another point of criticism by our contemporary is in regard to Canadian borrowings in New York, which it is claimed lessen the credit of Great Britain in New York to the amount of the Canadian borrowings. This is an argument which might apply to a pawnbroker of definitely limited cash resources, but it does not apply in the case of the United States. Canada borrows in New York on acceptable security. It has never been suggested that American financial houses have earmarked a certain maximum amount of cash which they are prepared to loan to outside borrowers. Considering her enormous wealth, the United States is not an easy money market for international loans. This is due chiefly to the absence of any co-ordination among great financial groups such as exists in European countries. Canada does not desire to ship gold to the United States any more than Great Britain desires to make shipments in bar gold or coin. The two countries prefer instead to effect loans on Government security, and unless the financial resources of the United States prove very much less fluid than we have any reason to believe them to be, we cannot agree to the argument that the flotation of reasonable Canadian loans in New York is damaging to the credit of Great Britain in the United States.

LEADERSHIP.

SOME very admirable words have been addressed by the Bishop of Winchester to the nation. He would have us not dwell too much on the vices of the enemy—"hatred and insolence, cruelty and fraud, and the idolatry of force." These, he says, may be safely left to God's judgment. It is better for the nation rather to regard the virtues of our enemies—"the thoroughness which leaves nothing to chance, the concentration, the habit of obedience, and the quick and spontaneous acceptance of sacrifice and privations right through the community."

These are useful words to be carefully pondered in every part of the British Empire. He goes on to say: "Who doubts that if on the side of the Allies in the great struggle men, rulers, classes, peoples, are really true to themselves and to duty they can carry through their great enterprise?" But he warns us where the danger lies in a nation "in which ease, comfort, and the gains of party strife have enfeebled the resolution of rulers and ruled."

And then the Bishop expresses the thought which is penetrating the mind of every thinking man and woman not only in the Mother Country but throughout the Empire.

This thought has found voice in the public Press and in the public platform for some time past. It is growing in intensity, and any great calamity to our arms would make the thought quickly transform into action. The Bishop correctly voices this feeling of popular unrest when he says: "We seem to need at this time a loud rousing call vibrating through the nation, sounded by leaders who will at once make themselves mouthpieces in word and deed of the response, calling us all by one united effort of duty and self-sacrifice, and discipline (small in each but immense in its total) inspired by faith in God and in the right to economise the country's resources and stanch its waste."

From want of this," he says, "the nation is rest less and uneasy, and may go blundering towards peril."

It would be difficult to find a single man who, unhampered by party feeling, and able to take a fair and unprejudiced view of affairs, will not absolutely agree with these words of the Bishop of Winchester as to the urgent need for leadership. Where the Empire is to find its leaders in this great crisis is not to-day apparent. Formerly it was held that the crisis found the man. Have the chains and trammels of party government too seriously sapped the powers of the people to face supreme questions with determination and courage, or has the war not yet sufficiently stirred the nation? The British people above all others repose confidence in their elected leaders. It is deplorable that that confidence should have been weakened, and the period while the nation is in such doubt is full of dangers.

The question of the hour is, can our present leaders evolve fresh fire, or must it be looked for in others?

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Empire's Response.

The Empire has nobly responded to the claims of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The result of the collections on "Our Day" was reported at a meeting at the Royal Automobile Club last week. In the Mother Country and the Dominions together over £800,000 was raised. Of this £380,791 came from Overseas, Canada being in the proud position of heading the list with £220,731.

In moving a vote of thanks to the Dominions—acknowledged on behalf of Canada by Sir George Perley—the Marquis of Lansdowne pointed out that they had many calls of their own to meet, and had already on other occasions given the most liberal help in both money and kind, and he paid a warm tribute to the magnificent contribution they had also made to the Empire of their manhood. As he remarked, an even more valuable asset is the moral strength which their unstinted support has given to our cause. In the words of Lord Rosebery at Edinburgh the other day, our enemies have unconsciously prepared for us the glorious surprise that "henceforth, come weal, come woe, the British Empire is a world-wide fact, with which the universe has got to deal."

Knowledge of the Empire.

In the interview with Mr. Smithers which we publish on another page he alludes to a question which has more than once been touched upon in *Canada* in past years. All the more is it evident at this time, as the Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. points out, how great a drawback it is that our statesmen and officials have not gone abroad more. It is constantly a subject of comment on the part of Canadians that so few British officials have an actual first-hand acquaintance with the countries with which their work is concerned, as well as that they are so inaccessible compared with what is the case in the Dominion.

Mr. Herbert Samuel set a good example to his Cabinet colleagues two or three years ago by making a tour of Canada. It is only a pity it was not followed. Fortunately we have now a Canadian-born Secretary for the Colonies; but a greater familiarity with the Empire is desirable at all times on the part of our administrators. It was never more necessary than it is to-day, when we are in the midst of a world-wide upheaval, and on the eve of great Imperial developments.

Confidence in Canada's Future.

Readers of *Canada*—particularly those who are financially interested in the Dominion—will note with special interest and satisfaction the utterances of two of Canada's great railway magnates contained in this issue. Both Mr. Smithers and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy are full of confidence in the immediate future of the Dominion. The record crop on the one hand, and the munitions orders on the other, have placed the farmer, the manufacturer, and the artisan on a firm basis, and their influence will inevitably be both widespread and far-reaching. Mr. Smithers, while unwilling to prophesy far ahead, regards good conditions as at least assured for the next two years. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, on his part, predicts "a great future" for Canada after the war.

The remarks of the President of the C.P.R. on the provision of the necessary new capital for the Dominion's development only serve to emphasise the greatness of his confidence. The stress he lays on the desirability of preserving Canadian security and credit is well timed, and it may be hoped that this advice and his exhortation not to delay in formulating a scheme of settlement will receive the attention they deserve. If, as he suggests, Canada will have to look to the United States rather than to the Mother Country for her necessary capital after the war, then it is all the more imperative that she should receive a fresh influx of sturdy British stock.

* * *

Empire Manufacturers and German Competitors.

It is satisfactory to notice that the enterprising action which Canadian manufacturers are taking in view of the changed trade conditions which the war is effecting is about to be followed by leading British firms. The meeting at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel last week of fifty heads of firms representing a variety of trades which have greatly developed since the elimination of German competition, has resulted in the foundation of a British Manufacturers' Association, which, we trust, will closely co-operate with the "Export Association of Canada," the objects of which were fully set out in *Canada* on December 4, and which is in immediate co-operation with the long-established "Canadian Manufacturers' Association."

The knotty problem, of course, is how to adopt measures which will tend to eliminate, or at least to handicap, German competition after the war, without introducing the question of tariffs to such a degree as to compel these Manufacturers' Associations to become creatures of a political party. At the meeting last week it was stated the British Manufacturers' Association would be conducted, on purely business lines, and have no connection with any political party. Hitherto in Canada, as in Britain, tariff questions have been the backbone of party antagonisms. Probably the lessons of the war will strengthen the hands of those who seek to reconcile the out-and-out Free Trader to meet the ultra-Protectionist in some such common action as may promote "Fair" Trade, and in particular develop into Imperial commercial intercourse.

* * *

The Admiralty and Canadian Coal.

The announcement made through Mr. John Howard, the Agent-General for Nova Scotia, that the Admiralty have at last authorised a test of "washed nut coal" mined in that Province to be made "for fleet purposes locally," is one more of several gratifying evidences that the war will have the effect of causing more careful investigation as to the extent to which some important resources of the Empire may be utilised.

In a publication issued by the Department of Mines at Ottawa this year, edited by Mr. D. B. Dowling, we note that the coal reserves of the Empire are estimated at 1,539,652 million tons, of which the Canadian total is given as 1,234,269 million tons. For Great Britain and Ireland the total in reserve is put at only 189,533 million tons. Of the gross total, however, 986,344 million tons are attributed to "sub-bituminous coals, brown coals, and lignite." Of course, it is the Empire resources in anthracite and bituminous coal which really demands attention. As regards anthracite, the total Empire resources are put at 25,838 million tons, of which Britain is credited with 11,359 million tons, South Africa 11,660, and Canada

2,158. Of bituminous coal the totals recorded are 717,005 million tons, of which Britain is credited with 178,176 million tons, Canada with 283,661, Australia with 132,250, India with 76,399, and South Africa with 44,540.

* * *

Nova Scotia's Position.

The immense importance of Halifax as a naval port has received additional proof during this war, and up to the present Nova Scotia has been the principal source of coal production. In 1913, out of a total production for all Canada of 11,115,089 tons, Nova Scotia accounted for 7,972,727 tons, the figures having steadily increased from 6,652,539 tons in 1908. Next to Nova Scotia, the greatest coal production is in Alberta, which gave in 1913 4,144,377 tons, British Columbia coming next with 2,714,449 tons. We trust the tests which the Admiralty are about to make will be exhaustive, for it is needless to point out the immense saving which would be made if suitable steam coal can be supplied direct to the ships at Halifax from one or other of the big coal fields of Nova Scotia. Considering the growing strategic importance of the Pacific ports of Canada, the Admiralty tests might well be extended to coals mined in British Columbia and Alberta.

* * *

Temperance Legislation.

The recent action taken for the further repression of the sale and consumption of alcohol in the London area and elsewhere is being closely followed in Canada. Prohibition has been a very live topic in all the Canadian Provinces for some years past, and the Prairie Provinces have now taken the matter very seriously in hand. The recent legislation in the Mother Country was not really directed against bars and public-houses so much as it was against working men's clubs and night clubs. The former clubs had become such a nuisance that strong measures were needed to grapple with it. There are many so-called clubs which are really nothing more than drinking resorts. Some of them have a membership of 5,000, who pay a purely nominal subscription, merely in order to obtain drinks on week-days after the public bars are closed and all day on Sundays. It was necessary that these resorts should be put down, hence the drastic legislation which affects even the oldest London social clubs, as the authorities have found it impossible to make exemptions. If anyone wants to regale his friends with alcoholic liquor within the London area outside of his own house, the only legal way of doing so now is to give the dinner in a temperance hotel to which he has beforehand had the drinks sent, since on unlicensed premises the restrictions do not apply.

* * *

In Canada and Newfoundland.

At the same time, there is evidence that the attitude of the Canadian Provinces is being watched in the Mother Country, even by "the man in the street." A correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald*, who suggests that the business of refreshment catering should be separated from that of the liquor merchant, calls attention to the way in which the problem has been studied from this angle and solved in Alberta and Saskatchewan. "I admire the grasp of those statesmen in Western Canada," he says. "It was fine insight to term the liquor store a dispensary, and to run it as such, with checks against abuse. There is nothing to hinder all this being done here and now by the State guaranteeing interest on the capital of the licence-holders."

We have already commented upon the result of the Prohibition referendum in Newfoundland. The final figures have been received by this week's mail, and they show how decided is the stand public opinion has taken in the Island Colony. The votes cast for Prohibition numbered 24,965; against, 5,348—majority, 19,617. The requisite majority of 40 per cent., therefore, was easily obtained. Of the eighteen districts of the Island only two, Ferryland and Placentia, showed an adverse majority, while eleven recorded the necessary 40 per cent. vote. After December 31, 1916, therefore, Newfoundland will be an out-and-out "dry" Colony.

Owing to the incidence of the Christmas Holiday, "Canada" will next week be published on Wednesday instead of Thursday as usual.

CANADIANS AT THE FRONT: A DAILY CABLE—FROM CANADA.

THE Minister of Militia, an Ottawa telegram states, has arranged for the cabling daily of a synopsis of Canadian news for publication at the front for the benefit of Canadian soldiers. Arrangements have also been made to provide Canadians in England with a weekly ration of fish from Canada.

THE DUKE'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE.

The Duke of Connaught sends the following message to the Canadian soldiers:—

"Please convey to all the Canadian troops, in the Dominion and overseas, my very best wishes for Christmas. In doing so I wish to congratulate them on the splendid manner in which they have come forward for the defence of the Dominion and the Empire, and I feel sure that when called to the front they will worthily maintain the traditions of those who preceded them overseas."

— ** —

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT.

"A Little Devilment"

"I must tell you how I got 'wounded' one night in the boot," writes Pte. Herbert Sutcliffe, of the 4th Battalion, to his father in Warley, Yorkshire. "The Sergeant-Major and I had been



CANADIANS BEHIND THE FIRING-LINE, SHOWING DUG-OUTS.

crawling about during the day, taking stock of the enemy's wire defences, etc., and at night the idea was conceived of putting up a little devilment for Fritz's diversion. We had a 100-pound shell which had come over and failed to 'go off.' The idea was to take this over and explode it in the German wire. So the corporal and myself started out, carrying the shell in turns.

Missed the Trail.

"I had my pockets stuffed with gun-cotton and a two minutes' fuse with which to 'set her off.' We had arranged to join the sergeant-major at our gun-pit in front, but somehow missed our trail, and, in the darkness, marched unwittingly towards the German lines, and were looking for the S.M. in the enemies' wire, thinking we were in our own. I was hugging that old shell when they spotted us and opened fire. Still thinking we were in our own lines, and that there was some mistake, I stood like a fool with that shell in my arms, and howled anathemas at those marksmen, but without effect, except that they got more reckless with their ammunition. So I dropped the shell and lay down flat, a precaution the corporal had already taken. They knocked the dirt over us, and one bullet cut a furrow along the heel of my right boot, making the foot quite numb. With that slight casualty we escaped, and crawled into the nearest shell-hole. They seemed genuinely alarmed, for they opened up rapid fire all along the line. We, in the security of our hole, could afford to grin, but, still, we were baulked in our scheme.

A signal had been arranged in case anything went amiss—two star-shells sent up in rapid succession. These went up in due time and gave us our direction, aided by a stentorian yell from the S.M. and the whistling of 'We Have a Navy' by others of the bombers. We were not long in getting out of the danger-zone and behind our own parapet. Such incidents vary the monotony of long waiting and watching, and although there is always an element of danger in the firing-line, one sometimes suffers from ennui."

Flooded Dug-outs.

"The weather of late has been awful, and I have not been able to dry myself for over a week," writes Signaller A. H. Barltrop, 14th Battalion (1st Royal Montreal Regt.), to his parents in London. "The weather is quite cold—sharp frosts every night. We are in the trenches again after four days as Brigade Reserve, but I would sooner be here, as we have more opportunities of keeping warm. On our last trip here we had a 'glorious' time. We had had rain for two days. It cleared up one afternoon, and after drawing rations I went into Brigade Relay Station (Signals) for a game of bridge. About half an hour after dawn came rain and hail, and continued for another half an hour. Two men passed outside where I was, and I heard one say, 'You go and get dry, Mike, while I beat Barl

up.' He came in, and said, 'The water is just up to your bunk' (about 18 inches off the floor). I went outside to our dug-out. A dam had been built round all headquarters dug-outs except ours and the dressing station. The dug-outs had been built in the bank of an old moat, which must have been dry these many years, but which fills up, as I suppose, every fall with the heavy rains. I went over the dam, and dropped in water half-way up my legs; and it was the same in our dug-out, the water being level with my bunk. The other two men who slept in the dug-out had built a dam round the door to stop more water coming in. I baled out what I could, and went to get a pump.

Laughing all t'e Time.

"The three of us worked hard, and by 1 a.m. we had the dug-out all in order again, and I was laughing all the time, as Mike, who is an Irishman, refuses to let anything damp his spirits. I remember, when he was carrying two full sand-bags to further dam the dug-out, he tripped over his cape and entirely disappeared under the water, stopped pumping, and then in the moonlight, out of the ice-covered water, I saw a broad, smiling face slowly appear, which said, 'Your King and Country Need You.' That night we all slept in the top bunks (the dug-out was made for six), which were about 1½ feet off the roof. At 5 a.m. we all woke together with a cold, wet feeling. The water was up level with our bunks, and only 4 inches from the top of the door. We then argued as to who should go out and make a hole in the roof for the others to get out, and while we argued the water rose. At last one went. He dropped with a shiver, and dived through the door. The water was rising fast, and the roof was stout, and the remaining two of us began to think we should drown if we stayed, so we gathered everything we could grab and put a small pile under the small hole we could see in the roof, which was being made larger by the other man. Then we took our plunge, and, believe me, I don't want another like

The Editor of "Canada" will be pleased to receive for publication letters or extracts from letters written from the front by Canadian Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men.

it. I put all my clothes on, then dived through the door. We saved all we could through the hole in the roof, one man holding a candle, till too many German bullets came over. It then started to rain again, and all the talking was done by Mike, who said in a kind of mutter, 'Your King and Country Need You.'

Plucky Newfoundlanders.

"The two chief pests out here are the flies by day and the vermin by night," writes Corporal C. F. Garland, of the 1st Newfoundland Regiment, from the Dardanelles. "Our men were complimented for their coolness under fire. When we were up in the trenches we used to have listening patrols, covering parties and men working in the front of our trenches every night. You could hear 'Johnny Turk' talking quite plain. Johnny has geese, hens and dogs in his trenches, and when the dogs are not howling the geese and hens are kicking up a noise at night. Evidently Mr. Turk fares sumptuously by way of bill of fare. It's quite cold out here in the night time, and some days also. The people of Newfoundland won't be astray if they send out some winter clothing, such as top shirts, socks and underclothing. It is a hard place out here to get anything new, and the most of us have on the same clothing that we landed in a month ago. We left our kit bags with all our clothing, etc., on the beach when we landed, and we haven't been able to get down to them since.

"When we were up in the trenches I saw four of our chaps do a plucky thing. There was a dead soldier out in front of our trench who was killed over a month or more ago. The four chaps crawled out in the daytime and dug a hole and buried him. They took his identification disc and pay book, etc., off him. He turned out to be Sergeant Goulden, of the Norfolks. The men made a plain wooden cross with his name, etc., on it, and placed it over the grave of the dead hero."

Sad Relics of Past Struggles.

"The Germans have been busier with their guns lately, and have done us a little damage," writes a former member of the Emigration Staff, "but it is surprising how little harm is done considering the enormous number of shells bursting. Many narrow escapes take place daily, but these only add zest to the job, and make us all the more keen to get our own back. The trenches now are horrible, and the rain washes footing away and causes bad smells, and the bodies of our friends lying in the open 25 yards from trench, and which are unable to be moved by either side do not add to refreshing odour of the breezes. These sad relics of past struggles have been there over a month. Going to the trenches and in the trenches the mud is over knee-deep, and many a man has to be pulled out of it on his way to and in them. Once in the trenches it is comparatively safe—the majority of casualties occur in reaching the entrances, as the enemy know the roads and approaches, and shell them continually, and they know when reliefs are coming."

Under Shrapnel and Machine-Gun Fire.

"We have been under very heavy shell fire for the past four days," writes a member of the London staff of the Bank of Montreal, "and last night two other fellows and myself got over our parapet (we are in the front line) to go out to our listening post, and we had only got into our wire entanglement when they threw up flares (our artillery having started to throw a tremendous amount of shrapnel and high explosives into their front line about ten minutes previous to our going out). Then they opened up with machine-gun fire on our trench and we dropped and got as close to the earth as possible. Just then they started to shell us and we three got hit by about the first shrapnel shell. One of us was hit pretty badly. He was about ten feet behind me. The other fellow and myself are O.K., and will be back with our regiment in a couple of days."

ENTERTAINING OVERSEAS SOLDIERS.

At the instigation of the *Daily Telegraph*, the Y.M.C.A. has taken up the matter of the entertainment of "stray" Overseas soldiers on Christmas Day, and a committee has been appointed, with Mr. Robert McCann, Secretary of the Army and Navy Department, in charge. Offers of help may be addressed to him at the headquarters of the Y.M.C.A., in Tottenham Court Road, and to the *Daily Telegraph*, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Canadian Red Cross Society is grateful for numerous letters offering hospitality to Canadian officers and soldiers for the Christmas and New Year holidays. Unfortunately except in a few special cases it has been found impossible to make arrangements in advance for these offers to be accepted, while in the case of soldiers in convalescent hospitals it has been decided that they shall be specially entertained within the buildings on Christmas Day.

Over 1,500 passengers arrived from St. John, N.B., on Tuesday by the Allan R.M.S. *Caracan*, most of them being the wives and families of soldiers on active service with the Canadian forces in Europe.

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Killed.

MacKay, Lieut. D. R., 4th Mounted Rifles.

Oakes, Capt. H. K., 3rd Mounted Rifles.

Died of Wounds.

Evans, Lieut. A. J. L., 3rd Batt. (Toronto).

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, believed Died, now Reported Killed.

Whitehead, Capt. L. W., 13th Infantry (5th Royal Highlanders).

Wounded.

Davis, Capt. D. C., Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians).

Kingsford, Maj. W. R., Royal Dragoons.

Power, Lieut. C. G., 3rd Infantry (Toronto Regt.).

Sifton, Lieut. W. V., 2nd Mounted Rifles Brig. Headquarters.

Capt. H. K. Oakes (killed) belonged to the 21st Alberta Hussars, Medicine Hat.

Major W. R. Kingsford (bullet wound in thigh) is at the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet; Lieut. C. G. Power, formerly of the 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec (wounded in arm, legs and back), at 50, Weymouth Street, London, W.; Lieut. W. V. Sifton (shell wound to eyes and burns on face; now off "dangerous" list), at No. 1, Stationary Hospital, Boulogne.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Lieut. F. M. Badham.

Lieut. Francis Molyneux Badham, R.N.V.R., *Coltingwood* Division, R.N.D., who is now officially reported killed on June 4, came over from Canada at the beginning of the war and went to the Dardanelles in May.

Lieut. F. Fyshe.

Lieut. Francis Fyshe, 7th Battery, 2nd Brigade, C.F.A., whose death on November 27 was announced in last week's *Canada*, was the youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fyshe, of Montreal, and was 20 years of age. His father was for many years General Manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada.

Second Lieut. G. Glanfield.

Second Lieut. Gordon Glanfield, 9th Norfolk Regiment, killed by a shell in France on November 11, while inspecting his machine gun, was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Glanfield, of Great Yarmouth and Oulton Broad. He came home from Canada after the war had broken out, and proceeded to France in August. He was 23 years of age.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Lieut. Galt, son of Mr. John Galt, President of the Union Bank of Canada, is reported wounded and prisoner of war.

The Hon. Francis Egerton Grosvenor, 29th Batt., who was wounded in the back and face, is now making favourable progress towards recovery. He is the second surviving son of the present Lord Ebury, and brother-in-law of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Wimborne. When war broke out he was settled at Atalanta Rancho, in the Kamloops district of British Columbia.

Second Lieut. W. D. Clayton, 3rd Yorkshire Regiment, attached 2nd, reported wounded under date December 3, was formerly an officer in the Sexton Village Company of the 12th York (Ontario) Rangers.

NEWFOUNDLAND CASUALTIES.

Killed.—Hydes, 1095 J.

Previously Reported Wounded, now Reported Died of Wounds.—Somerton, 1342 F. C.

Wounded.—Le Messurier, 62 P.; O'Toole, 365 Corpl. F.

FALL INTO LINE.

A Recruiting Song.

Fall into line! Fall into line!

March with the men who are loyal and true;

Valiant and free, fearless and fine.

Guarding the banner of red, white, and blue.

Fall into line, boys! fall into line!

Mustering in night for the splendid review,

Armoured with faith—your orders divine,

Show all the world how to fall into line!

Fall into line! Fall into line!

Shoulder your arms and your courage renew;

Makes good the loss never repine;

Britain entrusteth her honour to you.

Fall into line, boys! fall into line!

Fill up the ranks, the Great Purpose pursue,

And the Right, your signal and sign.

Answer the call, boys, and fall into line!

Victoria, B.C.

BLANCHE E. HOLT MURISON.

IN THE HANDS OF THE GERMANS.

Experiences of Canadian Soldiers Who Have Been Prisoners of War.

AS stated in last week's *Canada*, half-a-dozen Canadians were included in the party of prisoners of war who returned to London from Germany on December 7. They are at the Queen Alexandra Military Extension Hospital, Millbank, London, S.W.

They are: 10008 A. H. Bullick, 3rd Batt. (Toronto Regt.); 15597 D. Robertson, 7th Batt. (1st B.C. Regt.); 1322 L. D. Cardy and 917 T. V. Weir, 8th Batt. (90th Winnipeg Rifles); 24,070 G. W. Hincks, 13th Batt.; and 29112 F. Long, 16th Batt. (Canadian Scottish).

Pte. George Hincks (Montreal), 13th Batt. (Machine-Gun Section), was laid low with bayonet wounds and a bullet in his left leg in the second battle of Ypres, which commenced on April 22. For two days he lay exposed to heavy firing, and was then picked up by the enemy. "When they learned we were Canadians," he said, "they showed special interest. They told us they had heard about the Contingent from Canada, and had been longing to see us, but they had not anticipated such a warm time. They were Saxons, and I must admit splendid fighters. They carried me off to a dressing-station at Roulers, where the most meagre attention was given to my wounds, then we went on to Siegburg, where proper surgical treatment was

After Corporal Long fell wounded in the charge at St. Julien with a bullet through his right leg, another in his left heel, and a third in his stomach, he lay there without being able to move for five whole days. He had nothing at all in the way of food, and he says that during all that time he did not feel to want anything to eat. Neither did he have any water, except the drizzling rain which fell almost incessantly.

"How was it that the Germans did not find you earlier?" asked the representative of *Canada*.

"Well, you see," said Long, with a laugh, "whenever the Germans came close I was 'not living.' It was one night when they found me. They caught me lighting a cigarette. That gave the game away. They took me to their first line trenches for a day, then back of the lines, where they put a splint on my wounded leg, and then they sent me to Roulers, where I stayed two months before going on to Paderborn, in Westphalia."

One of the men of the 16th Battalion whom Long left still a prisoner was Private P. Robinson (formerly of the Gordons), who was wounded in the heel. "But he's too well to have any chance of being sent back as an exchanged prisoner," said Long, who also mentioned that Privates Schlemor, R. Irving, and J. Anderson, all of the 13th Battalion, were there.



A GROUP OF PRISONERS AT COLOGNE: IT INCLUDES BRITISH, CANADIAN, INDIAN, FRENCH, BELGIAN, RUSSIAN, AND ITALIAN SOLDIERS.

given. From there we were transferred to a prisoners' hospital at Cologne."

Hincks' recollections of Cologne were not pleasant. The food, he said, was insufficient both in quality and quantity. "If a man is almost dying," he said, "he may get a bit of *Schinken* (ham), or perhaps a morsel of cheese an inch long and an eighth of an inch in thickness. This would be served with a piece of bread lightly smeared over with oil. To smoke was *verboten*, except in the yard, which, of course, meant that the men unable to get out of bed could not solace themselves with the weed. If we hadn't got parcels from the Canadian Red Cross," he added, "some of us would hardly be alive to tell the tale."

Asked what other Canadians were left behind in the Cologne hospital, Pte. Hincks mentioned the following:—Jack Harrison, Douglas Wells (Bank of Montreal), Corpl. J. H. Githero; and in the Stendhal camp were Pte. Herber (who is acting as camp dentist), Corpl. Bob Watt, Pte. Grimwood. All these were 13th Battalion men who were knocked out at Ypres.

Lay Five Days in the Open.

The experiences of Lance-Corpl. Long at Paderborn were rather happier. He asserted that the food was good, and that the men there were fairly happy and looked well. The arrival home was all the sweeter to him because he was disappointed two months ago. That time he got to Aix-la-Chapelle, where the medical examination is made, and was turned back because he had a sore throat. The Germans are evidently most careful to see that a British soldier is really rendered *hors de combat* before they pass him through, and there are many disappointments at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Lance-Corporal Long, who comes from Peterboro', Ontario, and who belongs to the 16th Battalion (Canadian Scottish), has lost his right leg below the knee. He was sitting smoking a cigarette out of a box a lady from the Canadian Red Cross had given him a few minutes before.

Private David Robertson, of the 7th Battalion (1st B.C. Regiment), who has also lost his right leg, is still confined to his bed, his face and very thin hands, white as a sheet, caused by the great amount of blood he lost while lying wounded with a bullet in his leg on the St. Julien battle ground. From the time he fell on the Saturday afternoon until the Monday night he lay there helpless. All the time the Germans were passing and repassing the scene of the recent fighting, "but they took no notice at all of me," said Robertson. "I suppose they thought I was dead." The next morning, when half-conscious, he was aware that he was being moved, and the next he knew he was in the German trench. Although they could unquestionably see that he was in danger of bleeding to death, nothing at all was done by the Germans in the way of attending to his wound until about a week after he had been taken into their field hospital. Day after day and night after night he lay there neglected and without attention of any kind, the Germans not even attempting, all this time, to do as much—or as little—as to dress the wound. "I suppose," said Robertson, with a wan smile, "it was because they were all so very busy."

A Paper for American Consumption.

In this field hospital his leg was amputated, and he remained there close on two months, afterwards being sent to Terront Hospital for another similar period before he went to Roulers, where he was kept in the Landwehr camp hospital. The food, he said, was good. "We had water-sop, herrings (raw), coffee, and black bread, with a small piece of meat (he indicated with his finger a four-inch surface) once a day. And then once a week we had white bread and biscuits from the French Red Cross. There was, of course, nothing to do, and little to read. The only reading matter in English we could get was the *Continental Times*. It's a paper the Germans publish, giving their own one-sided views, and says on it that it is published for Americans

on the Continent. That was the only means we had of finding out what was happening."

From this hospital Robertson was carried to the train waiting to convey the prisoners to Aix-la-Chapelle, on the way to Holland and England. When two Canadian prisoners among those to be exchanged reached Aix, he said, it was only to find themselves, just when they were filled with hopes of early freedom, sent back to their captivity. "The reason given for their not being able to go on," he suggested, "was that they were not well enough to travel, but I think the real reason for it was because the Germans were ashamed to let them go. They were in such bad shape."

A Camp with a Bad Reputation.

Lying in bed, looking very emaciated, was Pte. Alexander Bullick (Toronto), 3rd Battalion. The fare of black bread, thin vegetable soup, boiled barley, and wretched coffee had wrought havoc with his weakened frame, already damaged by a paralysed leg. Pte. Bullick was at the Limburg camp, which has one of the worst reputations. He had never received a parcel, but just on the eve of leaving was informed by the Red Cross that one was on its way to him.

Also from Limburg was Pte. L. D. Cardy (Port Arthur), 8th Batt., who had lost a leg after being hit in the thigh with an explosive bullet at Ypres. He had spent some time in various field hospitals in Belgium. In one of them, he said, there was a half-breed German nigger doctor who took a delight in extracting bones or pieces of bone (always from enemy patients) with wire tweezers. He had so operated upon him, and caused him excruciating pain.

The general impression obtained from conversing with these men was that not only do the Germans neglect them from the physical point of view at a time when humanity dictates they should be well cared for, but they seem to study the niceties of mental torture by impressing upon their prisoners the fact that they are in captivity. The tone of one or two gave rise to the suspicion that they had been either threatened or persuaded into promising not to say anything detrimental to their guards after being liberated.

CANADIAN OFFICER'S ESCAPE.

Major P. Anderson's Experiences.

The following letter from Major P. Anderson, late 3rd Battalion, C.E.F., now 9th Reserve Battalion, to a friend in Newfoundland, appears in the *St. John's Free Press*:-

"You will be very much surprised to hear from me from London. And I don't suppose you think anyone can get leave from gaol to visit friends. Well, as a matter of fact, I have escaped from the Prison Camp. It took me three and a half weeks to reach London, and I had some experiences.

"I not only escaped, but I did it in uniform. I was only seven miles from Austria, that means that I had to travel through the most of Germany from end to end, and I travelled right into the middle of Denmark. There I got civilian clothes to come here with. It was the same uniform I wore in the battle of Ypres. It has a few bullet holes in it and getting worn somewhat travelling through the Kaiser's forest preserves, etc., at night. I did not travel at first at all in the daytime; the reason is I am so awfully bashful meeting strangers. I did not walk on the roads because as I did not pay taxes in Germany I was too honest to use their — old roads, and I didn't care to meet anybody anyhow.

"They advertised all over for me. In fact I was the most popular man in Germany. They all wanted to meet me. Fancy 72 million people wanting to shake hands with you all at once, and me so bashful that I did not even walk on their roads, and stayed in the heavy forests or some hayloft in the daytime. If that is not modesty I don't know what is.

"Well, I made good anyhow. I came here and reported to the War Office. They seemed to like me all right. Of course, I did not travel through Deutschland with my eyes shut. I was through Denmark, Sweden, and Norway also. A regular excursion! Well, I had an experience I would not have missed for millions; something like you read of in the *Wide World*, only mine was the real article. I expect to go to the front again in the near future, as soon as I can get a command or appointment.

"We were treated very well in the Prison Camp, but it was no doubt the best one in Germany. I must be careful they don't get me again, because I am sure they don't like me now. Old England feels pretty good under my feet once more."

Major Anderson was received by King George at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday of last week, and by Queen Alexandra at Marlborough House on Thursday.

THE PAY AND RECORD OFFICE.

Farewell to Colonel W. R. Ward.

Colonel W. R. Ward, Director of Pay and Record Services, Canadian Contingents (who sailed last Monday by the s.s. *Rotterdam* for Canada), reviewed the arrival of the little band under his care in October, 1914, at a farewell dinner of the officers on the staff of the Canadian Pay and Record Office at Westminster, held on Wednesday, December 8, at the Windsor Hotel, under the chairmanship of Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Ross, Chief Paymaster.

When it was decided, said Colonel Ward, to send a contingent to Europe, it was considered quite a feasible thing that one man should be able to conduct the whole of the duties comprised and implied in the title of "Chief Paymaster and Officer i/c Records," and he laughingly admitted that he, having been chosen for the post because there was no one else fool enough to take it on, felt, right up to the point of sailing on September 23, with the amazing Armada of *Franconians*, carrying 33,000 troops, that really it was not utterly impracticable, and he wasn't the only fool in thinking so—at the time. But on reaching London, to have to search for an office, and then to find over 3,000 letters awaiting his attention, followed by others at the rate of 1,000 per day, made him begin to realise that this was "some" job, and to plan, organise, and train officers and regimental and civilian staffs in the duties involved in his dual capacity needed "some" talent, especially when on one occasion (about 3 a.m.) he was rudely disturbed while snatching a brief respite in sleep, to find that "a bunch of the boys had broken bounds and had to be put in the jug" until daylight!

Growth of the Organisation.

How the organisation has grown like a colony of bees—from two small rooms, a packing-case, and a boy to a clerical staff of over 1,000 strong, housed in several buildings, and the "dual" task, at first understood by Colonel Ward as "one man's job," become separated into two distinctive departments, "Pay" and "Records"—the latter in charge of Lieut.-Col. H. Kemmis Betty—sounded like romance, especially when elaborated by Col. H. Shanley (now Paymaster, Overseas Base), Major Emile Gagnon (Headquarters Paymaster, Shorncliffe), Captain C. Warne Ward (Paymaster, Canadian Troops, Aldershot Command), and Major J. L. Regan (Assistant Chief Paymaster), who were with Colonel Ward from the first. They each spoke in terms of strong regard for their "Chief," expressing what was in the minds of most, if not all, of those present—a deep appreciation of the colonel's organising ability, his unruffled and always courteous treatment of the staff of all ranks, as well as often harassing visitors, his genial air that enabled him to shoulder arduous duties and yet keep smiling, and endorsed his sincere desire that he would be permitted to return to London to see the fruition of his work.

Loyalty and Support.

In closing his remarks, Colonel Ward expressed his thanks to all present for their kindness to him that evening, and for their loyalty and support to himself during the year or so past, which he desired should be extended to the recently-appointed Chief Paymaster and the Officer i/c Records.

Only those who know can have the slightest insight into the enormous amount of detail work involved in Colonel Ward's work, but this he undertook so satisfactorily and successfully as to win tributes of admiration and approval from the highest authorities in the respective branches concerned of the British War Office. For instance, on one occasion, General Brax, Paymaster-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force in France, expressed himself to Colonel Ward as "surprised to find things working so smoothly; he hardly knew there were any Canadians around."

The Militia Department has accepted the offer of a hospital for active service from Laval University.

As and from December 22, the offices of the Agent-General for British Columbia will be at British Columbia House, 1 and 3, Regent-street, London, S.W.

It is officially announced (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*) that the Canadian Government will introduce, at a morning Session, a Bill for the extension of the life of Parliament for one year, the measure being identical with the British Bill. It will be the first Bill introduced when the House is called, and no other business will be taken up until the measure is passed. If the Liberal Party oppose the measure, there will be an appeal to the country.

SNAPSHOTS of any incidents or occurrences in the daily life of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, either at work, or play, or on active service, are of great interest to readers of "Canada." We shall be pleased to develop films free of cost, and will carefully return films and prints to the senders.

THE CANADIAN FORCES IN ENGLAND.

The 5th Canadian Field Artillery Brigade and Ammunition Column. *By William Blayney.*

THE 5th, 6th (Howitzer), and 7th Brigades of Canadian Field Artillery are now in training at Shorncliffe as Divisional Artillery in the command of Brig.-General E. W. B. Morrison, D.S.O., lately in command of the 1st Canadian Artillery Brigade in France. General Morrison's Headquarters Staff is constituted as follows: Brigade Major, Major C. F. Constantine (late Brigade Major, 1st Divisional Artillery Headquarters); Staff Captains, Captain W. G. Beeman (Royal Canadian Artillery), and Captain C. S. Hanson (late Brigade Staff, 2nd C.F.A. Brigade, C.E.F.); A.D.C., Lieut. C. S. Craig (late 3rd C.F.A. Brigade, C.E.F.).

In Ottawa General Morrison is Director of Artillery in the Department of Militia and Defence. He served through the South African War with the Royal Canadian Field Artillery, and was mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.S.O. and the Queen's Medal with three clasps. Like General Morrison, Major Constantine came to England with the First Contingent and was in France with the 1st Divisional Artillery Headquarters until late in the summer, when he was transferred to the Divisional Artillery at Shorncliffe. He holds the Imperial Gunners Staff Course Certificate, has been a commissioned officer of the Royal Canadian Artillery since June, 1905, and immediately prior to the war was a Gunners Instructor at Kingston, Ont. Captain Beeman was Gunners Instructor at Halifax, N.S. He also holds the Imperial Gunners Staff Course Certificate, and has held a commission in the Royal Canadian Artillery for the last 10½ years. Like Major Constantine and Captain Beeman, Captain Hanson is a graduate of the Royal

(C.A.M.C., Winnipeg); Paymaster, Captain M. W. Turner; Veterinary Officer, Captain B. R. Poole (C.A.V.C., Regina); Dental Officer, Captain C. H. Moore (C.A.D.C., Winnipeg).

17th BATTERY.—Officer Commanding, Major J. F. Buckley; Lieut. J. M. Macdonnell (9th Battery, Toronto; late 3rd Artillery Brigade, C.E.F.); Lieut. W. Landry; Lieut. S. Robson; Lieut. H. D. Fripp (attached for instruction).

18th BATTERY.—Officer Commanding, Major G. H. Marsh (26th Independent Battery, Regina); Captain J. Grindey; Lieut. A. W. W. Ker (late 1st Divisional Artillery, C.E.F.); Lieut. E. B. P. Armour (9th Mississauga Horse, Toronto, late 3rd Artillery Brigade, C.E.F.); Lieut. A. J. Brice.

19th BATTERY.—Officer Commanding, Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Carruthers; Captain A. F. Culver; Lieut. E. F. B. Reddy; Lieut. T. H. O'Brien; Lieut. F. G. Morse.

20th BATTERY.—Officer Commanding, Major A. Ripley (25th Independent Battery, Lethbridge); Captain F. H. H. Mewburn (25th Battery, Lethbridge); Lieut. R. Burnett; Lieut. R. P. Bawden; Lieut. S. G. Freeborn.

BRIGADE AMMUNITION COLUMN.—Officer Commanding, Captain J. Dixon (13th Independent Battery, Winnipeg); Lieut. R. F. Craig; Lieut. H. R. Dillon; Lieut. D. A. Kittermaster (late Reserve Artillery Brigade, C.T.D.).

Colonel Dodds came to England with the 1st Artillery Brigade of the First Contingent fourteen months ago, and has been at the front since last February. He has passed the Militia Staff Course, and is a prominent resident of Montreal. He was formerly adjutant of the 5th Montreal Royal Highlanders. Colonel Carruthers is a member of the firm of James



TYPES OF MACHINE GUN IN USE FOR TRAINING PURPOSES AT THE C.O.M.G.S.

Left to right: Maxim, Vickers, Colt (wheeled tripod), Colt (Colt tripod), Colt (wheeled tripod), Lewis, and a wooden dummy.—(Photo by J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.)

Military College, Kingston. Prior to joining the Canadian Expeditionary Force he was Adjutant of the 6th Brigade C.F.A., Montreal. He came to England with the First Contingent as Staff Captain of the 2nd C.F.A. Brigade, and was transferred to his present appointment from the front. Lieut. Craig, as an officer of the 9th Battery, 3rd C.F.A. Brigade, also came to England with the First Contingent, and after serving at the front and being wounded, was transferred to the Divisional Artillery Headquarters at Shorncliffe. He holds the Canadian School of Musketry Certificate, and has been a commissioned officer of the 14th (Midland) Battery, of Cobourg, Ont., for more than four years.

Composition of the Brigade.

The 5th Field Artillery Brigade is made up of the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th Batteries and the Brigade Ammunition Column. The 17th Battery was mobilised at Winnipeg on November 7 of last year, and was recruited mainly from the 13th (Winnipeg) Independent Battery, C.F.A. On the same date the 18th Battery was mobilised at Regina, and recruited from the 26th Independent Battery, C.F.A., and on December 4 the 19th Battery was recruited and mobilised at Winnipeg, and the 20th Battery at Lethbridge. At this time also the Brigade Ammunition Column was recruited and mobilised at Winnipeg. After training separately at their own centres during the winter months the batteries came together at Sewell Camp, Manitoba, in the early summer for brigade training under Lieut.-Colonel J. J. O. Ducharme.

The complete list of officers of the 5th Brigade now is as follows:—

BRIGADE STAFF.—Officer Commanding, Lieut.-Colonel W. O. H. Dodds (1st Grenadier Guards, Montreal; late 1st Artillery Brigade, C.E.F.); Adjutant, Captain S. M. Waldron (R.O., transferred from R.M.C., Kingston); Orderly Officer, Lieut. H. A. Buckley; Medical Officer, Captain A. R. Taylor

Carruthers and Co., Ltd., grain exporters, of Winnipeg, Montreal and New York, and a son of Mr. James Carruthers, of Winnipeg. He was born in Toronto, was in command of the 38th Battery, Winnipeg, and is Hon. Commander of the Winnipeg Highland Cadet Battalion.

Major Buckley was born in England, but has made his home in Winnipeg, where he is interested in insurance. Major Marsh, who was born in Guelph, Ont., obtained a commission in the 26th Battery, of Regina, soon after the battery was organised in 1910. Major Ripley was born at Oxford, N.S., and was given his captaincy in the 25th Battery, Lethbridge, in 1909.

A Former Treasurer of the R.M.C.

Captain Waldron graduated from the R.M.C., Kingston, in 1903, and was forthwith transferred to the Reserve of Officers with the rank of lieutenant. For a number of years he was Treasurer of the Royal Military College. When war broke out he was connected with financial business in Winnipeg. Captain Taylor is a Winnipeg medical practitioner. Captain Turner was born in Bedfordshire, and prior to joining the Canadian Expeditionary Force held an appointment in the Bank of Montreal at Winnipeg. Captain Poole, who was born in India, holds a Government appointment at Regina. Captain Moore is a dentist in Winnipeg.

Captain Grindey served through the South African War with the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, and, in addition to the Queen's Medal with clasps for that campaign, wears the King George Coronation Medal. He was born in Derbyshire, but for many years past has made his home in Winnipeg. Captain Culver is the well-known Winnipeg sculling champion who rowed in the Winnipeg Eight at Henley a few summers ago, and Captain Mewburn is a prominent Lethbridge business man. Captain Dixon was originally Second in Command of the 17th Battery.

He was born in England, but settled in Winnipeg, where he carries on a real estate business. He was through the South African campaign with the R.A.M.C., and wears the Queen's Medal.

Lieut. Buckley is a brother of Major Buckley, and comes from Calgary. Lieut. Reddy comes from Toronto. Lieut. Barnett was born in Montreal; Lieut. Craig at Brockville. Lieut. Landry is a son of Chief Justice Landry, and was born at Dorchester, N.B. His brother, Lieut. P. A. Landry, is in the 48th B.C. Reserve Battalion. Lieut. Robson was formerly in the Royal North-West Mounted Police, and fought in the South African War. He was born in Derbyshire, but has lived in Western Canada for several years. Lieut. Armour is a native of Toronto; Lieut. O'Brien, of Moncton, N.B.; Lieut. Bawdon, of Kingston, Ont.; Lieut. Dillon, of Kenilworth, Ont. Lieut. Brice was born at Ipswich, England, but is now in business in Winnipeg. Lieut. Morse is a son of one of the partners in the Miller-Morse Hardware Co., of Winnipeg.

Before leaving Western Canada for England, a draft of some 160 men was sent from the 5th Brigade to the Reserve Artillery Brigade at Shorncliffe as reinforcements. Most of these men have now been transferred to the 6th (Howitzer) Brigade at Shorncliffe as reinforcements. After spending some three months under canvas at Otterpool, the 5th Brigade was transferred to Napier Barracks, Shorncliffe, a week or two ago.

NOTES ON OFFICERS.

Captain H. P. Thompson, C.A.D.C., attached to No. 3 Field Ambulance, 1st Division, has returned to France after spending short leave in England.

Captain S. L. Bedson, F.O.T. GLEN HOBSE, is now attached



(Photo) [Private C. C. Treason, MEN OF THE 3RD UNIVERSITIES COMPANY, P.P.C.L.I., TAKING A REST AFTER TRENCH-DIGGING AT SHORNCLIFFE.]

to the Staff of the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, Shorncliffe, for duties in connection with regimental audits and the inspection of Quartermasters' stores.

The following officers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force left England for Canada towards the end of last week: Captain R. G. Mainer (100th Winnipeg Grenadiers; P.P.C.L.I.), on leave and duty; Captain R. M. Manahan (60th Rifles, Moose Jaw; 11th Reserve Battalion, attached for duty at the Canadian Base in France), on leave; Captain T. L. Arnott (Lord Strathcona's Horse), on duty; Captain D. W. Megaffin (12th York Rangers, Toronto; 4th Central Ontario Battalion), on leave; Captain W. H. Hedges (36th Peel Regiment, Brampton, Ont.; 20th Central Ontario Battalion), on leave; Captain A. G. Spencer (6th Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, Vancouver; 7th B.C. Battalion), on leave; Lieut. J. Powers (2nd Eastern Ontario Battalion), on leave; and Lieut. G. H. Bowen (2nd Battalion), on leave.

Major W. A. Howie (79th Cameron Highlanders, Winnipeg; 43rd Reserve Battalion, Shorncliffe), who went to Canada in October in charge of a discharged party of wounded and medically unfit soldiers, has returned to Shorncliffe, completing the round journey in 37 days, in which were included seven days' leave at his home in Winnipeg.

Captain P. M. Anderson (85th Saskatchewan Rifles, Regina;

FOLKESTONE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES RECOMMENDED BY "CANADA."

"Birchfields," CLIFTON CRESCENT, THE LEAS. Centrally situated in the most fashionable part of Folkestone. Comfortable and inexpensive. Popular with Canadian visitors. Tennis and croquet lawns.

11th Reserve Battalion, C.E.F.). Staff Captain to the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F., Shorncliffe, is due to return to duty from leave of absence in Canada shortly. Captain Anderson was married during his stay in Regina, and is bringing Mrs. Anderson back with him to Folkestone.

Major G. J. Ingram (7th Fusiliers, London, Ont.), who came to England last spring as third in command of the 18th (Western Ontario) Battalion, and has been Claims Officer for the 2nd Division in Flanders, has returned home to take command of a new battalion now being recruited in Middlesex County, Ontario.

Mrs. Coghill, wife of Captain Harry J. Coghill, of the Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe, late of the 1st (Western Ontario) Battalion, sailed for Canada on Friday by the *Metagama*, on a two months' visit to Owen Sound, Ontario.

Mrs. Kirkby, wife of Major T. T. Kirkby, D.A.A.G., Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F., Shorncliffe, with her little son, left Folkestone last week for a three months' visit to their home in Winnipeg, and will return to England in the early spring.

SING ME TO SLEEP.

(A Song of the 19th Battalion, C.E.F.)

*Sing me to sleep where bullets fall,
Let me forget the war and all;
Damp is my dug-out, cold my feet,
Nothing but bully beef and biscuit to eat.
Sing me to sleep where bombs explode
And shrapnel shells are à la mode;
Over the sandbags helmets you find,
Corpses in front of you, corpses behind.*

REFRAIN.

*Far, far from Ypres I long to be,
Where German snipers can't get at me;
Think of me crouching where the worms creep,
Waiting for someone to sing me to sleep.*

*Sing me to sleep in some old shed;
The rats are running around my head;
Stretched out on my waterproof,
Dodging the raindrops through the roof.
Sing me to sleep where camp fires glow,
Full of French bread and café à l'œuf,
Dreaming of home and nights in the West,
Somebody's overseas on my chest.*

REFRAIN.

*Far from the starlights I'd love to be,
Lights of old Hamilton I'd rather see;
Think of me crouching where the worms creep,
Waiting for someone to sing me to sleep.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

GWYNNE.—On December 9, at 47, Chester Square, London, S.W., the Hon. Mrs. Rupert Gwynne, a daughter.

LEE.—On December 8, at Montreal, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Warden Lee (née Macdonell), a daughter (Agnes Marjorie Grace).

SWEETLAND.—On November 30, at Victoria, B.C., the wife of E. Wilfrid Sweetland, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CALDWELL—GILLIES.—At Andrew's Church, Carleton Place, Ont., on November 11, by the Rev. J. J. Monds, M.A., Captain William Ronald Caldwell, 2nd Canadian Pioneer Battalion, C.E.F., youngest son of the late W. C. Caldwell, M.P.P., and of Mrs. Caldwell, of Laurier, to Edith Ross Gillies, only daughter of David Gillies, ex-M.P.P. for Pontiac, and of Mrs. Gillies, of Ross Dhu, Carleton Place.

DEATHS.

CUMMING.—On November 2, lost on Lake Ontario with the tug *Frank C. Barnes*. Archibald Macgregor Cumming, engineer, Canada Steamship Lines (some time of Anchor Line Company), only son of James Cumming, Clifton Road, Leamington, Scotland.

NASH.—On November 21, Emily Harriet, wife of Harry H. Nash, Victoria, British Columbia.

STEVES.—On December 11, in a nursing home, George Walter Steves, B.A., M.D., of 6, Cavendish Square, London, W., only surviving son of the late Hon. W. H. Steves, Senator, Canada. Interment at Highgate Cemetery, 12.30, Wednesday, December 15.

ON SERVICE.

FRANKLYN.—Accidentally drowned at Folkestone on December 7, Lieut. George Edward Franklyn, Canadian Army Service Corps, 1st Canadian Trench Company, 1st Canadian Division, and Mrs. Franklyn, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

PSYIE.—On November 27, in France, Lieut. Francis Psyie, 7th Infantry and 1st Canadian (Canadian Field Artillery), youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Psyie, of Montreal, and nephew of Louis T. Leowens, aged 20.

HARRIS.—Killed in action, November 11, while serving with the 24th Battalion, 2nd Canadian Contingent, Brian Harris, the only and dearly loved son of Mr. and Mrs. Bertram E. Harris, of 312, Clarke Avenue, Montreal, aged 18.

LEATHER.—Killed in action in France, on December 2, Herbert James Outram Leather, Canadian Mounted Rifles, dearly loved and only surviving son of George Herbert Leather, of Leeds, and Gertrude Leather, only daughter of the late Benjamin Outram, of Elland, Yorkshire. Aged 31.

MR. SMITHERS' VISIT TO CANADA.

The Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. on the War and the Financial and Commercial Outlook

MR. A. W. Smithers, the Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., who has just returned to London from a visit to Canada, accompanied by Miss Smithers and Mr. Harry Deer, Assistant Secretary of the company, speaks warmly of Canada's response to the call of the Empire and confidently of the situation and outlook in the Dominion.

"I travelled on the *Corsican* from Liverpool to Montreal," he told a representative of *Canada*, who saw him at the head offices of the Grand Trunk Railway system, Dashwood House, Canada's response to the call of the Empire and confidently of or invalided Canadian soldiers on board, with a few men on short leave, all of whom had been at the front for many months and had taken part in some of the severest engagements in the West. They were all marvellously cheerful. Those who were on leave were anxious to get back as soon as possible, and those who were wounded regretted their inability to return. The striking feature about the whole body of men was their splendid cheerfulness and courage, and their confidence in the final victory of the Allies.



Photo by] MR. A. W. SMITHERS, [Elliot & Fry.
Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

"On landing in Canada, as I said once or twice there, it was difficult to believe that we had crossed 3,000 miles of ocean, as the scenes to which we had grown so accustomed in England were immediately repeated at Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa. During my various stays at Ottawa I saw on three separate occasions splendid bodies of men on their way from the West, and there in the cathedral on Sunday half of the church was full of soldiers. In the public square at Ottawa, opposite the Chateau Laurier Hotel and the station, recruiting meetings were being held and patriotic speakers were addressing the crowd in exactly the same manner as we have seen throughout the British Isles. In Montreal and Toronto similar scenes were common, and I had the honour, a day or two before I left, at the earnest request of Sir Charles Davidson and his son, Peers Davidson, who is Colonel of the 73rd Highlanders, of saying in the grounds of McGill University a few words of encouragement and of gratitude on behalf of the Old Country for the splendid services which the Canadians have rendered in this struggle, a record which I felt sure the 73rd Highlanders would fully sustain. They were a splendid body of men, and I frequently saw them during my stay in Montreal.

Canadians and the Old Country.

"I was asked frequently by Canadians what was the feeling in the Old Country, and I told them I did not believe any country had ever been so united as the British Isles are to-day. Everyone is doing his best, and there is no doubt that the country has been immensely encouraged by the splendid response of the Oversea Dominions. I think the Canadians are sometimes badly informed in a pessimistic sense by American papers, and they seemed glad to have at first-hand the assurance I gave them as to the feeling in the Old Country. I pointed out to them that there was no doubt we had made lots of mistakes, and that we appeared somewhat slow to the outside world, but I also pointed out the immense task that has to be performed, and that, with all our shortcomings, the British Fleet and the British Army, aided by the Dominions, have done wonderful things.

"General Sir Sam Hughes has shown himself a splendid force in getting together such fine reinforcements for the Empire.

Official Intercourse.

"In a crisis like this one can clearly see what a drawback it is that our statesmen and our officials have not gone abroad more, and as a practical suggestion for carrying on official intercourse between the Dominions and the British Government, I would respectfully ask British officials to drop some of the

official dignity which has insensibly surrounded them and to try to meet officers and officials from Overseas in a more frank and easy way. No one has a higher opinion of the Government Service in England than I have. I think those who belong to it stand out as a splendid example of honesty and devotion to duty to the whole world, and if they could add to their other good qualities a little more freedom and a little less officialdom I think the effect on all the new countries would be most beneficial.

The Commercial and Financial Outlook.

"As to the commercial and financial outlook in Canada," continued Mr. Smithers, "it has immensely improved; first owing to the record crop in the North-West, which has naturally given great encouragement, and next owing to the large munition and other orders arising out of the war, which have had a most beneficial effect upon the country generally. This condition of things has been for some weeks now reflected in the railway traffics, and I think they may be relied upon to show satisfactory increases for many months to come."

Asked further as to the commercial outlook, Mr. Smithers said: "I find it safer not to prophesy long ahead in such an unprecedented position of affairs, but I think we may safely assume that the record harvest and the activity of trade will at least ensure good conditions in Canada for the next two years."

"The Minister of Finance," he concluded, "is to be congratulated upon the splendid success of his loan, and Canada is to be congratulated upon her banking system, which has come through an unexampled crisis in such a highly satisfactory manner."

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300,000 CANADIAN TROOPS.

The Effect of Recruiting.

The Dominion Government has now decided upon a further increase in the contribution of men by Canada for the war (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Daily News*). The total military forces of the Dominion will be brought up to 300,000. Instead of the 250,000 decided upon in October. Enlistments are progressing so rapidly that it is now thought that mid-winter will see this total enrolled.

During the last few weeks five new French-Canadian regiments have been authorised, besides four such regiments fully organised (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*). Mr. Oliver Asselin, a former Nationalist leader, is raising one of the new regiments. Much interest also is taken in the progress of the recruiting for the American Regiment. This will have its headquarters at Toronto and be composed of former American citizens. One of the posters issued by the recruiting committee reads: "Eighteen thousand Canadians died fighting for the United States during the Civil War. How about reciprocity?"

As a result of the free recruiting there is a growing scarcity of labour in agricultural districts, while the banks, from the staffs of which nearly 4,000 men have enlisted, now carry on business with difficulty. Thus far the whole problem of the Government has been to get the necessary recruits. Henceforth these recruits will have to be secured in such a way that the usual activities of the country may not be too seriously embarrassed.

The Militia Department supply a badge or an armband for men willing to enlist but are rejected and for those engaged in the production of munitions and other necessary services.

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SIR GEORGE REID'S RETIREMENT.

A Thoughtful and Able Imperialist.

Sir George Reid, who has done such yeoman work for both Australia and the Empire during his term as High Commissioner, was entertained to dinner last Tuesday by Sir George Perley and the representatives of New Zealand and South Africa. There was a very influential gathering to do honour to the guest of the occasion, amongst those present being the Prime Minister, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Reading, Lord Crewe, Mr. L. V. Harcourt, Lord Milner, Lord Bryce, Lord d'Abernon, and the Lord Mayor. It was announced by the Prime Minister that the King intended to confer the G.C.B. on the retiring High Commissioner.

Sir George Reid is one of the most thoughtful and able of Overseas Imperialists, and the noteworthy speech he made at the Guildhall at the meeting convened to acknowledge the support given by the Dominions during the war deserved a wider publicity than it obtained. Sir George Reid evidently has views on Imperial policy which he has been unable to express publicly while holding his official position, but when he relinquishes his post as High Commissioner we may look forward to some frank statements which, we feel sure, will be of value in shaping the future policy of the Empire.

CANADIAN CAMP TRAGEDIES. Two Officers Accidentally Drowned.

The body of Lieutenant G. E. Fracklyn, of the Canadian Army Service Corps, was found in Folkestone Harbour on Wednesday, December 8. He had fallen over the harbour wall in the darkness and been drowned. Lieut. Fracklyn was the elder son of the late Mr. George E. Fracklyn (for many years agent for the Cunard Company) and Mrs. Fracklyn, of Halifax, N.S.

Colonel Harvey G. McLeod, of the 2nd Canadian Artillery Brigade, was accidentally drowned at the front on the night of December 3. Colonel McLeod, who belonged to Sydney, N.S., and was also well known in many other parts of Canada, had attended at Brigade Headquarters in the evening to meet officers of the staff and Colonel Creelman to discuss taking over the command of the brigade from Colonel Creelman, who is returning to Canada to take up other military duties. The night was very dark, and it is supposed that in returning to his own lines Colonel McLeod strayed off the very indefinite path. His body was found early the next morning in a deep pond, his feet being entangled in the weeds at the bottom of the water. A Court of Enquiry found that Colonel McLeod had been accidentally drowned. The funeral took place on the following Sunday with full military honours. Canon Almond, of Montreal, and the Rev. Dr. Pringle officiated, and the dead officer was laid in a grave space specially set apart for Canadians. Nearly the whole of the brigade attended the funeral. "The late

OBITUARY.

The death occurred last Saturday in a nursing home in London of Dr. George Walter Steeves, B.A., of 9, Cavendish Square, W., only surviving son of the late Hon. W. H. Steeves, of St. John, N.B., one of the "Fathers of Confederation," and later a Senator of the Dominion. He was born at Hillsborough, N.B., in 1854, and educated at St. John Grammar School, the University of New Brunswick, St. Thomas's Hospital, London, and Edinburgh Universities, and Brussels. He was for some years Medical Officer of Health for the Tenth District of Liverpool, and acted as Sanitary Inspector for the U.S. Government at that port. He had been Chairman of the South Liverpool Branch of the British Medical Association. Besides contributing largely to the medical Press, Dr. Steeves was the author of a "Life of Bacon," and a book of essays entitled "Some Main Issues." Several poems from his pen have appeared in *Canada*. One sent to the Editor some time ago, but unavoidably held over, appears on page 350.

COMMISSIONS, Etc., FOR CANADIANS. From the "London Gazette."

ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTER UNITS.—Major G. W. Kenny, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Brig.-Major.
ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Major J. H. Fessenden to be temp. Lieut.-Col.
ROYAL FLYING CORPS (MILITARY WING).—Flying Officer, Lieut. J. S. B. MacPherson, Can. Artillery.



STAFF OF THE CENTRAL RECRUITING DEPOT AT VANCOUVER, THROUGH WHICH 2,200 RECRUITS PASSED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND NOVEMBER 1.

Left to right: Sergt. Reid, Sergt. Robinson, Orderly Gardner, Mr. C. G. Henshaw, J.P. (Recruiting Officer), Mr. Warren Blyth, New Zealand (Hon. Assist. R.O.), Sergt. Rayner, Corp. Hugh Martin (Secretary), Sergt. Drinkwater.

colonel was one of the most popular officers in the whole of the Canadian Contingent," says an officer who brought the news of his death to England. "It is impossible to express the sense of loss which is felt by all ranks, and the great sorrow at his most untimely end." Colonel McLeod came to England with the First Canadian Contingent as Major commanding the 6th Battery of the Second Brigade.

Officer Charged with Sergeant's Murder.

The mutilated body of Sergt. Henry Marquis Ozanne, of "C" Squadron, 9th Canadian Mounted Rifles, was, on Thursday of last week, found in a sack in a stall attached to Arundell House, Grayshott, which is utilised as officers' quarters in connection with the camp at Bramshott.

On Friday Lieut. Georges Codere, 41st Battalion, was charged with the wilful murder of Ozanne at Whitehill (Hants) Police Court. He denied the charge, and was remanded in custody. On Monday he was remanded for a further eight days.

At the inquest at Grayshott on Monday only formal evidence of identification was given by Colonel Cuthbert Hudson, commanding the regiment, and the inquest was adjourned for a week to enable the police to complete their enquiries. Major R. L. Calder, a member of the Quebec Bar, stated that at the request of the Agent-General for Quebec he had been instructed to watch the case on behalf of Lieut. Codere, for whom Messrs. Charles Russell and Co., solicitors, are now acting.

Sergt. Ozanne was a native of the Channel Islands, and had relatives at Southampton, where he was formerly employed. He had been farming with his brother near Regina for six years. He was buried with semi-military honours on Tuesday.

Lieut. Codere, who is 22 years of age, is the son of a well-known hardware merchant in Sherbrooke, P.Q., and came over with the First Contingent, but returned to Canada. He joined the 41st Battalion in Montreal. He was married a short time ago, and his wife only arrived in England this week.

K.R.R.C.—Lieut R. Paget, Lord Strathcona's Horse, to be temp. Capt.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.—Officers of Can. A.M.C. to be temp. Lieuts.: Capt. O. G. Donovan, M.D.; Capt. M. H. Embree, M.B. Lieuts.: H. A. Jones, M.D., L. M. Morton, F. J. R. Forster, M.B., L. W. May, M.D., T. C. Routley, M.B., C. L. Gass, M.D., G. McI. Dale, M.B., G. A. McLarty, M.B., S. A. Walker, M.B., W. B. Seaton, M.B., C. W. MacRury, M.D., W. E. Dean, M.D., R. Home, M.B., A. R. Riddell, M.B., G. C. McIntyre, M.B., J. G. Cunningham, M.B., R. I. Harris, M.B., C. E. Wilson, M.B., H. C. Sutton, M.B., H. B. Moyle, M.B., H. P. Rogers, M.B., A. W. Nixon, M.D., H. B. Stapoole, M.D.

To be SEC. LIEUTS.—Pte. E. L. Moiliet, Can. Scottish (East Kent); Pte. O. Parkhouse, P.P.C.L.I. (Devons); Pte. R. M. Ferguson, Can. Mtd. Rifles (London Highs.); Corp. A. B. Ritchie, 1st Can. Motor Machine-Gun Brigade (Royal Engineers); Pte. C. H. Frost, Strathcona's Horse (E. Kent); Pte. T. Thornton (Herts).

Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Lieut.-Col. P. E. Thacker (Lord Strathcona's H.), A.A. and Qmr.-Gen. to be temp. Col. Sept. 17. Maj. T. F. Homer-Dixon (Lord Strathcona's H.) to be temp. Lieut.-Col. Sept. 17.

Paymr. and Hon. Capt. G. C. Drury, R. Can. Dgus., to be temp. Lieut. Sept. 22, 1914. J. L. Brooke to be temp. hon. Lieut. Nov. 24.

Lieuts. to be temp. Capts., Sept. 18: J. J. Carey, from 11th (Reserve) Canadian Inf. Bn.; F. Browne, from 25th (Reserve) Canadian Inf. Bn.; L. L. Bent to be temp. Hon. Lieut. Aug. 5.

3RD BATT.—J. R. Cartwright to be temp. Lieut. July 29. (Substituted for notification in "Gazette" of August 10.) W. H. Kippen to be temp. Lieut. Nov. 28.

7TH BATT.—G. H. Estlinbrooks to be temp. Lieut. Nov. 28.

10TH BATT.—To be temp. Lieuts. Nov. 28. W. A. Brown, W. W. Mitchell.

11TH (RES.) BATT. — H. B. Sinclair to be temp. Lieut. Nov. 12.

(Continued on page 342.)

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The *Folkets Avis* announces (says Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent) that Prince Viggo, the youngest son of Prince Waldemar, and thus a nephew of Queen Alexandra, is going to Canada on January 13 to be educated in wholesale business affairs and practical farming, for some years. Prince Viggo is twenty-two years of age.

Sir Robert Borden has left Ottawa for a sojourn of two weeks at Hot Springs, Virginia. He will probably address two meetings in New York before his return.

The Hon. Mrs. Rupert Gwynne has given birth to a daughter at 47, Chester Square, London, W. The Hon. Mrs. Gwynne is a sister of Viscount Ridley, and was married to Mr. Rupert Gwynne, M.P. for Eastbourne, in 1905.

Lady Beck, of London, Ont., acted as one of the judges at the 30th annual meeting of the National Horse Show Association held in Madison Square Gardens, New York, recently.

Mr. Randolph Bruce, of Invermere, B.C., has arrived in England.

Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G., was the guest of the Hull Luncheon Club on Friday of last week, and delivered to a large gathering of members a stirring address on "The Responsibilities of Empire." In the evening he addressed a large meeting of men in the Metropole Rooms in connection with the Laymen's Missionary Movement.

Last Saturday the Hon. Sir G. H. Perley gave a luncheon at the Carlton Hotel to which all the Agents-General of the Provinces resident in London were invited to meet the Deputy Minister of Justice of the Dominion, the Deputy Provincial Minister of Justice of the Province of Quebec, and the numerous Dominion and Provincial King's Counsel now in London in connection with cases before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The only toasts were those of "The King" and of "The Host," the latter being proposed by Mr. R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P., of Calgary.

A small private dinner of the Empire Parliamentary Association (United Kingdom Branch) was held at the House of Commons last week to enable members of the Executive Committee in the Home Parliament to meet Mr. R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P. (Calgary), and others connected with the Association from Overseas. Among those present were Viscount Milner, Colonel J. W. Barrett (Australia), Lord Emmott, the Hon. Sir George Perley, K.C.M.G., M.P., the Right Hon. W. Hayes Fisher, M.P. (Deputy Chairman, United Kingdom Branch, Empire Parliamentary Association), the Hon. F. W. Young (South Australia), Mr. Cecil Beck, M.P., Captain H. M. Meyler (South Africa), Captain Amery, M.P., Colonel J. W. Woods (Ottawa), Mr. Arthur Sherwell, M.P., the Hon. Bernard Wise (New South Wales), Mr. J. G. Butcher, M.P., and Mr. Howard d'Egville (Hon. Secretary of United Kingdom Branch).

The Hon. E. L. Patenaude, the newly appointed Minister of Inland Revenue in the Dominion Cabinet, is a native of St. Isidore, in the Province of Quebec, where in recent years he has been one of the most prominent organising members of the Conservative party. He was recently offered the leadership in the Provincial



THE HON. E. L. PATENAUDE,
Dominion Minister of Inland Revenue.

Legislature, to which, in 1908, when in his 33rd year, he was elected as member for his native county of Laprairie. Mr. Patenaude, who graduated at Laval University with distinction, was for some time a partner in the legal firm of which the late Mr. Justice Beaudin was the head. He is an excellent speaker in both languages, and is a member of an old family much esteemed in the Province, while personally he is popular with all parties.

The Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, Postmaster-General, has appointed Mr. Jean Dumont, of *Le Devoir*, as his private secretary. His former private secretary, Mr. Robert Fowler, has been appointed Assistant Deputy Postmaster-General, in succession to Major Hector Verret, who is on active service.

Mr. R. E. Perrin, son of Rev. F. E. Perrin, of North Lonsdale, B.C., is leaving Canada to take up a commission in the King Edward's Horse. He will be accompanied by Mr. J. F. Walmsley, assistant master of the Wykeham School, who is to become an officer in the 2nd Brigade West Lancashire Artillery.

Mr. John S. Lewis, editor of the Montreal *Star*, and for many years connected with that journal, has been gazetted captain in the 89th Grenadier Guards. Captain Lewis is an American by birth. Mr. M. A. Jamieson, in charge of the London office of the journal, has received a commission in the Canadian Field Artillery.

Mr. W. M. Dolah was among the arrivals to New York last Monday.

Mr. C. F. Just, the newly-appointed Canadian Trade Commissioner to Russia, is expected to arrive from Ottawa next week en route for Petrograd.

Lieut. Stanley Jones, brother of Mr. Stephen Jones, assistant London manager of the Dominion Bank, has arrived in England with the 37th Battalion, and is now at Bramshott.

Lieut. Jack Fox, of the 1st Newfoundland Regiment, son of Lady Morris, has been in hospital at Malta, suffering from dysentery.

Mr. F. F. Scott, of Montreal, has resigned his position as Secretary of the Quebec branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, and has come to England with a view to securing a commission.

Mr. Richard Reid, Agent-General for Ontario, and Mrs. Reid are spending the Christmas vacation at Cliftonville, Margate.

Capt. J. W. Fowler, Lieut. Alastair Fraser, of Halifax, N.S., and of the 48th Canadian Highlanders, are staying at the Ritz Hotel, on leave from the front.

Major J. A. Filiatrault, 22nd Batt., who was recently invalided to England, is in a Kensington nursing home.

Lieut. H. Lasnier, of the C.A.M.C., of Trochu, Alberta, has returned from duty in Malta.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Mrs. Alex. Woods, Côte des Neiges Road, Montreal, announces the engagement of her daughter, Evelyn, to Captain Clarence McCuaig, 13th Battalion, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. McCuaig, Mountain Street, Montreal.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Major J. A. Devine, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., of Winnipeg, and Hilda, only daughter of the late Mr. Henry Miles, of Liverpool, and of Mrs. Miles, 99, Cambridge Road, Southport, Lancashire.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunter, Toronto, announce the marriage of their daughter, Bessie McLean, to Mr. Warren H. Le Roy, on December 1.

At St. Andrew's Church, Carleton Place, Ont., Miss Elsie Ross Gillies, daughter of Mr. David Gillies, ex-M.P. for Pontiac, and Mrs. Gillies, was recently married to Captain William Ronald Caldwell, 2nd Canadian Pioneer Battalion C.E.F., youngest son of the late Mr. W. C. Caldwell, M.P.P., and Mrs. Caldwell, of Lanark.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hutton, Riverside, Cal., announce the engagement of their daughter, Wilelee, to Dr. Stanley A. Walker, son of the Rev. George and Mrs. Walker, of Toronto. Dr. Walker is leaving for service in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

The marriage took place last Saturday at St. Barnabas Church, Kensington, London, W., of Mr. Harry G. Broadwood, son of Mr. Charles G. Broadwood, of Nelson, B.C., and Kensington, to Phyllis, youngest daughter of the late Captain W. Hibbert-Brewer, Connaught Rangers, and barrister-at-law, and Mrs. Hibbert-Brewer, of 34, Westwick Gardens, Kensington.



A SECTION OF THE C.O.M.G.S. CLASS AT COMPANY MACHINE-GUN DRILL BY SQUADS.



A PORTION OF THE PARTY OF 635 DISCHARGED NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, WOUNDED AND MEDICALLY UNFIT, RETURNED TO CANADA FROM SHORNCLIFFE A WEEK OR TWO AGO.



LIEUT.-COLONEL W. O. H. DODDS AND THE OFFICERS OF THE 5TH CANADIAN FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE 1917-1918 333

Photo by Lambert Weston & Co., Ltd., Folkestone.



The 5th Field Artillery Brigade and the Machine-Gun School.

*Photos: J. Weston & Son,
Folkestone.*

CAPTAIN F. B. MACRAE (LEFT, HOLDING RIDING-WHIP), SECOND IN COMMAND.



A SECTION OF OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF A C.O.M.G.S. CLASS TAKING A COURSE AT THE MINIATURE RANGE.
CAPTAIN MACRAE IS STANDING ON THE EXTREME RIGHT OF THE PICTURE.



OFFICERS OF THE INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF.

Sitting, left to right: Lieut. G. E. Chaffey, Lieut. S. P. Stewart, Captain F. B. Macrae (Second in Command), Major T. C. Bamfield (Commandant), Lieut. C. A. Bradbrooke (Adjutant), Captain W. H. Bothwell, Lieut. E. W. Sansom.

Second Row: Lieut. K. E. Drinkwater, Lieut. F. H. Duck, Lieut. H. A. Whittaker, Lieut. J. L. Slater, Lieut. F. Johnston, Lieut. A. S. Bleakney.
Back Row: Lieut. B. C. Montagnon, Lieut. J. M. McEachern, Lieut. H. G. Pepall, Lieut. J. E. Matthews, Lieut. H. Allan, Lieut. E. G. Hagarty, Lieut. G. S. Grimmer.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Colonel H. M. Elliott, who was in command of Sewell Camp, Manitoba, is coming here to take over the duties of Master-General of Ordnance, in succession to General Benson, who has been appointed officer commanding the sixth division with headquarters at Halifax. Colonel Rutherford, the officer commanding that division, is retiring. Colonel Elliott belonged to the R.F.A. before coming to Canada seven years ago.

Mr. William C. Rogers is to succeed the late Dr. Anthony Freeland as Collector of Inland Revenue for this port.

—The Civil Service Association, which has a membership of 3,740, has elected: President, Mr. Walter Todd; Vice-Presidents, Mr. R. H. Coats and Mr. E. F. Drake; Secretary, Mr. J. C. O'Connor, of the Post Office Department.

TORONTO.—Mr. W. Davies, who some years ago erected a cottage for the care of consumptives at the Gravenhurst Sanatorium, and has since provided \$5,000 for its endowment, has sent another \$5,000 to Mr. W. J. Gage, to build a cottage for consumptive children at the Queen Mary Hospital, near Weston.

HAMILTON.—On November 17 the Victoria Convalescent Home for wounded soldiers was opened at 408, Barton Street East. The building furnished is loaned by Mills Brothers to the Government until the completion of the war.

LONDON.—Mr. W. D. Robb, Superintendent of Motive Power, announces that two of the annual fire brigade competitions for employees of the Grand Trunk System have been won this year by the car shop employees here.

KINGSTON.—Dr. S. J. Schofield, M.A., a Queen's University man, and lately with the Canadian Geological Survey, has been appointed Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the Vancouver University.

—The Library Committee of Queen's University have decided to build a library with the money provided by the Chancellor, Dr. James Douglas, who donated \$100,000 for the purpose. Messrs. Sheppard and Calvin, of Toronto, were appointed architects. The School of Mining is to be amalgamated with the University.

BROCKVILLE.—Mr. W. E. Eckhardt has resigned the position of teller in the local branch of the Bank of Montreal to enlist with the 73rd Highlanders at Montreal for Overseas service.

SARNIA.—At the annual meeting the Lambton County Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association elected, as President, Dr. J. A. Grant, Theford; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. J. G. Monerick, Petrolia, and Joseph Nickels, Camlachie; Secretary, Mr. G. G. Bramhill, Petrolia.

WINDSOR.—Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Welch, of this city, has been offered the command of the new 99th (Essex) Battalion, now being recruited for Overseas service. Colonel Welch is at present on the staff of the First Canadian Division in France.

—Lieut.-Colonel S. C. Robinson has orders to commence recruiting for the new 99th (Essex) Battalion.

Enlistments here since the war began reached the remarkable total of 2,764 on November 12. This is an average of more than 10 per cent. of the entire population of the city, but a great proportion of the men have come from outside places.

BRAMPTON.—Canadian-grown chrysanthemums and orchids swept the board at the annual Horticultural Show at Cleveland, Ohio. The Dale Nursery Estate, of this place, were awarded 8 first prizes and 5 second prizes, and first prize for orchids. They had to compete against the most prominent horticulturists of the United States.

EUGENIA.—On November 18 at the formal opening of the first large Hydro Commission-owned power plant Sir Adam Beck turned on the power from the two immense generators to the transmission lines which will supply a very large section of the Georgian Bay district with electric energy.

NEW LISKEARD.—Mr. T. B. Taylor is relinquishing the managership of the Union Bank here, and has been presented by the citizens with a token of their respect.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

MONTREAL.—The Devonian Society of this city recently held its first annual dinner. Dean Moyse, B.A., I.L.D., of McGill University, was re-elected President. The Secretary, Mr. Geo. H. Warren, St. George's Hall, Montreal, will be pleased to hear from Devonians visiting Montreal.

—Forty civic employees in the trenches in Flanders have been drawing salary allowances of \$40,000 annually.

At a demonstration in his honour by the Club Letellier, the Hon. Honoré Mercier, Minister of Colonisation, stated, on the authority of Sir Lomer Gouin, that although the Government was spending an annual sum of \$1,500,000 for public instruction, that amount would be increased to \$2,000,000 rather than that this Province should not occupy a high position from an educational standpoint.

Mr. Pelletier, the City Comptroller, reports that the city tax on tickets to places of amusement realised \$25,193 between August 2 and October 3. The expenses of collection were \$2,075.

—The Montreal Newfoundland Society has elected as President Mr. A. G. Howell; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Arthur Clift and E. S. Gallop; Secretary, Mr. F. P. Collins. Forty members of the Society are on active service.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—At the annual meeting of the New Brunswick branch of the Red Cross, Lady Tilley, organising President and Treasurer, announced the existence of 60 chartered branches, besides many other societies working for the Red Cross in the Province; also the establishment in the Duchess of Connaught Hospital, Cliveden, of the New Brunswick ward with 100 endowed beds, and the gift for it from Mr. H. A. Powell of a shield bearing the New Brunswick arms and surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves. Lady Tilley reported, in addition to \$4,891 sent to that hospital, the gift of over \$11,000 for Red Cross work. In addition to this she recorded receipt of \$5,500 for the British Red Cross Society.

—At the annual meeting of St. Andrew's Society of this city the society's scholarship was awarded to E. Leslie McFarlane, son of W. L. McFarlane, of Nashwaaksis, a student at the University of New Brunswick. The officers elected were: President, Mr. Moses Mitchell; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. W. L. McFarlane, R. W. McLeellan; Captain, Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith; Secretary, Mr. R. B. Wallace.

HARTLAND.—The leading citizens of Hartland have decided that the size, importance, and enterprise of this place merits its incorporation as a town. Messrs. M. L. Hayward, W. D. Keith, and E. C. Morgan were appointed a committee to make arrangements and prepare the Act of Incorporation.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Provincial branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, at its annual meeting, elected as officers: Patron, his Honour Lieut.-Governor McKeen; President, Mrs. Dennis; First Vice-President, Mrs. Charles Archibald; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Sexton; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Hector McInnes; Secretary, Miss Brown; Treasurer, Mr. H. Mahon. The total of four months' work had been 114,180 articles, of which 3,816 are garments, and 110,364 surgical dressings. Mr. Mahon showed that the Nova Scotia branch had a balance on hand on November 1 of \$5,488. Mrs. Archibald said that \$1,310 had been received for the use of the prisoners of War Department, and that of this amount \$1,160 had been already spent.

There is certain to be great shipping activity at this port during the winter, as Halifax is being more especially used for naval purposes.

Capt. Alexander McMillan has been elected President of the local St. Andrew's Society; Mr. F. W. Fraser, Secretary.



MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The Provincial Government has named the following Committee to co-operate with the Dominion Commission in devising ways and means for caring for returned soldiers:—Sir Daniel McMillan, Mr. A. M. Nanton, Mr. J. H. Ashdown, Mayor Waugh, Messrs. G. W. Allan and C. V. Hastings, of Winnipeg, and J. S. Willmott, of Brandon.

A sale of steers, cows, and heifers was held on November 11 for the Patriotic Fund, and realised \$2,057. The cattle were contributed. The total secured was over \$400 above market value. Premier Norris was the auctioneer.

This Province has still some good arable land and considerable hay land for sale, mostly east of here. The Land Commissioner, Mr. L. J. How, states that there are still about 50,000 acres to be disposed of. The cheaper freight rates from Manitoba, and the suitability of the land for mixed farming, Mr. How thinks, are strong arguments in their favour.

BRANDON.—The sale of \$120,000 of City 6½ per cent. debentures on a basis to the Imperial Bank was decided upon at a special meeting of the City Council. This price Mayor Cater considers satisfactory, and he states that the transaction places the city on a sound financial footing. As the total authorised issue was \$290,000, this leaves \$170,000 still unsold.

—Mr. S. A. Duke, who has been four years manager of the Royal Bank at Harriston, Ontario, has been appointed manager of the branch here. His successor at Harriston is Mr. H. M. Robins, of Bruce Mines.

MORRIS.—A farm of 2,480 acres equipped with 60 horses and mules, 50 cattle, implements, etc., and 1,000 acres wheat crop, has been sold as a going concern to a Chicago purchaser for \$117,000. He expected to thresh out 30,000 bushels of wheat, besides 800 acres of barley, oats, and flax.

—Farmers here who made exceptional efforts to get a big area under crop last spring have realised their reward, many wheatfields having yielded 45, 50, and even 60 bushels per acre.

PORT NELSON.—The machine gun campaign has reached this place. The 900 men employed there on the new harbour and terminal works of the Hudson Bay Railway offer \$3,650 for their next month's pay to the Militia Department for the purchase of machine guns.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—A Government report shows that for the last twelve-monthly period the coal mines of Saskatchewan produced 199,432 tons of coal, and that 33 mines were in operation during that time. The main centres of coal mining activity are in the neighbourhoods of Estevan and Bienfait, although coal is also being mined in the districts of Pinto, Roche Perce, Dirt Hills, and Wood Mountain. Some of the mines are only operated on a small scale, by settlers getting out coal for themselves and neighbours.

The Bar Association here has elected Lieut.-Colonel J. F. L. Embury, Hon. President; Mr. Avery Casey, President; Mr. T. S. McMorrin, Vice-President; and Mr. P. S. Gordon Secretary.

—For the five months, from May to September, 1915, inclusive, there were 1,639,772 pounds of butter produced at the co-operative creameries in Saskatchewan. This compares with 1,053,342 for the same period of 1914 and 791,985 for 1913. This is a gain of 55 per cent. for the five months of 1915 over the same period of 1914, and a gain of 107 per cent. over the same period of 1913.

PORT QU'APPELLE.—On November 10, before a gathering of Indians from all the tribes which were included in the Qu'Appelle Treaty of 1874, the Lieutenant-Governor, his Honour R. S. Lake, unveiled the Treaty memorial monument which has been erected by the Saskatchewan branch of the Western Art Association. Out of seven surviving witnesses to the Treaty, only one was present, Joseph Reader, the Indian missionary, who gave an address in Cree to the Indians.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—At a meeting of the Provincial Cabinet the following were selected as the Provincial Central Committee to co-operate with the Dominion Military Hospitals Commission in regard to the care and employment of returned soldiers in this Province: Hon. Charles W. Fisher, of Cochrane, Speaker of the Provincial Legislature; Mr. W. T. Henry, Mayor of Edmonton; Mr. M. C. Costello, Mayor of Calgary; Mr. James Speakman, of Penhold, President of the United Farmers of Alberta, representing the agricultural interests; Mr. Alexander Ross, Calgary, representing organised labour.

CALGARY.—Alderman J. L. Jennison, K.C., a well-known member of the Alberta Bar, has been appointed senior judge of the Calgary District Court.

MEDICINE HAT.—The City Council has agreed upon a new schedule of rates for the supply of natural gas to manufacturers, which will give a maximum rate to some small consumers of 5 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, down to ½ cent per 1,000 for large consumers. On this basis the saving to some of the larger plants in this city by the use of gas instead of coal will be some \$20,000 per annum.

LETHBRIDGE.—The Geographic Board of Canada has notified the Board of Trade here that the name of Belly River has been permanently changed to that of Old Man River. The Board of Trade had appealed to have the name changed to Lethbridge River.

BEAVER LAKE.—A farmer here ripened 20 melons in the open air this season. Many settlers there are having success with a variety of crab apple which is excellent for cooking and preserving, and which appears to be grown without any difficulty. Beaver Lake is 312 miles north of the International Boundary.

CAMROSE.—Last month Mr. P. Palleson, of the Calgary Central Creamery, visited Camrose for the purpose of selecting a site for the new creamery which the company had decided to build here. One hundred feet on Bakken Street, close to the market, has been chosen; both cheese and butter will be made.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The St. John Ambulance Association, at the fifth annual meeting of the Provincial Council, re-elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Patron, his Honour F. S. Barnard; President, Dr. W. G. Brydone-Jack, Vancouver; Vice-President, Rev. E. G. Miller, Victoria; Honorary Secretary, Mr. Wm. Burns, Vancouver; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. C. G. Pennock, Vancouver.

VANCOUVER.—The Chamber of Mines has elected the following officers at its annual meeting: President, Professor J. M. Turnbull; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Robert R. Hedley and Nicol Thompson; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. James Ashworth; Hon. Secretary, Mr. John Cunliffe.

During the year over 1,000 letters of enquiry were received from all parts of the world by the Board of Trade.

—During the first year of the existence of the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society the Central Depot has shipped to headquarters at Toronto 1,080 regulation size cases of field and hospital supplies, weighing 75,600 pounds, numbering in the aggregate 861,192 garments, and representing over \$100,000 in money.

—Authority to raise an Overseas battalion in Northern British Columbia has been received by Major J. W. Warden, who returned on leave, having been wounded at the battle of Langemarck.

HOPE.—Construction on the Hope-Coquahalla section of the Kettle Valley Railway will be completed this month, including snow sheds. Under the terms of a joint agreement between the C.P.R. and the Great Northern, this branch will be used by the latter also. The G.N.R. will link up here with the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway and run over its line into Vancouver.

COMMISSIONS, Etc., FOR CANADIANS.

(Continued from page 336.)

15TH BATT.—To be temp. Lieuts. Nov. 28. W. E. Macfarlane, A. W. Ruston.
 15TH BATT.—A. Denholm to be temp. Lieut. Nov. 28.
 30TH (RES.) BATT.—H. Allen to be temp. Lieut. August 1.
 42ND BATT.—Lieut. G. L. MacGillivray to be temp. Capt. Sept. 18.
 P.P.C.L.I.—Lieuts. to be temp. Capt. Nov. 1: T. M. Papineau, S. F. A. Martin.
 LORD SCRATHCONA'S HORSE.—The notification regarding Lieut. F. J. Lawrence, which appeared in the "Gazette" of Oct. 21, is cancelled.
 3RD CAN. MNTD. R.—J. Balfour to be temp. Lieut. Nov. 28.
 6TH CAN. MNTD. R.—Lieut. J. Long dismissed Service by sentence of Gen. Court-Martial. Nov. 5.
 CANADIAN A. DENTAL CORPS.—Captain Henry Jackson is dismissed the Service by sentence of a General Court-Martial, dated September 2, 1915.

ADMIRALTY AND NOVA SCOTIA COAL.

We are informed by the Agent-General for Nova Scotia that the Admiralty have authorised a test of Nova Scotia washed nut coal to be made for Fleet purposes locally, in compliance with a request from the Nova Scotia Government, which considers that this coal is equal in every respect to Welsh. Should this prove suitable for the ships of war making Halifax, N.S.,

their base, it will lead to considerable economies by saving the freight on the Welsh coal hitherto carried from this side, besides releasing the colliers now employed for service elsewhere. The collieries in Nova Scotia are prepared to deliver 1,000 tons daily of the coal in question.

"T. & B."

Canadian Tobacco for the Troops.

Every smoker knows how wedded one gets to a particular brand or kind of tobacco and what a real worry it is when it cannot be obtained. Ever since the outbreak of war this has been constantly brought to the attention of Canada by the unending enquiries of Canadian officers and men as to where they can get "T. & B." At one or two places in London this well-known Canadian brand of tobacco was sometimes obtainable, but the price was quite unnecessarily high.

It is now possible to get this tobacco direct from the makers for soldiers on active service at a very moderate cost.

Messrs. Tuckett's, the makers of "T. & B.," announce their prices (which include postage) in our advertisement pages, to which we are glad to draw our readers' attention, because to send to the boys in the trenches the "baccy" they like best will, we know, fill a long-felt want.



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This Insurance only applies to persons over 14 and under 65 years of age, is subject to the conditions stated above and contained in the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Act, 1907, and holds good for current terms only.

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Signature _____

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Pretorian (to St. John, N.B.) Jan. 14		

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 LONDONERRY: 80, Foyle Street.
 PLYMOUTH: 10, Millbay Road.

PARIS: 47, Rue Cambon;
 = Currie's, 10, Rue Aubert; and
 = Cook's, 1, Place de l'Opéra.

Investment Notes and Opportunities

HINTS TO INVESTORS.

The accumulation of arrears of Preferred dividends is a factor which now enters largely into consideration of the market prices of some Canadian industrials. In the case of Cumulative Preference stock these arrears form a debt which must be wiped off before any distribution can be made to the Ordinary shareholders from earnings. Therefore, as soon as the improvement in the business of companies whose Cumulative Preference dividends are in arrears warrants a belief that they will be able to resume payment of their Preference dividends, the arrears add a considerable attraction. For instance, by December 31 the arrears of the Preference dividends of the Canada Steamships, Ltd., will amount to 10½ per cent., and in view of the continually improving reports as to the company's business, there is no doubt that this has had considerable effect in the advance in the quotation for the company's Preferred stock.

* * *

Another case in point is the Preferred stock of the Ames-Holden-McCreedy Co., Ltd. Here, also, at the end of this year there will be \$10½ of accrued dividends due on the company's Preferred stock. For some time after the amalgamation of the company in its present form, the payment of the Preferred dividend was continued regularly, though the company's earnings did not show sufficient surplus to enable any distribution to be made to the Common shareholders. The commercial depression in Canada which preceded the war so seriously affected the company's domestic business that since the middle of 1914 the Preferred dividend has been suspended. The company's financial statement for the year 1914-15 did not warrant any anticipation of an early resumption, but since then the company's domestic trade is stated to have noticeably improved, and important war orders have been secured. Some little time ago an improvement commenced in the quotation for the Common stock, and during the last few weeks the Preferred, which was for a long time practically dormant, has experienced a sharp rise, and is now quoted at about 75. In this case also the accumulation of arrears is doubtless taken into consideration by the market.

* * *

The report presented by the Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada at its recent annual meeting shows that the company is sharing in the general improvement of business. The company's sales are stated to have increased 26 per cent. during September and October.

* * *

It is stated that the mills of the Dominion Textile Co. are now working at capacity, and that the company's domestic trade shows substantial improvement over this time last year.

* * *

A correspondent who has been resident in Edmonton for a good many years, and who has considerable interests there, writes interestingly in regard to the improving local situation. "Commercial business," he writes, "is beginning to improve, and the place is assuming a more cheerful look. The great crop, of course, has something to do with this, and the development of the north country is constantly increasing the wholesale trade. Settlers never cease going into the Peace River country, and it is now possible to go within 25 miles of Peace River Crossing in a Pullman car. Next year we will be able to go to Fort McMurray in a Pullman car. The outside world is too much engaged in war questions to notice such things, but just the same they are great marks in the advance of civilisation and the development of one of the richest districts in America. After the war is over and more peaceful operations are in vogue, this section of the British Empire will not be any longer an unknown wilderness. . . . As a sign of improvement, the City Treasurer tells me that taxes are coming in better this year than last, and subscriptions for various things, such as Patriotic Funds, etc., are also better, i.e., more general. Rents, too, are coming in a bit better."

* * *

The call of the Government on the owners of approved American securities to sell or lend them to the Treasury has been mooted for some weeks past, and it is an obviously necessary measure of precaution, in view of the heavy loss which the country is making owing to the fall in American exchange. It was not, however, anticipated that Canadian securities would be included, although it might have been foreseen, because very large war orders have been placed in Canada. A financial contemporary expresses a fear that this action of the Government may lead to the control of some of the great Canadian enterprises passing into American hands. This fear we believe to be quite unfounded, because in the case of Canadian securities it would suit the Treasury just as well to deposit them as collateral in preference to selling them in the market. It is expected in a few days that a list of securities suitable for the Treasury's purposes will be made public.

CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT.

Sir T. Shaughnessy's View.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., in a letter to the *Montreal Star*, predicts a great future for Canada after the war (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Morning Post*). He points out that many years must elapse before the capital of Canadians will be sufficient for the development of Canadian resources. A large proportion of the capital required for this purpose must come from outside. Therefore Canada's chief concern must be her credit, and it is, he says, the first duty of every citizen to be exact, careful, and economical in his expenditure, while Government, municipal, and company expenditure must be merciless on "graft," and must insist on a lynx-like perpetual audit, even in these days of record earnings, bumper increases, and untaxed war profits.

Credit, he continues, is of urgent importance, since the war has made it difficult, if not impossible, for Great Britain to continue her investment in Canadian securities on which Canada has depended. If, as is likely, Canadians have to turn to New York, they must be able to guarantee that the borrowed money will be carefully and economically spent. "Extravagant promotions born only to serve political ends must be rigorously stifled at their birth, and those unhealthy offsprings which have been spoon-fed by too lenient subsidies or Government guarantees must be reduced by sterner tutelage, and in some cases perhaps handed over to the guardianship of the Official Receiver."

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy refers to the American preference for private rather than Government enterprises. He adds that the Western lands afford good security, and that the migration of farmers from the United States continues unabated. If, then, Canadians see to it that their security and credit are good, he sees no reason to fear that the progress of Canada will be hampered by lack of capital, even though the European investor is cut off by the present war. The supply of labour will be an uncertain element, but the taxation which will be imposed after the war will tempt many people in Europe to transfer their homes to Canada. The future of Canada depends largely, he says, on how the incoming population is handled, "and we should be busy now thinking out and formulating an organisation which should place upon the land or in the industries for which they are fitted, with the least possible friction and loss of time, those individuals and families which come to make a new home in Canada."

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DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAW.

Canadian Appeals Before the Privy Council.

During the past week the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—the Lord Chancellor, Lord Haldane, Lord Parker, and Lord Sumner—have been engaged in hearing consolidated appeals from the Supreme Court of Canada relating to disputes between the Dominion and the Provinces of Canada as to the position and powers of companies incorporated under Provincial statutes.

Mr. E. L. Newcombe, K.C. (Deputy Minister of Justice for Canada) and Mr. Barrington-Ward appeared for the Dominion; Sir Robert Finlay, K.C., Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Mr. Geoffrion, K.C., Mr. E. Bayly, K.C., and Mr. Charles Lanctot, K.C. (all four of the Canadian Bar), and the Hon. Malcolm Macnaghten, for the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick; Mr. Horace Douglas (for Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bart., M.P.), and Mr. H. H. Parlee (of the Canadian Bar) for the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan; Mr. Upjohn, K.C., Mr. R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P., and Mr. Gaudet, K.C. (the two latter of the Canadian Bar), for the Insurance Federation; Mr. Wegenast (of the Canadian Bar) for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; Mr. Lafleur, K.C. (of the Canadian Bar) for other parties; and Mr. Douglas for the Province of British Columbia.

Mr. Newcombe, in opening the case, said the first question was a constitutional one as to the power of the Canadian Parliament to enact Sections 4 and 70 of the Insurance Act, and the second was whether Section 4 prohibited an insurance company incorporated by a foreign State from carrying on business if it did not hold a licence from the Minister of Finance and whether it confined its operations to a particular Province.

The Bonanza Case.

Another appeal regarding Provincial rights, commenced on Tuesday, was that in which the Bonanza Creek Gold Mining Co., Ltd., incorporated in the Province of Ontario, were the appellants. Sir Robert Finlay said the position taken up by the Crown now was that the company had no power to carry on the business of mining in Yukon.

Mr. Hellmuth, K.C., and Mr. Moss, K.C., appeared for the appellants; Mr. E. L. Newcombe, K.C., Mr. Barrington-Ward, and Mr. G. W. Mason for the respondent; Sir Robert Finlay, K.C., Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Mr. Lanctot, K.C., Mr. Geoffrion, K.C., Mr. E. Bayly, K.C., and the Hon. Malcolm Macnaghten for the intervenient Provinces.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1865.

Head Office—WINNIPEG.

Paid-up Capital - - \$5,000,000.

Rest and Undivided Profits - - \$3,600,000.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$1,000,000 | RESERVE FUND ... £250,000

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Bills of Exchange negotiated.
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Purchase of Stocks and Shares.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Pacific Great Eastern Railway Co.

(Incorporated in 1912 under the Laws of the Province of British Columbia.)

THIS RAILWAY is primarily designed for colonisation purposes in the Pacific Province of the Dominion of Canada. The Province of British Columbia, owing to its location on the Pacific Coast and its immense area with almost illimitable tracts suitable for settlement being unsurpassed elsewhere on the North American continent for fertility of soil and excellence of climate, is perhaps the most important Province of the Dominion, although as yet in the earliest stages of development. Settlement in this Province has been largely retarded owing to lack of railway transportation, the existing railways before the construction of the Pacific Great Eastern being three in number and forming part of three transcontinental railways running east and west from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Government of British Columbia, recognising the necessity of providing railway facilities of a more domestic character, incorporated the Pacific Great Eastern Railway in the year 1912, and to ensure the early completion of the line guaranteed the bonds of the Company in the sum of \$42,000.00 a mile. The line runs from the City of Vancouver (the largest city in the Province and fourth largest in the Dominion) to Prince George, where it makes a junction with the main line of the Grand Trunk Transcontinental Railway, 480 miles north of Vancouver, and thence continues north-easterly into the Peace River country for a further distance of 330 miles. The Railway practically runs through the centre of the Province, where it will serve, either by its main line or branches, the best agricultural sections in the Province, as well as providing facilities for developing the mineral resources in the Province wherever expedient.

The Company has acquired a magnificent harbour and townsite at the head of Howe Sound, 43 miles from Vancouver, where the line first strikes tide water. Howe Sound is an arm of the sea extending in a northerly direction for 20 miles, being five miles in width for a distance of 13 miles, and nowhere less than one mile in width. The water is deep and navigation safe, there being almost an entire absence of fog the year round. The Company's townsite of Squamish at the head of Howe Sound was incorporated by the Provincial Legislature in 1913. This will form a port of considerable importance, as the harbour is fully equal to that at Golden Gate, and the Company is undertaking considerable development at this point, calling for the construction of wharves, grain elevators, railway yards and kindred facilities, with a view to establishing Squamish as an ocean port, of the first magnitude in order to utilise the superb natural advantages contributed by land and sea, at the point where rail and sail meet and which cannot be duplicated on the Pacific Coast.

There is available for settlement along the line of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway hundreds of thousands of acres of lands suitable for mixed farming, grain or fruit growing and cattle raising. Information respecting these lands can be obtained on application to the Provincial Bureau of Information, Victoria, or the Land Commissioner of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company at Victoria or Vancouver. The line is at present operating between Squamish and Lillooet, a distance of 125 miles. From Lillooet to Prince George the grade is completed, and track laying proceeding. The entire line between Vancouver and Prince George is expected to be in operation by the end of the present year.

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Do.	-	-	-	-	-	T. FOLEY, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.
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Secretary-Treasurer	-	-	-	-	-	R. D. THOMAS, Victoria, B.C.
Land Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	FREDERICK WILSON, Vancouver, B.C.

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:

Consols: Wednesday, January 5.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Tues., Dec. 28.	Wed., Dec. 29.	Thurs., Dec. 30.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the week has been quiet and patchy. There has been a lack of stimulating factors. The war news has been indifferent or unfavourable, and the attractiveness of the London portion of the French Loan has continued to deprive markets of a certain volume of investment. New York advices also have failed to assist sentiment, uneasiness having developed in that centre regarding the outcome of the acute political tension between the United States and Austria. Nevertheless a feeling of relief has developed in Throgmorton Street at the intimation that dealings will be permitted in receipts for American and Canadian securities deposited at the Treasury under the scheme for mobilising these descriptions in the interests of the exchanges.

Among Canadian securities the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have been on the firm side, though business has been restricted. The Old Fours remain at 92, but the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents have further risen $\frac{1}{4}$ to 96 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacifics, notwithstanding the maintenance of excellent current earnings, have fallen back over 84 to 191, mainly in connection with Wall Street selling. Grand Trunk quotations have dropped $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ here and there, and the Guaranteed Fours at 62 are $\frac{1}{2}$ down, though earnings in this case also continue satisfactory. Canadian Northern 5 per cent. Income bonds have fallen a point to 62.

Business in land shares has further contracted, and quotations have lost ground. Hudson's Bays have weakened $\frac{1}{8}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, while Southern Albertas and Western Canadas have receded 6d.

As regards industrials, Canadian Cars, after being lower, have rallied to par again, while the Preferred at 117 is 2 higher. Dominion Steels have cancelled a recent improvement, and are without net change at 49. Nova Scotia Steels have been bid up to 105. South American tractions have not shown to advantage, and Brazilian Traction at 54 are nearly 2 down.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, November 25.

This week the Exchanges in Montreal and Toronto have been quieter than for some time past. In my last letter I sug-

gested that the influence of the War Loan was already noticeable, and the market quietness to which I now allude is doubtless, partly due to the same cause. As the amount of money temporarily tied up through subscriptions to the Loan is, for Canada, very large, this effect may be evident for some time, and may not disappear before the turn of the year. Another factor in the situation which must not be lost sight of is that prices have now reached levels which do not encourage any rush of speculative buying as a result of mere rumours. Prices, however, have held fairly firm, while there have been some noticeable improvements. Among the latter Ames-Holden is noticeable. There has been considerable trading in both Common and Preferred stock, which has advanced respectively to 23 and 75. Canada Car has also been active, and is now quoted around 100, which represents an advance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ points from the quotation to which it recently declined.

In the Power group there has been a good deal of trading in Shawinigan and Laurentide, which are respectively quoted at 139 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 193. Canada Steamships shows a slight improvement at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$. Among other prices are Canada Cement 39, Canadian General Electric 120, Canadian Locomotive 62, Dominion Steel Corporation 48, Nova Scotia Steel 96 $\frac{1}{2}$, Penmans 60, Steel Co. of Canada 41 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dominion Bridge 219. A decline is noticeable in Russell Motor shares, the Preferred and Common being quoted respectively at 70 and 35. Sawyer Massey Common is slightly lower at 25, but the quotation for the Preferred is up $2\frac{1}{2}$ points at 74 $\frac{1}{2}$. With the exception of Ogilvie, which is up a point at 134, the principal milling company's shares are slightly lower, Lake of the Woods being 132 and Maple Leaf 51.

Current reports indicate that the Canadian textile trade is prosperous; Canadian Cottons and Dominion Textile are both stated to be working at full capacity. This activity is probably not so much due to war orders as to the improvement in the domestic market owing to the falling off of imports. The textile industry has naturally had to contend with the shortage of dye stuffs, but it is interesting to note that help in this regard has been secured, among other countries, from China,

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (Incorporated 1886.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£205,479
RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS ..	194,382
TOTAL ASSETS	796,452

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.

FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers,
Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Abitibi Power & Paper Co.

This new pulp and paper plant is now completed and producing 200 tons of newsprint per day. The Preferred Stock, carrying a common stock bonus, can still be obtained at a very attractive price.

MURRAY, MATHER & CO.

Investment Bankers,

TORONTO, CANADA.

which at the outbreak of war held large stocks of German dyes.

The imminence of the Directors' meeting of the National Steel Car Co. has revived expectations of an announcement in regard to the company's Preferred dividend. It is believed by some people that if any dividend is decided upon it will be effected by the issue to the shareholders of further Preference stock. This Preferred dividend, by the way, has been suspended since 1912, so that by the end of this year no less than 21 per cent. will have accumulated.

The continued improvement in the price of silver, which has now risen to 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per oz., has naturally had a most encouraging influence on the market for silver mining shares. The effect of the improved price should be far-reaching, for not only will it be beneficial to those companies which have large stocks of silver on hand, but it inspires hopes of a resumption of some of the suspended dividends; also it is probable that some of the companies which had closed down owing to the former low prices will now find it profitable again to resume operations. Temiskaming, which has important stocks of silver to dispose of, has risen to 53, Petersen Lake to 34 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Beaver to 38 $\frac{1}{2}$. La Rose is firm at 74, and Crown Reserve at 67. Of the gold stocks, Dome Mines is quoted at \$27.25, and Hollinger at \$27, both quotations being ex-dividend. McIntyre, on which property two important strikes have recently been reported, has been very active, rising at one time to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$. It is now quoted at 74. Jupiter, upon which it is anticipated that active work will soon be resumed under the management of the new company, is steady around 14.

ASPHALT AND OIL NEAR FORT McMURRAY.

Mr. S. C. Ells, of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, recently arrived in Edmonton from Fort McMurray, where he had been investigating the large asphalt deposits on behalf of the Dominion Government.

There is plenty of asphalt in the McMurray district, Mr. Ells says, and with the construction of the railway it should be laid down in Edmonton and other cities at a cheaper rate than can other paving materials. A quantity of the McMurray asphalt as a paving material is being tried on Kinnaird Street.

As to the prospects for oil in the district, Mr. Ells expressed himself as very doubtful, holding, after an experience in many parts of Canada and the States, that oil would not be obtainable there in paying quantities.

For stations on the Kettle Valley Railway, a branch of the C.P.R., on its section through the Hope Mountains, B.C., construction of which is almost completed, names of well-known characters from Shakespeare have been selected. One station is called Othello, another Lear, and others Jessica, Portia, Iago, Romeo, and Juliet.

American Cyanamid.—The Directors have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the Preferred shares, payable on the 31st inst., to all holders on record on the 21st inst.

Alberta and Great Waterways Railway.—Messrs. Morgan, Grenfell and Co. notify that the coupons due January 1 next on the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Co. 5 per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Debenture Bonds, guaranteed by the Province of Alberta, will be paid on and after that date.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

[illegible]

Colonel Hodgkiss, the Canadian Red Cross Commissioner, has completed arrangements for leaving Peak House, Buxton, Derbyshire, as a convalescent hospital. With this extra accommodation the Canadian Red Cross Society will be able to house over 600 convalescents amid delightful surroundings conducive to their speedy recovery.

The Dominion Postmaster-General announces that Government will defray the cost of transport in Canada and across the Atlantic of postal parcels for soldiers serving in Belgium and France, postage being charged only from England to the front. This (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent) means a reduction of more than a half of the present parcels post rates from Canada to France.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL: \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

RESERVE FUND: \$13,500,000 (£2,773,972).

President—SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L.

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.

General Manager—JOHN AIRD.

Assistant General Manager—H. V. F. JONES.

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Cumberland Kamloops Nanaimo Phoenix South Hill (3 offices)
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WESTERN PROVINCES

Admiral Dauphin Humboldt Portage la Treherne
Athabaska Delisle Innisfail Melfort Prairie Tugue
Bassano Dryden Milestone Prince Albert Vegreville
Beaumont Edmonton Kamnack Milk River Provost Vermilion
Bengough Elbow Kerrobert Monarch Radisson Virren
Bentley Elbow Kincaid Monitor Radville Vonda
Blain Lake Elfron Kindersley Moose Jaw Red Deer Vulcan
Brantford Elgin Kitchener Moonbeam Regina Warner
Broderick Elkhorn Laird Morse Rivers Watrous
Calgary Gilroy Langham Nanton Rocky Ford Watson
Carmarthen Gleichen Langham Neepawa Saskatoon Weyburn
Carmarthen Grandview Le Pas Nipawin Weyburn
Carmarthen Granum Lethbridge Olds Stony Plain Willow Bunch
Central Butte Hanna Lewvan Lloydminster Outlook Strathcona
Champion Hardisty Louthbert Peace River Crossing Swift Current
Claremont Hawarden Macleod Pincher Creek Taber
Coleman Herbert Medicine Hat Ponoka Transcona
Crosfield Highland M'crellin
Cudworth High River Medicine Hat

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Acton Vale Belleville Bienheim Chamby Collingwood Danville
Asbestos Beloeil Brantford Chatham Compton Dixville
Ayer's Cliff Berlin Brockville Chicoutimi Cookshire Dresden
Aylmer Bic Brome Clarendville Cornwall Dundas
Bedford Bishop's Camlachie Costicook Cowansville Dunham
Beebe Crossing Cayuga Cobalt Crediton Dunnville

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC continued

East Angus Lennoxville Port Arthur St. George, Sutton
East Hurley Port Colborne Renne, Theford
Eastman London Port McNicoll St. Hyacinthe Theford
Erie Maloe Port Perry St. John Mines
Exeter Mazo Port Stanley St. Joseph de Theford
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Alberton Campbellton Middleton St. John Summerside
Amherst Charlottetown Moncton Shelburne Sydney, C.B.
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The Canadian Bank of Commerce buy and sell Sterling and Currency Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico, issue Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, and Travellers' Cheques payable in all parts of the world; collect Drafts, Coupons, etc., and conduct a general banking business with ALL POINTS IN NORTH AMERICA. Special banking facilities afforded settlers and others going out to the Western Provinces.

IN GREAT BRITAIN

C. GAMBIE, Manager, A. R. PHIPPS, Asst. Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office:
TORONTO.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President.
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Capital, Paid Up \$6,000,000 — Reserve Fund \$7,000,000
Total Assets \$77,400,000

Branches and Agents at every point in Canada and the United States.

Information useful to investors or intending settlers cheerfully given on application to any branch of the Dominion Bank. Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Collections on Canada or the U.S. receive prompt attention. Exchange bought and sold.

London Bankers: Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland.

London Branch: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

J. HAYDN HORSEY, Manager.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up £7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 7,000,000.00

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PELEG HOWLAND, President. E. HAY, General Manager.

127 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA

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ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up \$4,000,000. Real \$4,750,000.
Total Assets over \$50,000,000.

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E. C. Whitney.

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W. Duthie, Chief Inspector

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London Agents - PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$16,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,252,864.

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NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

The Resources of the Empire.

The difficulty of forming any reliable estimate as to the value of the resources of the Mother Country and the Dominions beyond the seas is so obvious that it is not surprising to find Mr. McKenna questioned in the House of Commons as to the basis of his recent estimate of the wealth of the Empire, which it will be remembered he fixed at £26,000,000,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that this estimate is based on statistics prepared by Sir Robert Giffen and brought up to date in papers recently read before the Royal Statistical Society. With regard to the Mother Country, Mr. McKenna estimated its capital wealth at approximately £15,000,000,000, this figure being the estimate contained on the Census of Production Final Report of 1912, but he reminded the member who raised the question that the estimates he had furnished referred to pre-war conditions, and that it was, of course, impossible to say how far they required modification owing to the war. Whilst Mr. McKenna's justification of his estimates discounts their present usefulness, it is interesting to find that the Empire's capital wealth, even if liberal allowance is made for the inevitable contraction due to such a conflict as that which is now causing world-wide dislocation, should be well over £20,000,000,000, a sum sufficient at all events to carry on the war for a few months longer, and to afford enlightenment to the Austro-German Empires as to why our credit is still unimpaired in neutral countries, whilst theirs is already seriously impaired.

* * *

On the Economic Situation after the War.

Lugubrious views as to the economic conditions in the years immediately after peace are so fashionable that it is cheering to have a note in quite another vein from such a prominent personage as Professor S. J. Chapman, of Manchester. Speaking before the Institute of Bankers at their meeting last week, this well-known authority on economics offered the comforting assurance that "we can look forward to the resumption of peace with complete confidence that the country is not going to pass through a very bad time." Professor Chapman pointed out that experience proved that the view that our complicated economic system was easily damaged and not easily restored was unfounded. With increasing complexity the economic system had developed increased adaptability, and although with the termination of the war great changes and anxious times in the financial and labour worlds would come, this authority thinks we should not experience more than a few months of difficulty. Prices after the war may, of course, be expected to fall, but the post-bellum period will witness a level of values higher than the range of prices current before the war. Professor Chapman holds the view that with the reduced prosperity of the nations now engaged in hostilities we shall not revert to the extravagant system of an active gold circulation, but that, having become accustomed to a paper currency, and discovered the economy of its use, we shall continue to use notes in lieu of a gold coinage.

* * *

The Fatal Policy of Silence.

Nothing during the memorable year that is now rapidly drawing to a close has been more disquieting to holders of Canadian securities than the silence of the officials of companies in which they are interested. When Canadian investments were being placed in this market a few years ago there was a readiness to afford information with regard to the companies whose securities were being sold here which makes the recent reticence all the more noticeable. We are frequently asked by readers if we can tell them anything about recent developments in connection with companies whose issues have been placed here in large quantities, and expressing surprise that so little information should be afforded with regard to their doings. The policy adopted is the more inexplicable in that when the war is over there will be a very decided predilection for the securities of our Overseas Dominions. Colonial investments will certainly displace many foreign securities, which before the war were largely held by the British investor. But these Canadian officials are certainly not encouraging this sentiment by their persistent policy of silence. As an instance of the treatment meted out to investors in the United States we may cite the case of one prominent Canadian concern in which British capital is very largely invested. Its meeting was to have been held on November 11. At present we have not seen a line in the London papers as to what took place on this occasion. London financiers manage their affairs even in these

disjointed times better than this. The cost of securing adequate publicity for such proceedings is quite moderate, and it is regrettable in the extreme that the Directors of Canadian companies do not appreciate their responsibilities to those whose capital they have absorbed during the past few years in such abundant measure.

* * *

The superlative investment attractions of low-interest yielding Canadian municipal bonds maturing within the next fifteen years, to which we have frequently called attention of late, are beginning to impress themselves upon those having funds at their disposal. A case in point presented itself last week in the contrary movements of Vancouver 4 per Cents. of 1950-2, and the 4 per Cents. of 1926-47, the former "marking" at the low level of 70, in contrast with 85½ for the earlier maturing issue. At a first glance the 1950-2 issue would seem to be the cheaper security, for it shows a yield at the present price of £5 14s. per cent., as against the £4 14s. per cent. on the 1926 issue. When the question of the respective dates of redemption is examined, however, it is found that whereas the latter gives a profit at maturity of roughly £15 per cent. in from 10-31 years, the profit of £30 per cent. on the former does not materialise for 36 years, so that the earlier maturity is decidedly the more attractive issue. Without going into the question of compound interest, it is obvious that the investor who receives an interest yield of £4 14s. per cent. on his capital for an average of 20 years and has it returned at the expiration of anywhere from 10 to 30 years with a profit—which latter, be it noted, is not subject to taxation—of £15 per cent. is in a decidedly better position than the holder of the investment who receives £5 14s. on his money, but has to wait for 36 years, for the £30 per cent. increment on his capital.

* * *

Early Dates Still in Favour.

As we said a fortnight ago in dealing with the question of the prices of Canadian municipal issues, it is dangerous to generalise whilst values are in the melting-pot. With the credit of the Mother Country practically on a 5 per cent. basis, arrangements announced for the mobilisation of American securities held in this country, and the extension of the measure to Canadian bonds, and a Canadian Government 5 per cent. loan offered in the Dominion at 97½, it is vain to attempt to say what the investment yield should be even upon the highest class of Canadian Corporation issues. As we showed last week, however, the heavy decline which has taken place since the withdrawal of the minimums does not necessarily imply that investors are seeking to realise their holdings to any material extent, but indicates rather (1) the desire of the market to guard against any selling pressure that may develop unexpectedly, and (2) an attempt to adjust the prices of Colonial Corporation issues to the new investment standard. With a plethora of securities of the gilt-edged order at the disposal of investors giving 5 per cent. and over, it may seem optimistic to look for any material recovery in the Canadian municipal stock, but the action of Montreal 4½ per Cent. following the shock of the abolition of the minimums shows the readiness of investors to absorb such superlative Colonial municipal stocks. That the developments of the past few months have not entirely destroyed investors' powers of discrimination is revealed by the fact that issues maturing within the next ten or fifteen years have been maintained at comparatively high prices, as is clearly shown in the accompanying representative selection:—

	Early maturities.		Late maturities.	
	Date of redemption.	Last "marking."	Date of redemption.	Last "marking."
4 per cents.—				
Montreal	1932	83	1948-50	80½
Quebec (City of) ...	1923	91½	—	—
Toronto	1919-21	91½	—	—
"	—	—	1944-48	79½
Vancouver	—	—	1947-49	70
Winnipeg	—	—	1940-60	70½
4½ per cents.—				
Montreal	—	—	1951-53	88
Quebec (City of) ...	1918	100	—	—
Toronto	—	—	1948	80
Vancouver	1923-33	92½	—	—
5 per cents.—				
Calgary	—	—	1933-44	90½
Edmonton	—	—	1923-53	80
Regina	—	—	1943-43	90
Saskatoon	—	—	1941-41	84½

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

"SANDFORD FLEMING, EMPIRE BUILDER," by Lawrence J. R. This record of the career of Sandford Fleming was completed only a few weeks before his death on July 22 last. Although unable himself to undertake the task, he had taken the keenest interest in it, and provided Mr. Burpee with a series of diaries running back to the year 1845, when he set out from Glasgow in the sailing ship *Brilliant* to seek his fortune in the New World. Mr. Burpee has performed his duty in a most sympathetic manner, and produced a highly readable biography in handy compass of the great Scottish-Canadian. The wide interests and active life of Sir Sandford Fleming are well evidenced in the chapters on the Royal Canadian Institute, the Northern Railway, the Red River Colony, the Intercolonial, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Pacific cable, the All-Red Line, an Imperial Intelligence Service, the standard time movement, Queen's University, and the Memorial Tower at Halifax. Mr. Burpee's appreciation of his old friend leaves a clear impression of his practical mind, his warm patriotism, and his fine courtesy, and for the rest his profound thankfulness "for length of days, for active, happy years, for friendships formed, and especially for the memory of those dear souls who have enriched my whole life while they remained on this side." Pp. 288; illustrations. London, Toronto, etc.: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press. 10s. 6d. net.

"DEMOCRACY AND THE NATIONS: A CANADIAN VIEW," by J. A. Macdonald, LL.D.—No one who knows the former editor of the *Toronto Globe*, either personally or through the leading columns of that journal, will require to be told that the phrase "A Canadian view" does not mean the view of the Canadian people as a whole, but that of "a Canadian" in the person of Dr. J. A. Macdonald, which is a very different thing. Both the views and the expression given to them are characteristic, and many of them will be freely challenged by readers of the book. Nevertheless, they are suggestive, and, needless to say, are as sincere as the author is outspoken. The purpose of the book, as the preface tells us, is "to release ideas, rather than to frame an argument," and "the ideas with which it deals have to do with freedom for the individual, self-government for the nation, and peace for the world." Liberty, Democracy, and Internationalism are the watchwords of the book, and they are applied to the development and the problems of Canada and the United States. Pp. 244. London, Toronto, etc.: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press. 5s. 6d. net.

"THE PRIMAL LURE," by V. E. Roe.—As long as the primal lure of men steps side by side with that urgent leaping towards adventure which is certainly the primal lure of youth, a story of love "in the sullen solitudes of the great North" will find a plenitude of readers. And Miss Roe's book so deserves. It is a tale of a post of the Hudson's Bay Company; of the long trail, the voyageurs, the trappers; of a strong man, the factor of the post, and a woman no less strong, brave Lois Le Moyne, whom after a strange wooing he wins. Pp. 350. London: Gay and Hancock, Ltd.: 6s.

"TWIXT SILVER AND GOLD," by Louis P. Bowler.—In a brief preface the author mentions that his object has been to set forth "authentic statistics and facts regarding Canada, under a light whimsical masque of fiction." The fiction is represented by some adventures in the Kirkland Lake mining district of Ontario, the probability of which is not increased by our finding that the author has stretched the sphere of operations of the R.N.W.M.P. so as to include this district. The "statistics and facts" mainly comprise figures of production of the Cobalt and Porcupine mining districts. These are given in conversation with mining brokers, one of whom evidently makes a speciality of the Alberta oilfields. The information is scrappy and is strongly of the prospectus order, while the story is too thin to be of much interest. Pp. 184. London: Drane's, 1s. net.

PAST AND PRESENT.

A Controversial Allusion.

(See page 336.)

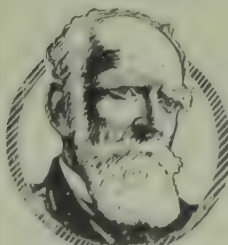
Great was the age, but greater far the man,
When Shakespeare rose before the world to scan
Immortal drama, poesy divine,
Standing alone "The greatest birth of time."
His fame survives all ages; there is none
Of Earth's creations with so bright a sun;
Men of all lands in rapt emotion gaze,
And render tributes of undying praise.
Whence came this soul, this pow'r and art so rare,
Genius transcendent, qualities so fair,
Truth springing into action at his will
Crowning his wisdom with dramatic skill?

He only grasps true greatness when the gain
Of singleness of heart is not in vain
In seeing truth for its own sake alone,
Knowing no glory can for this atone,
This was the mind that in our poet dwelt,
This was the passion that he ever felt;
Ambition fled before his sacred quest,
Leaving to us a labour doubly blest.

What of the few who'd rob him of his right,
Seeking in vain the evidence of light
In cyphers, forms and fantasies obscure,
Clouding all reason with a baseless lure?
Now are we courted by an empty voice,
An unreal whisper lingers for a choice,
Breaking aloud betimes in clam'rous strife
T' obscure the vision of the poet's life.
Did we possess the humour as of yore
That he and others from the boundless store
Of such an age bequeath'd to all mankind,
Then could we hope to fathom such a mind.
How comes this dullness, this perverted sense
That must confound the truth with vile pretence,
Reality with counterfeit confront,
Intelligence with vain delusion blunt?
Behold the market-place and these our wares!
What of the vaunting boldness that now dares,
While mean contention takes the place of wit,
To offer phantoms with dishonour knit?

Unveil the mind and penetrate the mist,
Aiming at truth, on truth alone insist:
Gauge not the past by present artifice,
Nor measure virtue by a borrow'd vice.
The atmosphere is laden with such dreams
Of Bacon-Shakespeare, that the world scarce seems
A resting place for either, while the mob
To crown the one must from the other rob.
Compare the wise men of this rampant hour
With those when good Queen Bess war'd mighty pow'r;
Do we possess the genius, art, and grace
That can the glory of the past replace?
When we've approach'd them as a star the sun,
When our illumin'd course its race has run,
Our constellations! Will they ever see
Their lustre link'd with all eternity?
This vain presumption, evil of the day
Calms not the reason, nor our fears allay:
Our peevish art reflects the mental haze
Through which we grope 'mid doubt and mingled praise.

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N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is pre-paid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

R. H. (Lewisham).—We do not think there has been any recent development in the immediate neighbourhood of your property. The figure you mention seems very high; we should advise you to secure a valuation from some reputable local realty firm.

J. C. B. (Leamington).—The suggestion strikes us as being perhaps more optimistic than is fully warranted by any facts which, so far, have been disclosed. Still, we certainly do not care to go on record as denying the possibility. In any case we quite agree that you are adopting the wisest course, and the recent upward movement is strongly confirmatory of this.

C. G. W. (Chelsea).—(1) We regard both bonds as satisfactory investments. (2) The latest available statistics show the city's population to be 72,516; assessed value for taxation, \$190,646,270; general debenture debt, \$20,632,217; net debenture debt, \$9,414,965. The municipality's assets are valued at \$31,974,396. General tax rate, 13.22 mills.

A. H. (Strabane).—These three shares you mention are extremely speculative. We would not recommend a purchase. As to your other query we believe that all the low-priced shares which have intrinsic value behind them will improve when normal conditions return. If there are any other shares on which you want a definite opinion, we shall be glad to give it, but not knowing your requirements we cannot select low-priced shares at haphazard.

P. D. (Kelvinside).—The company's year ends at December 31. We do not think any official figures have been issued since the last balance sheet was published. We understand, however, that the company's business has showed marked improvement during the past season. The net profits from the company's operations during 1914 slightly more than equalled the amount of its bond interest and Preferred dividends for the year.

C. E. T. (Bramshott).—(1) The quotation reflects the fact that a high rate of yield is expected from shares of a speculative character. (2) As regards the results of its operations, the position of Brazil Traction seems satisfactory enough. The question of the restoration of the dividend to its old rate probably depends more on conditions over which the company has no control, viz., the general improvement of the financial and commercial position of Brazil. It is noteworthy that for each month of 1915 up to the end of October, with the exception of January, the net earnings of the company showed considerable increase over the corresponding months of 1914. For the ten months the total increase equals approximately \$500,000.

R. L. T. (West Hampstead).—There has been an active market for the stock both in Montreal and Toronto for some months. The latest quotations we possess are:—Common, 62; Preferred, 82. Quarterly dividends have been paid regularly in re-

spect of the Preferred stock at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. These, during the period while the company was practically closed down, were paid out of accumulated profits. We understand that the company's plants are now in full operation, important orders having been secured for the company's own usual products, while munitions are also being produced. No dividend has ever been paid on the Common stock, and, as far as we are aware, there has been no official indication that such action is in contemplation as yet. As indicating the speculative interest that is being taken in the stock, it may be remarked that the quotation is now within 9 points of the highest price it has ever reached, viz., 70, in 1912.

MORTGAGEE.—(1) We are aware of the rumours, and, indeed, have ourselves received similar advices. On the principle that "there is no smoke without fire" the situation is certainly discomfiting for anyone who is interested in any way in the affairs of the company. The protracted delay in meeting payments cannot fail to increase such anxiety. While, in view of the position disclosed by the last balance sheet, it is difficult to believe that the company can be actually insolvent, it seems certain that it must be considerably embarrassed, at least temporarily. The company's profits for 1914 were practically negligible, but the company's assets were of good class and showed an ample margin over all liabilities. The uncalled proportion of the issued capital alone creates an important reserve in view of the very considerable financial strength of the principal shareholders. (2) The course you propose certainly seems advisable, and may elicit a definite statement.

EMIGRATION AND GENERAL.

T. W. (Liverpool).—The Census and Statistics Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, estimates that the area sown to fall wheat for next year's crop is 1,100,000 acres, which is about 15 per cent. less than the area of 1,294,000 acres in 1914 for the 1915 crop. The decrease is principally in Ontario, and is due to the heavy rains of August, which prevented the working of the soil in time for seeding.

MILLER.—Manitoba has 683 elevators, with a capacity of 23,570,500 bushels, and flour mills with a capacity of 20,065 barrels of flour per day. The corresponding figures for Saskatchewan are 1,621 elevators, 55,074,500 bushels, and 8,996 barrels; and for Alberta, 451 elevators, 16,369,000 bushels, and 7,465 barrels. The largest elevator capacity at any point in Canada is at Port William, where 25,640,000 bushels can be taken care of, and Port Arthur comes next with 15,815,000, so that between the Canadian "Twin Cities" 41,455,000 bushels can be accommodated in elevators. Keewatin has the largest milling capacity of any point in the West, its mills being able to turn out 10,000 barrels per diem, while those of the adjoining town of Kenora can turn out 3,500.

ARE YOU SATISFIED

with your Canadian investments? Should you be in any doubt or difficulty regarding your investments in Canada, you are invited to address the London Office of the Union Trust Company, Ltd. (of Canada), 75, Lombard Street, London, E.C., where every enquiry receives most careful attention. The Union Trust Company, with offices at Toronto and Winnipeg, and agents and correspondents throughout the Dominion, makes a speciality of the management of properties and estates owned in Canada by residents in the United Kingdom. Probate and Letters of Administration in Canada are also obtained on the instructions of English Solicitors.—(Advt.)

CANADIAN MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER.

Canada Monthly (15 cents).—"The Trenches of Yesterday," Mona Cleaver; "Old Fort Edmonton," W. B. Turner; "A Wooing that Failed" (Germany and U.S. papers), H. E. Barnet.

Red and Gun in Canada (15 cents).—"Big Alec, and the Portage of Death," R. J. Fraser; "How Saunders Caught the Game Hog," F. V. Williams; "Indian Dogs," McD. Tait; "My First Caribou," F. J. Kaufman; "A Big Game Hunt in Quebec," A. L. Parker.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Miss Moya Mannering makes "Peg o' My Heart" as attractive as ever at the Globe Theatre. There are usually evening performances on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays only; but there will be extra performances on Boxing Night and Tuesday, December 28.

Mr. Duncan R. Campbell has been appointed General Superintendent of the Pacific Division of the C.N.R., with headquarters at Vancouver, and Mr. B. T. Chappell, Superintendent, with headquarters at Kamloops.

The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, has appointed Mr. L. D. Wilgress, a graduate of McGill University, to be Trade Commissioner at Omsk, in Eastern Siberia. The appointment of Mr. C. F. Just to Petrograd has already been announced.

In their annual report on the tea trade in 1914-15 Brooke, Bond and Co., Ltd., Goulston Street, Aldgate East, London, E.C., state that North America is the only part of the world in which the consumption of tea makes hardly any progress. Imports into Canada do not make much more progress than into the States. Probably this year the want of increase may be owing to the interruption of communications caused by the war.

The compilation of "The Potsdam Diary" must have been a labour of love for Mr. L. J. Maxse, the Editor of the *National Review*. Dedicated to "The British Potsdam Party, who in Peace and War play the game of Britain's enemies," the quotations for each day of the year are pointedly appropriate to some phase of the present struggle, and "it should incidentally stimulate the impoverished Man in the Street to ascertain whether he gets good value from the enormous emoluments he pays the Man in the Cabinet, from whom apparently little is expected, and still less obtained." *National Review* Office, 14, Tavistock Street, London, W.C. 1s. 6d. net.

ENQUIRY COUPON

"CANADA," No. 519. Dec. 18, 1915

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

Financial and Mining Notes.

Tenimouate Railway.—Gross earnings for October, \$18,064; operating expenses, \$14,618.

Granville Mining.—Cabled information gives the Canadian Klondyke Mining Company's output for the week ended December 4 as 949 oz.

Hudson's Bay Company.—The Governor and Committee announce that the interim dividend on the 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares of the company will be paid on January 1.

Toronto Railway.—The British Empire Trust Company, Limited, announce that the Toronto Railway Company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent. for the quarter ending December 31, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable on January 3 to shareholders of record on December 15.

Molson's Bank.—The Directors of the Molson's Bank have declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. (being at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum) upon the capital stock for the current quarter, payable by Parr's Bank, Limited, London, on and after January 3 to shareholders on the London register on December 15.

Canadian General Electric.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce notify that the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited, have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. for the three months ending December 31, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the Common stock, payable January 1.

Ontario Stock.—The Bank of Montreal notify that for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants due January 1 on the Province of Ontario 3½ per cent. Registered stock, 1946, and 4½ per cent. Registered Stock, 1945-65, the balances were struck on the evening of December 1, after which date the stock can only be transferred ex-dividend.

Municipal Debentures.—The Bank of Montreal announce that the coupons falling due on December 31 on the Municipality of Burnaby 4½ per cent. Debentures, 1950, and on January 1 on the City of Port Arthur 4½ per cent. and 5 per cent. Debentures, City of Edmonton 4½ per cent. Sterling Debentures, the City of New Westminster 4½ per cent. and 5 per cent. Debentures, City of Quebec 5 per cent. and 4½ per cent. Debentures, City of Regina 4½ per cent. Debentures, and City of Saskatoon 5 per cent. Debentures may be presented forthwith at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

West Canadian Collieries.—The report for year to December 31, 1914, states that the output for the year amounted to 428,172 tons, a decrease of 169,997 tons. The scarcity of money, the effects of which have been felt in Western Canada since November, 1913, is, as pointed out in the last report, the primary cause of this decrease; the traffic of the railway companies has been greatly reduced and their coal consumption correspondingly diminished. The profit balance on the operation of the mines in 1914 amounts to \$233,654, after writing off a sum of \$19,566 as development works, which have been vigorously pushed on. Deducting \$24,259 for debenture interest, general expenses, \$500 contribution to sinking fund, etc., there is a net profit of \$9,387, and with \$1,894 brought in, \$11,282 at credit of profit and loss. The extraordinary circumstances through which the world is passing have reduced the company's output from 1914 onwards by nearly 30 per cent., but the company has begun to reap the benefit of its efforts of preceding years.

Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.—The coupon for the interest due on the First Mortgage Bonds on January 1 will be paid on and after that date at 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, S.W. Coupons must be left three clear days.

Sun Life of Canada.—In addition to the £200,000 subscribed to the last British War Loan and £300,000 to the present Canadian War Loan, the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada are taking a substantial amount of the new French Loan.

Pacific Great Eastern Railway.—The London register of the First Mortgage 4½ per cent. Guaranteed Debenture stock will be closed from the 24th inst. to Jan. 15 inclusive, for the purpose of preparing warrants for the interest due January 15.

Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway.—In regard to first and second Mortgage bonds, Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic Railway First Mortgage bonds, and Minneapolis and Pacific Railway First Mortgage bonds, it is notified that the coupons due on January 1 will be paid at the office of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, S.W., or at the agency of the Bank of Montreal, 64, Wall Street, New York, on and after that date. Coupons must be left three clear days.

Quebec Central Railway Company.—The English Association of American Bond and Shareholders, Ltd., London transfer agents, notify that the transfer books of the 3½ per cent. Second Mortgage Debenture stock and the Ordinary stock will be closed at 3 p.m. on the 17th inst., reopening at 10 a.m. on January 17, and the 4 per cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock at 3 p.m. on January 12 next, reopening at 10 a.m. on February 2. Cheques will be posted for the interest on the 3½ per cent. Second Mortgage Debenture Stock, and for the dividend on the Ordinary stock on January 14, and for the interest on the 4 per cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock on January 31.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.		
Seven Days Ending December 7.		
Canadian Northern,	\$530,600;	inc., \$327,900.
Canadian Pacific,	\$3,046,000;	inc., \$1,280,000.
Grand Trunk,	\$152,917;	inc., \$12,287.
G. T. Western,	\$40,993;	inc., \$13,952.
Detroit, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee,	\$14,102;	inc., \$4,013.
—Total, \$208,012; inc., \$30,262.		
G. T. P., Prairie Section,	\$45,296;	inc., \$32,185.

The Stock Exchange Committee have ordered the Dominion of Canada further issue of £2,300,000 4 per cent. stock and the Province of Ontario further issue of £320,548 4 per cent. registered stock, 1947, to be quoted in the Official List.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce GIVE NOTICE that the Directors of the above Company have DECLARED a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of 1½ per cent. for the three months ending 31st December, 1915, on the Common Stock of the Company to shareholders of record on 15th December.

The Dividend is payable on the 1st day of January, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will not be closed.

For the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Registrars of the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited.

C. CAMBIE

2, Lombard Street, E.C.,
11th December, 1915.

CANADIAN RECORDS.

Official Figures from Ottawa.

The office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., has received the following information by cablegram from the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., M.P., Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, under date December 11:—

Canadian bank clearings during November were \$891,284,701, which is the largest figure ever reported for any month.

Building permits in the cities of Eastern Canada during November show a substantial increase in almost every case, and a total increase for seventeen cities of \$1,041,624, or 65.7 per cent.

Canadian trade with Great Britain shows a large increase, the figures for the past nine months being \$14,000,000 greater than those for the same period of 1914, particularly as regards exports.

Mr. H. V. Meredith, President of the Bank of Montreal, in his annual statement, states that the output of grain in the three Prairie Provinces was estimated to have a value to producers of \$400,000,000.

Grain inspections at Winnipeg during the week ended December 8 covered 9,738 carloads of wheat, 1,970 of oats, 399 of barley, 149 of flax, and 9 of rye.

Copper mining operations at Woodhurst, Dorchester, N.B., which were suspended five years ago, are about to be resumed on a large scale.

THE CANADIAN WAR LOAN.

The Finance Department has completed the allotment of the War Loan (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent, under date December 8). The amount originally offered was \$50,000,000, and the subscriptions totalled \$104,000,000. The second \$50,000,000 was thereupon taken as a loan to finance the British war purchases in Canada. The \$4,000,000 subscribed above these two amounts will be deducted from the subscriptions by the banks in order to carry out the policy of giving smaller investors the preference.

Owing to other business Mr. W. G. Jaffray has retired from the firm of Jaffray, Cassels and Biggar, bond and stock brokers, Standard Bank Building, Toronto. The business will be continued under the firm name of Cassels and Biggar.

The first plant to be opened in Newfoundland for the manufacture of shells for the British Army will begin work early in January. Local capital is backing the factory, which will be under the direction of the Canadian Munitions Company.

Mr. F. P. Gutelius, General Manager of the Canadian Government Railways system, states that from a 20 per cent. drop the business of the C.G.R. had come back to normal, indicating a general revival in business all over the Maritime Provinces.

After an expenditure of \$1,500,000 New York capitalists have uncovered sulphur deposits in the district of Wabigoon, 180 miles east of Winnipeg (says a Winnipeg correspondent). It is one of the richest deposits in the world. The vein is of solid ore, 60 feet wide, and of the finest quality.

Excellent reports are current with regard to the present position of the pulp and paper business in Canada. Prices for sulphite pulp, wood pulp and for newsprint paper have all advanced, and further advances are expected. The demand is strong, and it is said that the output of most Canadian companies is now pretty well contracted for.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

CANADIAN MUNITIONS FACTORIES.

Workers' Rate of Pay.

The leaders of organised labour are asking for fair-wage provisions in all shell contracts (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). Their representations are being sympathetically considered by Sir Robert Borden and Mr. J. W. Flavelle, Chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board. An interview has been arranged with Mr. Lionel Hitchens and Mr. R. H. Brand, the representatives of the British Munitions Department, at New York, before they sail for England.

Agents of the Government have been investigating labour conditions in the munitions factories at Montreal, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver. The Labour leaders make no general charges of under-payment, but they urge more vigorous supervision.

It is just learned that when Mr. D. A. Thomas was in Canada the Hon. Frank Cochrane, Dominion Minister of Railways, offered to equip the National Transcontinental Railway shops at Quebec and manufacture munitions there at cost price.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

In confirmation of their last cable advices, Messrs. Turner, Davidson and Co., Ltd., are advised by cable from their Panama friends, Messrs. Payne and Wardlaw, that good progress has been made with the removal of the obstruction, and that they consider the prospects of a passage for oversea vessels of moderate draft in second half of January are good, but it is not possible to guarantee this yet.

WHERE CANADA STANDS.

Canada stands to-day at the head of all the countries of the world in respect of production of nickel and asbestos (says the *Bulletin* of the Chambre de Commerce Française, Montreal); third in respect of increase of railway systems during the last fifty years; third in respect of commerce compared with population; third in respect of production of silver; eighth in respect of production of gold ore; eighth in respect of production of steel; ninth in respect of production of iron ore; and tenth in respect of tonnage of steel ships.

Half a million bushels of Canadian wheat awaiting shipment to the Entente nations have been destroyed by fire in an elevator at Erie owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The War Office is reported to have placed orders in Canada for axes of a hammer-headed type, to be used for the destruction of barbed wire entanglements and other obstructions.

So widely appreciated was "The Magnet of Commerce" that the Great Central Railway Company have felt it necessary to publish a second edition. It is full of useful information regarding the important coalfields and industrial centres of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and elsewhere, as well as the new dock at Immingham. The information has been brought up to date. The numerous illustrations help to make the booklet attractive as well as interesting.

TRADE ENQUIRIES

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received last week at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., were the following:

A firm in Paris, France, desire the addresses of Canadian shippers of edible oils, oils for burning, oil seeds, and wheat. Four bankers' references available.

A firm in Genoa, Italy, desire a quotation for 20 tons of nickel from Canadian producers, price to be c.i.f. Genoa, or if f.o.b., rate of freight and insurance must be definitely stated. Payment cash against documents, delivery not later than the end of January.

A London firm are desirous of securing Canadian agencies in furniture, wooden goods, timber, in all of which experience is possessed.

A firm in Vancouver who have had experience in such matters would be glad to act as purchasing representatives for United Kingdom firms in butter, eggs, poultry, salmon, canned fruits, and other lines.

A Canadian company manufacturing specialties in wall board and sheathing would be glad to supply particulars and prices to United Kingdom importers.

A stationery firm in Toronto are desirous of getting into touch with engravers of dies for embossing stationery work, and also makers of fine papers for correspondence.

A Canadian company manufacturing piano cases wish to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers seeking supplies. They also make phonograph cabinets and benches, music cabinets, etc.

An importer and manufacturer's agent in Quebec desires the addresses of manufacturers of fine combs, transparent nipples, and hair nets. He is also desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers wishing to avail themselves of his services as resident agent.

CANADIAN TINNED SALMON.

Replying to a request by the British Chamber of Commerce, Paris, the Customs authorities have consented to examine all demands for the application of the minimum tariff to Canadian tinned salmon imported into France via New York, so long as the present lack of direct shipping exists between France and Canada. It will be recollected that a similar concession was granted at the beginning of the year with regard to Canadian lobster imported into France by the same route.

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN.

In reply to a request by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Paris, the Customs authorities have consented to accept as proof of Canadian origin certificates from the London Chamber of Commerce attesting that the original invoices have been seen, the documents being visé by a French consular or diplomatic officer. This concession will be greatly appreciated by shippers of Canadian goods to France, in view of the difficulty of always producing a certificate of origin from the original makers in Canada, as the goods are sometimes bought from numerous manufacturers and stored for some considerable time.

A fire broke out at about midday on December 10 in the Grand Trunk Railway shops at Point St. Charles. The flames, which were first discovered in the tube shop, spread rapidly to the blacksmiths' shop and other buildings.

BRITISH EMPIRE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

An agreement has been concluded between the Institute of Industry (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd., and the British Dominions Exhibition, Ltd., whereby the Institute takes over the whole of the latter undertaking and the management of the British Empire Industrial Exhibition which the British Dominions Exhibition, Ltd., was formed to promote. The agreement provides for the appointment of a Joint Advisory Committee for the Exhibition, which includes Mr. G. McLaren Brown and the Canadian Agents-General.



Canadian Government TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

E. D. ARNAUD,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham,
ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
North British Building, E. Parade,
Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Report, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—
"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield

German Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England,
German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers
Wires of every description. Cables, "German,"
Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham,
Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars
and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRIS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire—
England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office, 19, Victoria Street, S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir George H. PEASE, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary, Mr. W. L. GAVITT.

Emigration Office, Assistant Superintendent, Mr. J. ORED SMITH, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Agent-General, Mr. John A. RUD, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agent-General, Mr. J. H. TURNER, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Agent-General, Mr. F. W. SUMNER, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Agent-General, Mr. JOHN HOWARD, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Agent-General, Mr. RICHARD REID, 163, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Agent-General, Mr. HARRISON WATSON, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agent-General, Lt.-Col. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending December 14 at the above-mentioned offices, also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the Montreal Star, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and the Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.

Aldous, F. Gray, Victoria—31, Park Hill Road, Croydon.

Belcher, Mrs. Daisy, Edmonton—56, Porham Road, W. Kensington.

Bell, J. Roderick, Winnipeg—Jermyn Court Hotel. Browne, J. Hunter, Toronto—Buckingham Palace Hotel.

Coles, Major Wm. G., London—Hotel Cecil.

Colsons, Mrs. A. and Miss M. Brandon and Port Dalhousie—22, Trebovir Road, Earl's Court, S.W.

Coste, Mrs. E. P., Calgary—Cravenhurst, Napier Gardens, Hythe.

Coulter, Lieut. A. Kenneth, Toronto—West Indian Club.

Dean, Lieut. W. E., R.A.M.C., Toronto—Hotel Cecil.

Ellis, D., Winnipeg—Jermyn Court Hotel.

Galley, L. Payne, Salmon Arm—Witley, Godalming.

Goodland, Mrs., Edmonton—26, Westminster Mansions.

Goudie, Norman, Kamloops, B.C.—Montague Grove, Hampstead.

Hastings, Agnes S., Winnipeg—Savoy Hotel.

Helliwell, John F., Vancouver—care of Bank of British North America, 5, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Leesons, Lieut.-Colonel A. E.—Hounslow Heath. Knight, V. M., London—100, Leman Street, E.

Loes, Mrs., Hamilton—Polkstone.

Macdonald, W. B., Vancouver—Edinburgh—Edinburgh.

Lees, Sergt., Toronto—4, Milbourne Square, Brighton, S.W.

Leicester, Charles H., Vancouver—5, Tor Gardens, Kensington, W.

Leslie, N. W., Winnipeg—Jermyn Court Hotel.

Long, Major C. E., Ottawa—Hotel Cecil.

Mackenzie, Kenneth, Winnipeg—Savoy Hotel.

Malcolm, W. B., Vancouver—Savoy Hotel.

Matheson, J. H., Prince Albert—Jermyn's Hotel.

Matheson, W., Winnipeg—Jermyn Court Hotel.

Mellor, O. B., Montreal—22, Denton Road, Streou Green.

Meywood, C., Winnipeg—Jermyn Court Hotel.

Nelles, L. H., London—Hotel Metropole.

Pickard, F. P., Victoria—Klamalia, Palace Road, Finsbury.

Puntin, Lieut. J. H., Regina Junior Army and Navy Club.

Ramsay, Victor P., Toronto—Hotel Gwalia.

Ricksenstein, A., Montreal—Midland Hotel.

Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. L. H., Calgary—Ravenscroft House, Golders Green, N.W.

Sanders, Major G. E., Hounslow Heath.

Scott, James W., Vancouver—Tavistock Hotel.

Secord, Genl., Edmonton—76, Cromwell Avenue, Highbury, N.

Shaw, Samuel T., Smith's Falls—1, Euston Grove, London.

Shockey, E. H., Prince Rupert—118, Sprufern Road, Norwich.

Shields, Lieut. J. D., R.A.M.C., Mount Albert—care of Holt and Co.

Spear, R. E., Winnipeg—Jermyn Court Hotel.

Spencer, A. G., Littlehampton, West Indian Club.

Strachen, Capt. E. P., Moose Jaw—60, Brownlow Road, Newington.

Tidey, G. M., Vancouver—36, Grantham Road, Brighton.

Watt, Mrs. Alfred, Victoria—C/o Parr's Bank, 4, Bartholomew Lane.

Whitlier, D. Victoria—R.N.A.S. Dewar House.

Williams, Capt. E. E., London—Hotel Cecil.

Wife, Mr. and Mrs. E. E., Winnipeg—Savoy Hotel.

Woods, J. G., Vancouver—Constitutional Club.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Friday, December 17.—R.M.S. *Metagama* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John.

Saturday, December 18.—R.M.S. *Saxonia* (Canard), Liverpool to New York.

S.S. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.

Tuesday, December 21.—S.S. *Ryndam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

Wednesday, December 22.—R.M.S. *Buttle* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, December 24.—R.M.S. *Corican* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.

S.S. *St. Louis* (American), Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, December 25.—R.M.S. *Cameronia* (Canard), Liverpool to New York.

Wednesday, December 29.—R.M.S. *Adriatic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, December 31.—R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.

S.S. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, January 1.—R.M.S. *Orduna* (Canard), Liverpool to New York.

Monday, January 3.—S.S. *Nieuw Amsterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

Wednesday, January 5.—S.S. *Cymric* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, January 7.—R.M.S. *Missanabie* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John.

Saturday, January 9.—S.S. *Minchanka* (Atlantic Transport), London to New York.

R.M.S. *California* (Canard), Liverpool to New York.

Monday, January 19.—S.S. *Noordam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

Wednesday, January 12.—S.S. *St. Paul* (American), Liverpool to New York.

Thursday, January 13.—S.S. *Corinthian* (Allan), London to St. John.

Friday, January 14.—R.M.S. *Pretorian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.

Saturday, January 15.—S.S. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.

R.M.S. *Tuscania* (Canard), Liverpool to New York.

S.S. *Faraghatina* (Allan), Glasgow to Halifax.

Monday, January 17.—S.S. *Rotterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

Wednesday, January 19.—S.S. *Lapland* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.

★

The arrival last week of 40,059 cwt. of Canadian cheese is reported by W. Weddell and Co., Ltd., 17, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.

In the window of Canada's Grand Trunk Offices, 17-19, Cockspur Street, London, S.W., can be seen an oil painting of the Mount Robson (13,700ft.), "The Monarch of the Canadian Rockies," which it is suggested should be renamed "Mount Cavell" in honour of Miss Cavell, the brave English nurse murdered in Belgium by the Germans.

In the September issue of the *Labour Gazette* was published the draft of a Bill for shadowing legislation of importance with reference to the Department of Labour. The measure proposes the consolidation and amendment of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and the Conciliation and Labour Act.

Mr. H. G. Dring has been appointed General Passenger Agent for Great Britain and Europe of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., succeeding Mr. H. S. Carmichael, who has been appointed Passenger and Freight Manager of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., in charge of all passenger and freight matters relating to the company. The headquarters of the latter company are at 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

DAILY, 9 till SUNSET. Admission: Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only; Mondays and Saturdays, 6d.; other days, 1s. Children always 6d. The Band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blues) every Saturday from 4 to 6 p.m.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

VISITORS from Canada wishing to receive the paper regularly should fill in the Subscription Form, thus ensuring the regular receipt of "CANADA" for the next twelve months. Subscription Rates are contained in the form on front cover. A subscription carries with it the privilege of receiving answers by letter to any questions of Anglo-Canadian Interest.

G.T.P. AND NATIONAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL.

Announcements made by Mr. J. E. Dalrymple, Vice-President of the Grand Trunk Railway system, indicates greater consolidation of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the National Transcontinental, working in conjunction with the former.

Mr. W. P. Hinton, Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific, is appointed Traffic Manager in charge of passengers and freight of the Grand Trunk Pacific, with headquarters at Winnipeg, and also Western Traffic Manager of the Canadian Government Railways.

Mr. G. A. McNicholl, is appointed Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific, with jurisdiction west of Prince George, B.C., and Pacific coast points, Portland (Oregon) and north, including Alaska and the Yukon Territory, with headquarters at Prince Rupert.

The positions of Passenger Traffic Manager, Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager, and Commissioner of Colonisation and Industries are abolished.

Mr. W. S. Cookson has been appointed General Passenger Agent, and Mr. C. W. Johnston Assistant Passenger Agent, both with headquarters in Montreal.

During September 23 bank branches were opened in Canada and 11 closed. At the end of the month the Canadian chartered banks had 3,177 branches in the Dominion, 21 in Newfoundland, and 75 elsewhere, making a total of 3,273.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using IS INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

EDMONTON.—P. G. THOMSON (Scots Solicitor), Barrister, &c., 422, Tegner Building, Box 846.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—SWINBURNE & CO., Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Victoria Avenue, Fort William. P.O. Drawer 558.

OTTAWA, ONT.—

ORDE, POWELL & LYLE, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. (John F. Orde, K.C.; Montagu O. Powell, Norman W. Lyle), Trust Building, 408, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Royal Trust Co., E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd. (Canadian), Lumbermen's Association, &c. Cable address: "Ordepowell, Ottawa." London Agents: Messrs. Bischoff & Co. McLAURIN & MILLAR, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. (GEO. McLAURIN, LL.B.; H. J. MILLAR, LL.B.), Bank Chambers, Ottawa. Cable address: "Laurlir." References: Bank of Ottawa, International Harvester Co.

REGINA, SASK.—ALAN GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Walter Scott Building.

SASKATOON, SASK.—RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Drinkie Building.

TORONTO, ONT.—RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants' Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street. WINNIPEG, MAN.—RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Lindsay Building.

CANADA

No. 520. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1915. Vol. XL.

6^D. WEEKLY.

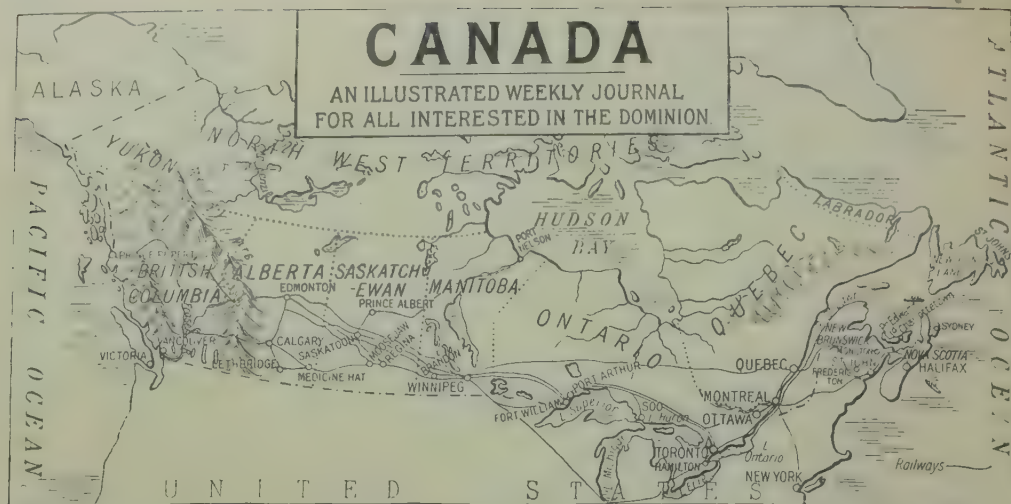
CHRISTMAS-LIKE!



[Photos]

[Driver Burridge, 15th Battery, C.F.A.]

This is not a military camp in Russia, nor yet in the Balkans, neither is it connected with the famous Siege of Paris; it is a photograph of the camp of the 5th Artillery Brigade, C.E.F., at Otterpool, Shorncliffe, during the snowstorm of Nov. 15 and 16, before the Brigade was transferred to Napier Barracks, Shorncliffe.



NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter. Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only. The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signatures are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired this fact should be stated. Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

In the absence of any expressed agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all articles published in "Canada" belongs to the Canada Newspaper Company, Ltd.

We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded.)

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A WAR YEAR.

DURING 1915, the first complete year of the war, the attention of Canadians, public men and private individuals alike, has been almost entirely monopolised by the provision of men, money and munitions for its prosecution, as well as of equipment and comforts for those in the field. The Dominion Parliament was opened on February 4 by H.R.H. the Governor-General, who in the Speech from the Throne emphasised the fact that the earnest and resolute spirit of patriotism which animated the whole of the Dominion had evoked a magnificent response to the call for service beyond the seas.

A War Budget

In the previous Session a vote of \$50,000,000 had been passed by acclamation to meet the financial requirements of the situation. In his Budget on February 11 the Hon. W. T. White said the estimated revenue for the coming year upon the present basis was \$120,000,000. Having regard to uncontrollable expenditure and works under contract, together with a war appropriation of \$1,000,000,000, the Government would have to provide for all requirements, including the retirement of Treasury Bills in June, a sum exceeding \$300,000,000. This meant that \$180,000,000 would have to be raised by additional revenue and borrowing. In order to raise by taxation at least \$30,000,000 additional revenue, the Minister of Finance pro-

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posed a levy of 1 per cent. on the note circulation of chartered banks, on the gross income derived in Canada by Canadian trust and loan companies, and on the net premiums of insurance companies other than life or marine; a tax on the messages of cable and telegraph companies, and on railway and steamship tickets and sleeping-car berths; stamp taxes on cheques, receipts to banks' depositors and bills of exchange, express and Post Office money orders, postal notes, letters and postcards, bills of lading, proprietary or patent medicines and perfumery, and wines and champagnes; and with certain exceptions, a general horizontal increase in Customs duties upon imports.

The new taxation was unanimously adopted, and at the beginning of October Mr. White was able to announce that the realisation of his expectations was assured, the Budget of February having at once arrested the decline of revenue and placed it upon the basis of the preceding years before the war. The revenues since then had been as much as they would have been had there been no war, and for the first half of the fiscal year \$15,000,000 more than they would have been had new measures of taxation not been adopted; while on the other hand the Government had been able to effect very substantial reductions of the ordinary expenditures.

In March the Bank of Montreal, representing the Dominion Government, successfully placed \$5,000,000 4½ per cent. five-year Bonds in the Mother Country, and in July \$40,000,000 5 per cent. one-year and two-year Notes in the United States.

December 25 1915

On November 22 a War Loan for Canadian subscribers only was placed on the market, \$50,000,000 5 per cent. ten-year Bonds being offered. More than double this amount was subscribed almost immediately, and it was decided to increase the amount to \$100,000,000, thus accepting all but \$6,000,000 of the sum over-subscribed. Half of the amount is being used to raise and equip the Canadian forces, and the other half to establish credit for the Imperial Treasury for the purchase of munitions in Canada and give relief to the situation of the exchange. Remark on the response to the loan, Mr. White justifiably said: "The result will go out to the world as unmistakable confidence of Canada's financial strength and of her steadfast determination to prosecute a war waged in a righteous cause to a triumphant conclusion."

Canada's Determination.

These words of the Minister of Finance have been the keynote of the speeches made throughout the year by Dominion and Provincial statesmen of both parties. "The sword which we reluctantly drew," declared Sir Robert Borden, in an address at St. John, "will not be sheathed until the triumph of our cause has been full and unmistakable"—

"Whether the doctrine of might against right shall prevail and supersede the recognised canons of civilisation, whether the creed of the jungle or the creed of Christianity shall inspire and guide humanity in years to come—that is the issue which has been forced upon the world in the war. To such a demand humanity can give but one answer, and Canada will do her part in making the answer complete and final."

Sir Sam Hughes said at Ottawa: "Canada demands that the war shall be continued not to a draw, but until the Hohenzollerns have been humiliated and the world has been freed from the menace of Prussian militarism." And Sir Wilfrid Laurier has reiterated his conviction of Canada's duty to give to Great Britain in this war "all the assistance it is in the power of Canada to give."

The "Princess Pat's."

At the close of 1914 there were nearly 30,000 Canadian troops in training on Salisbury Plain. The first to go to the front were the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, who arrived in France just before Christmas, 1914, and were brigaded with an English regiment. They were not long in taking their place in the firing line, and Sir John French said of them in a despatch published in February: "They are a magnificent set of men, and have done excellent work in the trenches." In a letter of March 3 to the Duke of Connaught he said: "When I inspected them it seemed to me that I had never seen a more magnificent-looking battalion, Guards or otherwise." The regiment, containing, as it originally did, a large proportion of experienced soldiers, splendidly fulfilled the expectations thus aroused in the engagements in which it took part, notably the capture of a German trench on February 28, the fighting around St. Eloi on March 14, and that following the second battle of Ypres in the beginning of May. Up to June 30 the "Princess Pat's" had a total of 981 names on the casualty list, including 253 killed and 631 wounded. They are to be included in the Third Canadian Division now being formed from troops already at the front or at the training depôts at Shorncliffe and Bramshott.

The First Division.

The First Canadian Division, which had arrived in England in October, 1914, and had been encamped on Salisbury Plain, was inspected by the King on February 4, before proceeding to the front under Lieut.-General E. A. H. Alderson, C.B. In a message to the troops to be read on board ship after their embarkation for France, his Majesty said: "By your willing and prompt rally to our common flag you have already earned the gratitude of the Motherland. By your deeds and achievements on the field of battle I am confident that you will emulate the example of your fellow countrymen in the South African War and thus help to secure the triumph of our arms. I shall follow with pride and interest all your movements, and I pray that God may bless you and watch over you." In the Dominion House of Commons on February 15 Sir Robert Borden read a cablegram from the Colonial Secretary announcing that the Contingent had safely landed in France. Sir John French was impressed with their excellent physique, soldierly bearing, and steadiness, and expressed his confidence in their capability to do valuable and efficient service.

The battalions of the First Division were placed in the trenches at the beginning of March, and soon made their commander "pleased and proud." During the battle of Neuve Chapelle they held a part of the line allotted to the First Army, and (in the words of Sir John French's despatch) "although they were not actually engaged in the main attack, they rendered valuable help by keeping the enemy actively employed in front of their trenches." And the Field-Marshal added:—"All the soldiers of Canada serving in the Army under my command have so far splendidly upheld the traditions of the Empire, and will, I feel sure, prove to be a great source of additional strength to the forces in this country."

"In the Forefront of the Fight."

On April 22 and 23, near Langemarck, the use for the first time of poisonous gas by the Germans caused the Algerians and Turcos to retire, laying bare the left of the Canadian Division, which was forced to fall back in order to keep in touch with the neighbouring troops. As Lord Kitchener said in the House of Lords, this was indeed an ordeal to try the qualities of the finest army in the world. The gallantry and determination of the Canadians "undoubtedly saved the situation." It evoked messages of admiration from all over the world, the King telegraphing: "Sir John French says their conduct was magnificent throughout. The Dominion may be justly proud." But the glory was dearly won, for the casualties in the second battle of Ypres were returned as 680 killed, 3,212 wounded, and 900 missing. At Festubert, on May 20-21, the Canadians made a brilliant advance and seized several of the enemy's trenches. Cabling to Sir Robert Borden on Empire Day, Sir John French said:—

"It is fitting that on Empire Day I should once more tell you of the continued gallant achievements of your Canadian soldiers. They remain in the forefront of the fight, and I feel assured that their heroism and sacrifices, which are contributing so splendidly to the attainment of our immediate ends, will bind together Canada and the British Empire with those indissoluble bonds which are forged on the field of battle."

In the action at Givenchy, on June 15, they also played an important part. Up to June 30 the First Division had sustained 11,270 casualties, equal to nearly 50 per cent. of the whole Division. Eight per cent. (1,787) were killed, 30 per cent. (6,619) wounded, and $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. (1,842) reported missing. Since then the men of the First Division have taken their share in the trenches and in reconnaissance work, and have sustained numerous further casualties.

The Second Contingent.

The greater part of the Second Canadian Contingent arrived at Shorncliffe in March, and the Division thus formed was placed under the command of Major-General S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O. The troops were inspected in August by Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Bonar Law, and also Princess Alexander of Teck, and on September 2 by the King, before their departure for the front. On October 27, the day before he met with his accident, his Majesty also inspected a large body of the Canadians at the front. In one of his despatches Sir John French said, in reference to the Second Division: "The material of which it is composed is excellent, and this Division will, I am convinced, acquit itself as well in face of the enemy as the First Canadian Division has always done." Soon after the arrival of the Second Division Lieut.-General Alderson took over the command of the Canadian Army Corps, the command of the First Division being given to Major-General A. W. Currie, C.B., and that of the second to Major-General R. E. W. Turner, V.C., C.B. So far, the Second Division has not been called upon to take part in any severe engagement, but all the battalions have creditably performed their duties in the trenches, and their mettle has been shown in several dangerous minor operations, in which many have been killed and wounded.

Up to October 16, in the Canadian Contingents, the casualties to officers numbered 672 (119 killed and died of wounds), and to N.C.O.'s and men 14,510 (2,279 killed and died of wounds).

Honours for Heroes.

Four members of the Canadian Contingent were awarded the Victoria Cross—Capt. F. A. C. Scrimger (Montreal), medical officer, 14th Batt. (April 23); Lieut. F. W. Campbell (Mount Forest, Ontario), 1st. Batt. (June 15); Col.-Sergt. F. W. Hall (Winnipeg), 8th Batt. (April 24); and Lance-Corpl. Frederick Fisher (Montreal), 13th Batt. (April 23)—of whom the last three were killed. Two other V.C. heroes—Flight Sub-Lieut. Warneford, R.N. (afterwards killed), who destroyed a Zeppelin, and Lance-Corpl. Michael O'Leary, 1st Irish Guards—had also associations with Canada, the latter being a Reservist from the Royal North-West Mounted Police.

Seven Canadian officers in the Expeditionary Force or the Imperial Army were made C.B., eight C.M.G., and 32 D.S.O.; while 29 received the Military Cross, and many were promoted for distinguished service in the field. The matron of one of the Canadian hospitals received the Red Cross. The Distinguished Conduct Medal was awarded to 75 Canadian soldiers. Crosses of the Legion of Honour were conferred on four Canadian officers, and Russian decorations on three officers and 39 N.C.O.s and men.

Response to the King's Call.

As a response to the King's stirring appeal to the Empire for more men, the Dominion Government, on October 30 authorised the increase of the number of Canadian troops from 150,000 to 250,000, and a fresh flood of recruits answered the call. A further increase to 300,000 has just been announced. The total number of troops sent Overseas by Canada up to the beginning of December was 115,000, and the number of

troops under arms in the Dominion at that date was 75,000, making a total of 150,000. There had been authorized for Overseas service 145 battalions and 47 batteries of artillery, of which 90 battalions and 43 batteries, as well as 12 mounted units, had been fully recruited.

Munitions from Canada.

Orders for munitions to the value of \$500,000,000 have been placed in Canada, and 320 firms, employing 100,000 skilled workmen, are now engaged in their manufacture. The carrying out of these orders is now under the supervision of an Imperial Munitions Board, responsible to the British Minister of Munitions, this body having recently taken the place of the original Dominion Shell Committee. The total war orders placed in Canada are estimated at about \$1,000,000,000.

Canada's Benevolence.

The benevolent activities of Canadians and Anglo-Canadians are too numerous to be more than mentioned here. Hospitals have been equipped, ambulances have been presented, and money and comforts have been freely forthcoming for the work of the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Canadian War Contingent Association. On "Our Day" Canada contributed over \$1,000,000 to the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem. During the first year of its existence \$5,350,000 was contributed to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. As a result of the sale of some of the 1,000,000 bags of flour presented by the Dominion Government, the Local Government Board is devoting \$125,000 to the relief of distress on the East Coast. The Dominion Government has recently added to its munificence by giving \$50,000 to the Anglo-Russian hospital.

Sir Robert Borden's Visit to Europe.

Sir Robert Borden and Sir Sam Hughes were the only members of the Dominion Cabinet who visited London this year. The Prime Minister established a precedent by attending a Cabinet Council at 10, Downing Street on July 14, as well as a meeting of the Privy Council at Buckingham Palace on July 28. He was the guest of the King at Windsor Castle, and he received the freedom of the City of London and that of Bristol. He also paid a visit to the Canadian troops and hospitals in France and England, and planted maple seeds on the graves of Canadian soldiers at Boulogne and Tréport.

Cabinet Changes.

On the appointment of the Hon. Louis Coderre to be a judge in October, the Hon. P. E. Blondin succeeded him as Secretary of State, and Mr. E. L. Patenaude became Minister of Inland Revenue. In the same month Mr. Arthur Meighen, the Solicitor-General, became a member of the Cabinet.

The Provinces.

New Lieut.-Governors were appointed in five Provinces, these being:—Quebec: Mr. P. E. Leblanc (January); Prince Edward Island: Mr. A. C. Macdonald (June); Saskatchewan: Mr. R. S. Lake (October); Alberta: Dr. R. G. Brett (October); Nova Scotia: the Hon. David MacKen (October).

In January the Hon. C. J. Clarke succeeded the Hon. J. K. Flemming as Premier of New Brunswick, his portfolio as Attorney-General being taken over by Mr. J. B. M. Baxter. Mr. F. W. Sumner, the new Agent-General of the Province, arrived in London in July.

The Hon. I. B. Lucas succeeded the Hon. J. J. Foy as Attorney-General of Ontario in January, Mr. W. T. McGarry being appointed Provincial Treasurer in his place; while Mr. G. Howard Ferguson took over the portfolio of Lands, Forests, and Mines from the Premier, the Hon. W. H. Hearst.

The British Columbia Legislative Assembly was dissolved on March 8, but an election has not yet been held. The Hon. Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., has just resigned the Premiership in order to take over the post of Agent-General in London, his portfolio being transferred to the Hon. W. J. Bowser, Attorney-General.

On the resignation of the Hon. Sir R. P. Roblin in May, Mr. T. C. Norris became Premier of Manitoba, the other members of the Liberal Cabinet being Messrs. T. H. Johnson (Public Works), A. B. Hudson (Attorney-General and Telephones and Telegraphs), R. S. Thornton, M.D. (Education), E. Brown (Provincial Treasurer), J. W. Armstrong, M.D. (Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner), and V. Winkler (Agriculture and Immigration). At the polls on August 6 the new Government was returned by an overwhelming majority. A sequel was the bringing of charges against Sir R. P. Roblin and three of his Ministers in connection with the new Legislative Buildings at Winnipeg.

At a general election in Prince Edward Island in September the Hon. J. A. Mathieson (Conservative) was returned by 17 votes to 13.

As a result of a widespread agitation Prince Edward Island has been placed under prohibition; Alberta has declared for the complete extinction of hotel and club licences; and Saskatchewan has established a system of dispensaries, with prohibition of bar drinking and the supply of liquor by clubs.

The visitors to London during the year included the Hon. Sir Richard McBride; the Hon. R. A. Pyne, M.D., Minister of Education of Ontario (superintending the Ontario Hospital); and the Hon. C. W. Cross, Attorney-General of Alberta.

Honours for Canadians.

The names of the following Canadians appeared in the list of New Year Honours for 1915:—*Baronet*: Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M.P., K.C.M.G.; The Hon. G. H. Percy, M.P. (Minister without Portfolio), and the Hon. Clifford Sifton, K.C. (formerly Minister of the Interior); *C.M.G.*: Mr. G. J. Desbarats (Deputy Minister and Comptroller of Naval Service) and Surgeon-Major-General Eugene Fiset, M.D., D.S.O. (Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence); *Knights Bachelor*: Mr. H. S. Holt (President of Royal Bank, Montreal), the Hon. F. N. Lemieux (Acting Chief Justice of Superior Court, Quebec), Captain Clive O. L. Phillips-Wolley (Victoria, B.C.), and Mr. Wm. Price (Quebec).

The following appeared in the Birthday Honours List:—*Baronet*: Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.; *K.C.M.G.*: His Honour Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Hendrie, C.V.O. (Lieut.-Governor of Ontario), and Mr. Wm. Peterson, L.L.D., C.M.G. (Principal of McGill University, Montreal); *C.M.G.*: Rev. D. M. Gordon, D.D., L.L.D. (Principal of Queen's University, Kingston), and Commander R. M. T. Stephens, R.N. (Chief of Staff, Department of Naval Service); *Knights Bachelor*: Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P. (Hon. Secretary of Canadian Patriotic Fund), Mr. H. L. Drayton, K.C. (Chief Railway Commissioner), Mr. J. C. Eaton (Toronto), and Mr. C. F. Fraser, L.L.D. (Superintendent of School for Blind, Halifax); *I.S.O.*: Captain R. B. Deane (late Superintendent, R.N.-W.M.P.) and Mr. F. H. Gisborne, K.C. (Parliamentary Counsel, House of Commons).

In August Major-General the Hon. Sam Hughes, M.P. (Minister of Militia), was made K.C.B. (Civil Division), while Sir Robert Borden received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour from the President of the French Republic.

Obituary.

Among prominent Canadians who have died during the year were the following:—

JANUARY.—Mr. David Morrice, Montreal; the Hon. J. N. Kirchoffer, Brandon; Mr. T. C. Keefer, C.M.G., C.E., Ottawa; Mr. Nicholas Bawlf, Winnipeg; the Hon. T. Clare, M.P. for South Waterloo, Ontario; Mr. W. H. Rowley, Ottawa; Mr. A. Pelland, Publicity Commissioner, Quebec; the Hon. Thomas Berthiaume, Legislative Councillor, Quebec; and Mr. Thomas Bain, Ottawa, formerly Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons.

FEBRUARY.—Mr. Archibald McDonald, Fort Qu'Appelle, last Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Co.; Major Z. T. Wood, C.M.G., Assistant Commissioner of R.N.-W.M.P.; his Honour Sir F. Langevin, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec; and Mr. John Ross, Montreal.

MARCH.—Colonel L. W. Herchmer, Vancouver, late Commissioner of R.N.-W.M.P.; Mr. James Aird, Secretary, Bank of Montreal; the Hon. C. Cormier, Legislative Councillor, Quebec; Mr. Wm. Himsforth, I.S.O., late Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue; Mr. J. W. Richards, M.P., Prince Edward Island; Mr. Wm. Stitt, General Passenger Agent, G.T.P.; and Mr. E. C. Walker, Walkerville.

APRIL.—Mrs. Borden, mother of Sir Robert Borden; Mr. J. Stewart Tupper, K.C.; Mr. H. W. Nanton, Winnipeg; Lady Davidson, Montreal; Judge Foster Knowlton, P.Q.; and Lieut.-Colonel Lacey Johnson, C.E., of C.P.R.

MAY.—Mr. J. W. Langmuir, Toronto; Colonel Walker Powell, Ottawa; Miss Mary Agnes Fitzgibbon, Toronto; Mrs. Theobald Coleman ("Kit"), Hamilton; Mr. E. A. Du Vernet, K.C., Toronto; Mr. W. D. Beardmore, Toronto; Judge Pagnuolo, Montreal; Mr. Robert Munro, Montreal; and Mr. M. E. Duncan, Vice-President Canadian Car and Foundry Company. Among those lost through the torpedoing of the *Lusitania* on May 7 were Mrs. G. W. Stephens, Montreal; Mrs. G. Sterling Ryerson, Toronto; Mrs. Wallace Watson, Montreal; Miss Dorothy Brathwaite, Toronto; Misses Anna and Gwendoline Allan, Montreal; Mr. Jas. Dunsmyr, Victoria; Mr. F. S. Hammond, Toronto; and Dr. and Mrs. F. S. Pearson.

JUNE.—Archbishop Langevin, St. Boniface; and the Hon. Samuel Barker, M.P. for East Hamilton.

JULY.—Mr. Wm. Cuthbertson, Liverpool, G.P.R. Agent; the Hon. J. E. Corbett, Antigonish, N.S.; Mr. Robt. C. Allan, Liverpool, grandson of Captain Alexander Allan; Sir Sanford Fleming, K.C.M.G.; Mr. Louis Bonibon, Montreal, ex-Provincial Minister, Quebec; Mr. Jean Prevost, ex-Provincial Minister, Quebec; Mr. Aubrey White, C.M.G., Toronto, Deputy Minister of Lands, Mines, and Forests, Ontario; and Mr. J. R. Henderson, Montreal.

AUGUST.—The Rev. J. Strimmer, D.D., Montreal.

SEPTEMBER.—The Hon. Sir C. P. Boucher de Boucherville, Canada's oldest Senator; Sir W. C. Van Horne, Montreal; Mr. George Hague, Montreal; and Mr. Robertson Macaulay, Montreal.

OCTOBER.—Lady Elizabeth Bruce, Invermere, B.C.; Mr. H. B. Abbott, C.E., Vancouver; Mrs. G. E. Drummond, Montreal; the Right Hon. Sir Chas. Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G.; Mr. W. H. Draper, Montreal; Mr. Alexander Mitchell, Montreal; and Mr. Warburton Pike.

NOVEMBER.—Mr. Alexander Laird, late General Manager, Canadian Bank of Commerce; the Hon. W. Mackay, M.D., Sydney, N.S.; the Hon. W. H. Montague, M.D., Winnipeg; and Mr. F. W. Foster, Victoria.

DECEMBER.—Dr. G. W. Stever, London.

A BACHELOR CHRISTMAS IN THE WEST.

By E. I. CHICANOT. (Special to "Canada.")

TO young Englishman away up in the North West, far from home and friends, and linked to them solely by the poor medium of a few letters, Christmas does not loom up as a terribly jolly time. To us bachelors on our ranch in Alberta, far from town and railroad, it meant little but a season of regret. We could feel reasonably satisfied with existing conditions the rest of the year, but at this so-called festive season we felt that we should be somewhere else; we were out of harmony with everything. Neighbouring ranchers and homesteaders never seemed so much like strangers; and then, of course, the season in Western Canada is not Christmas as we knew it.

A Season for Companionship.

For some reason this is the one time of the year when a man desires companionship above all things else—anything but solitude—and bachelors arrange for their "chores" to be done, and gather together or spend the day with a neighbouring family. Ask any "old-country" rancher or prospector what, at this time of the year, he sees in the wood embers, as in a reverie he puffs away at his pipe, and with variations all will answer the same. They have visions of crowded houses and churches; of theatres belching forth their multitudes; of the bright-lit, gaily-decorated streets, with their happy throngs of humanity; and ever uppermost—the home. The being so absolutely alone makes a man long to get in a big crowd, and his blood tingles at the thought of rubbing shoulders with hosts of other men and women, and getting lost in the human mad-storm. And so, anything at Christmas time but to be alone.

Three Ranchers and a "Preacher."

The three of us on the ranch, Tom, Chris and I, approached the sacred season with no perceptibly elated emotions. It would be but another Sunday—"lazy-day"—in the work, with possibly rather better grub if the things from home arrived in time, which they have a habit of not doing at that time of year.

It was but a few days before Christmas when the "preacher," or rather, his assistant, from the nearest town visited us. A "lay-reader" was his exact title, though just exactly what his duties were I can't tell. His pastor—who, by the way, is the son of a deceased English bishop—besides the little town church with a congregation of possibly a dozen, had charge of a considerable territory, and his young assistant generally officiated at the services in town. At this time he was out from Oxford and England but a few months. He rode up to the ranch on his little shaggy cayuse that morning, but had none of the "trade marks" of a "preacher" about him, being attired in a short sheepskin coat, with fur cap and heavy mitts, and a pair of leather chaparejos.

Finding that he, too, was a "bachelor" in the Western significance of the word, we had no compunction in inviting him to stay to dinner. There is a natural brotherhood among bachelors in the West, as there is a distinct resemblance in all their shacks, only to be compared according to the degree of chaos within. We introduced him to the dining-room, and for a fellow so shortly out from Oxford he bore up remarkably well. Our dining-room table has always a curious appearance, somewhat akin to a miniature train accident. The dishes of the last meal lie on the table, in various stages of *décolleté*—the marmalade can, which, like the poor, we have always with us; pipes of many sizes and shapes, also tobacco pouches; the latest literature of the magazine order; and also the latest in the stewed fruit line. As this meal was a special occasion, we got out clean dishes for dinner. Our usual method is to use the same utensils for the three meals, and have a general wash-up at night.

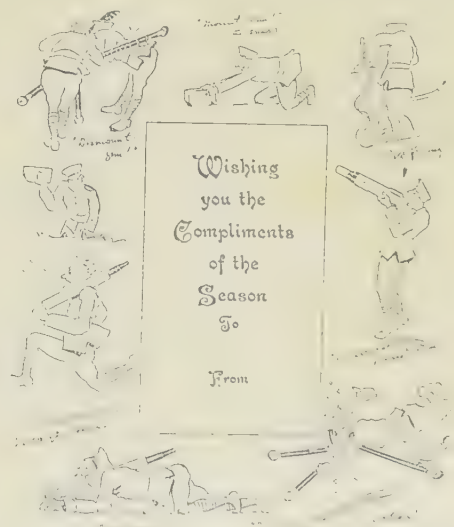
A Christmas Invitation.

After dinner we spent the afternoon in discussing the latest literature and drama, in which our visitor was well versed, and of which we knew nothing save the knowledge extracted from newspaper criticisms. I might mention here that I believe those much-maligned men, literary and dramatic critics, are nowhere to such an extent appreciated as in the lonely prairie shack. The minister's visit was, to an extent, a pastoral one, and after exhorting us to attend church on Christmas Day, he invited us to take dinner with him, as he was getting a hamper, containing a turkey, pudding, cake, pies, etc., from home.

Christmas morning dawned bitterly cold; a sharp wind was blowing and a light snow falling. We had to rise very early for a "lazy-day" to get our chores done—feeding the horses and cattle and milking our one milch cow. It was seldom that the three of us had occasion to leave the ranch together, so that when the horses were hitched to the sleigh there was considerable hunting to secure heavy wraps, such garments generally being held in a common partnership. I got hold of the best fur coat we possessed, only slightly the worse for wear, and exhibiting but few bald spots; Chris resurrected an old fur relic with the appearance of a bad attack of the mange; whilst Tom donned a short sheepskin jacket over his frieze ulster, making a most grotesque cassock and surplice effect.

A Cold Drive.

The long drive to town was bitterly cold, and half-frozen we arrived at the church. Our "parson" had his diggings in what had been the vestry at the back of the church, and we found him starting a fire in the stove and shivering over it; he had just risen. Our combined efforts had coaxed the fire into a blaze when it was discovered that the wood had become

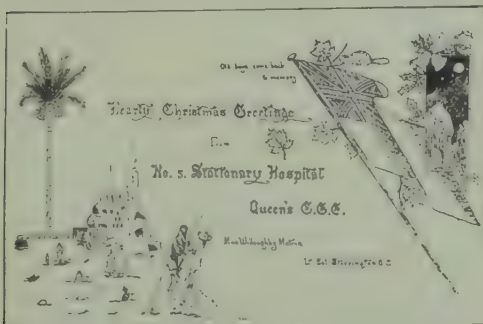


THE CHRISTMAS CARD OF THE CANADIAN OVERSEAS MACHINE-GUN SCHOOL, SHORNCLIFFE.
(Designed and drawn by Corporal G. N. Minnitt (50th B.C. Reserve Battalion), draftsman and designer of the C.O.M.G. School)

a minus quantity, and things looked very mournful until Chris, taking an axe, went outside and returned with several rails from the church fence.

We got a little warmth into our bones, and then repaired to the church. There we discovered that we formed the entire congregation, and in view thereof it was mutually agreed that the sermon be dispensed with. Otherwise the service went without mishap, save that in the singing of "Come, All Ye Faithful" Tom got one verse behind the rest of us. It was scarcely edifying to watch his face after we had all finished and he commenced the last verse.

Dinner time came round, and with it the lamentable news that the turkey, pudding, etc., had failed to arrive. What a climax! What an amount of cursing his Majesty's mail service comes in for at Christmas time! The preacher suggested reading from the Lamentations of Jeremiah. He had done the best possible under the circumstances, however, and unearthed a joint of beef which had partly undergone the cooking process, very juicy, with the exuding moisture partly frozen. The potatoes, too, had undergone cold storage during the night, as had the oranges, which had burst their skins and exhibited frozen yellow tears. Our parson, whilst no doubt very erudite in theology and the sciences, was but a mere tyro when it came to domestic science. We toasted slabs of beef at the fire



CHRISTMAS CARD OF NO. 5 STATIONARY HOSPITAL (QUEEN'S), C.E.F., CAVALRY BARRACKS, ABASSIAH, CAIRO.

whilst we waited for the bread in the oven to thaw out. With the bread, beef and potatoes we made a satisfying if not exactly appetising meal, and the oranges were really quite good when warmed up. The apples were a failure, persisting in remaining first cousins to Greenland's icy mountains, but the nuts went splendid.

Then with the old stove roaring away over another instalment of the church fence, we drew our seats around, and filled our pipes. Blessings on the head of Raleigh! And thanks to heaven that tobacco has undergone all the necessary cooking before coming to our hands!

To the four of us Englishmen there at the "merriest" time of the year, school and college days seemed very close. We regaled each other with many a story of junior and undergraduate pranks. Story capped story, and all laughed heartily. The preacher was gone and the ranch forgotten, and we were again but four irresponsible college boys turned loose for the day.

And so the afternoon lengthened out, and early evening shades brought us back to earth. The horses and cattle were waiting for another feed, and we had a long drive before us. But we had derived great benefit from the day—energy and good spirits to last us through the many lonely nights at the ranch.

How little we thought as we hitched up at the gate, making promise to meet again next year, what dire times were to intervene before Christmas came round again!

The following holy season found us in khaki with the preacher as lieutenant. Whether we shall all be above board to celebrate next Christmas is in the hands of Providence. That we shall ever spend it together is improbable, but as the season comes round the thoughts of us all will wander back to that little vestry in the wilds, where four homesick Englishmen came to spend Christmas Day in their own way.

To the Times Fund for the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem the Province of Ontario (which had previously sent \$1,000,000) has sent a further \$500,000; the Province of New Brunswick another \$5,000 (making \$10,000 altogether), and the Province of Alberta \$6,950.

CHRISTMAS EVE, 1915.

*We hear no music in the bells to-night;
The hallowed sweetness of the Christmas chimes
Has caught the muffled sadness of the times,
And will not let the heart of man be light.*

*We think of one who lightly took his sword,
And lightly threw a challenge to the foe;
We see him not, and yet we somehow know
His shadow moves around our festive board.*

*O Thou who madest Nature's face unscarr'd,
Who saw her at the dawn of time arise
With crimson lips, and laughter in her eyes,
Forgive thy children who her form have marr'd*

*Clear is the star that in the East doth rise;
Bright is the beam that on the stable falls;
Clear is the voice that down the ages calls,
Of One Whose wisdom seeks to make us wise*

*O God, the light is clear, and clear the call.
Let not the blast of bugle, beat of drum,
Shut out the joyful news that Christ is come,
But in Thy wisdom lead us to the stall.*

*And grant that through the haze of human things
A vision of the Child may reach our eyes;
And while the rapture in us shrieks and cries,
O give us ears to catch the word He brings.*

Birmingham.

J. E. RAY.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF EMPIRE.

Conversations with wounded and sick Canadians who have been looked after in British hospitals show their gratitude and satisfaction at the treatment they have received and the extent to which the brotherhood of Empire prevails in those hospitals where the British Tommies, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, and Indians all meet on equal terms.

The following remarks by Private Wellman, 13th Battalion (Montreal), who was wounded on February 27, and has been long a patient in the big Netley Military Hospital, are typical: "We Colonial soldiers got the pick of everything that was going, though all of us were splendidly looked after—British Regulars, Territorials, and Colonials alike—and I think it is far better for us to be mixed up. As soon as I was able to be moved, it was a New Zealander who devoted himself to wheel me about, when he might have been at some of the many amusements or parties outside which the lady visitors were always arranging for us."

MORE CANADIAN GENERALS.

Brigadier-General W. E. Hodgins, Adjutant-General, Ottawa; Brigadier-General T. Benson, D.O.C., Halifax; Brigadier-General Henry Smith, Judge Advocate-General, Ottawa; and Brigadier-General John Carson, Montreal, representing the Minister of Militia in England, have been promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Colonel W. A. Logie, D.O.C., Toronto, Colonel Sir John Gibson, Hamilton; Colonel James Mason, Toronto; and Colonel E. W. Wilson, Montreal, are raised to the rank of Brigadier-General.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 2s., or 75c., for 25 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

CHAMBERS.—On December 9, at Calgary, to the wife (née Olive Buchanan) of Dr. W. J. Chambers—a son.
CRASTER.—On December 11, at Cwm Dale, British Columbia, to the wife of Edmund Manioph Craster—a son.
PREECE.—On December 17, the wife of Second Lieut. W. H. D. Preece, R.F.A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

READ—CHITTY.—On December 18, at St. Stephen's, Gloucester Road, by the Rev. J. C. M. Chitty, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Lord Victor Seymour, John Erskine Read, C.F.A., Barrister-at-law, Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Miss Wilkes, elder daughter of T. Wilkes Chitty, Barrister-at-law, 48, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.

DEATHS.

ALLAN.—On December 19, at 153, Barry Road, East Dulwich, S.E., Francis Allen Allan, late of the Securitized Office, Bank of England, in his 73rd year. Will friends kindly accept this, the only notice.
NORTH.—On December 17, at Farnley, Cheltenham, Lt. Colonel David North, late Royal Artillery, son of John Roger North, of Farnley, Co. Westmeath, and Leeson Street, Dublin, in his 70th year.

ON SERVICE.

SIMPSON.—Walter Anthony, Trooper, Canadian Mounted Rifles, killed in action on December 2, in France, third son of Francis Charles Simpson, of Maypool, South Devon, and of Mrs. Simpson. Aged 24.

WITH THE CANADIANS AT THE FRONT: AEROPLANES — BROUGHT DOWN.

DESCRIBING the operations during the period November 19 to 26, Sir Max Aitken, the Canadian General Representative in France, reports as follows to the Minister of Militia at Ottawa:

"During clear weather at the commencement of the period, enemy aircraft were exceptionally active. In one day twenty-one hostile machines flew over our area. Little signalling was observed, and they were probably reconnoitring for movements of troops.

German Airman Captured.

"About dusk on the afternoon of November 19, a German biplane landed in our lines about one and a half miles behind our front trenches. The machine overturned, but was only slightly damaged. The two occupants, a captain and a sergeant, escaped injury and were made prisoners by one of our signalling officers and two linesmen who were working in the vicinity. The machine had been engaged in a long-distance trial flight. The pilot lost his way owing to the thick clouds, and under the impression that he was still behind the German lines, descended to earth to secure his bearings. The machine was successfully salvaged.

"The use by our troops of an increasing number of rifle grenades and bombs was effective in checking the enemy's activity on our front. Rifle and machine-gun fire was normal during the period. Enemy snipers were slightly more active than usual, but our snipers retaliated with good results. Enemy patrols displayed little activity. Our patrols took advantage of the fog to examine various sections of the enemy's wire entanglements. Useful information was secured. The activity of our patrols at night was well maintained. One of our patrols discovered an unexploded 4.5 shell between the front trenches. The shell was placed under the enemy's wire and detonated with a slab of gun cotton, causing considerable damage.

Plucky Winnipeg Privates.

"In the early morning of November 20 a German, who was throwing bombs into our trenches from an old mine crater between the lines, was shot by one of our sentries. After daylight it was seen that this man had crawled from the crater to within twenty-five yards of the enemy's parapets. Privates J. J. Milne and A. Bonner, of the 27th (City of Winnipeg) Battalion, volunteered to investigate, and later in the day, although under heavy fire, succeeded in reaching the body. Various articles of value for identification purposes were secured and brought in.

Frightening the Germans.

"During the period, our artillery appreciably overbalanced that of the enemy. On November 24, with a view to damaging the enemy's defensive works and causing him alarm, a systematic artillery bombardment was undertaken on our front. The bombardment lasted two hours. A large number of shells of all descriptions were used. The firing was exceptionally good, and severely damaged sections of the enemy's trenches, as well as many of his fortified places. The wire was cut in order to produce the impression of an impending attack. The bombardment appears to have considerably demoralised the enemy, who in one or two instances bolted from his trenches, only to be caught in the open by our shrapnel and machine-gun fire.

"In one place, apparently under the belief that an assault had taken place, the German artillery opened fire on their own front line trenches and practically destroyed one of their own strong positions. A considerable portion of the enemy's front line was evacuated during the bombardment, and only reoccupied after dusk with great precaution. During the bombardment the Flying Corps co-operated with our Artillery, directing the fire of our heavy guns and dropping bombs over the German lines. The enemy's retaliation was very weak and ineffectual."

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT.

German Brutality.

"In my last letter I spoke, if I remember correctly, of three German aeroplanes which were brought down along our front," writes Captain the Rev. J. H. MacDonald, one of the Canadian chaplains. "One of them dropped between our trenches and those of the enemy. When it was apparent that the machine would come to earth closer to our lines the Huns turned their guns upon their own plane so that she would be a total wreck before falling into the hands of our soldiers. It mattered not to them what became of their own aviators when they could no longer serve their purpose. When a rescuing party finally reached the wrecked machine one of the birdmen was dead, literally riddled with German bullets. The pilot, a lad of eighteen, was

only slightly wounded, having in the overturned aeroplane the protection of the engine. When night came he was brought in by gallant Canadians and kindly treated by them. As soon as the irony of the situation dawned on him his indignation knew no bounds. He was as bitter in his reproach of his own people as he was appreciative of the fine spirit of his rescuers. He said, 'I served them faithfully, and now when my machine is hit they turn their ungrateful guns upon me as if I were a dog.' 'These,' he said, with profound gratitude, 'are the maps and photographs I have taken, and whatever service I can render to you in the future will be willingly and gratefully performed.'

"Diabolical Work."

"Another sample: A trench, or rather part of a trench, manned by one of our Canadian battalions was a short time ago blown up by a mine. A number of men were buried in the debris. In the face of the enemy's guns, with the parapets broken down, it was impossible to dig them out. When finally the trenches were repaired and a rescue party formed, it was found that the enemy had already been there, and had put out of the way two of our men who were stunned by the explosion. They could easily have been made prisoners, but that would



A CHRISTMAS CARD FROM THE FRONT.

From Brig.-Gen. R. G. Edwards Leckie, C.M.G., and officers of the Staff of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade, "Somewhere in France."

not satisfy the hate that everywhere pervades the nation. The two men were found with their foreheads battered in, and by their side a piece of rubber piping with a heavy iron bolt attached to the end of it. This was the weapon with which they did their diabolical work."

With the Artillery.

"We came out of action last Thursday for a few days' rest, and have gone back to billets," writes a member of the Emigration Staff in the Artillery Brigade in a letter to Mr. Obad Smith. "We had a pretty hot time of it during our last seven days in action. We were shelled out of our lines twice by a long-range German gun, firing 10 to 12 inch armour-piercing shells, and doing a good deal of damage, but none of military interest. On our second day we were just having dinner when they started. A whistle was blown to file the horses away for safety, when a shell burst just in front of the billet. It killed the sergeant-major's horse, and a piece of the shell went through the roof of my billet; shrapnel was falling like rain. Another one a few seconds afterwards blew up one of our ammunition waggons, but luckily it was empty; one of our chaps standing about five yards away was thrown in the air about 20 feet, and landed in soft mud. He was hardly recognisable when we dug him out. This is only just a little bit of our excitement and a part of the day's work. We often get called out during the night to take ammunition up to the guns. Last Tuesday we were called out about 11 o'clock, and it was raining hard and pitch dark."

The Editor of "Canada" will be pleased to receive for publication letters or extracts from letters written from the front by Canadian Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men.

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Killed.

Langmuir, Lieut. G. T., 15th Batt. (48th Highlanders (Toronto)).

Wounded.

Cockrill, Lieut. A. D., 5th Batt. (Western Canada)
 Leonard, Lieut. T. D., 5th Infantry (Western Canada Regt.).
 Murray, Lieut. J. G., 7th Batt. (British Columbia).
 Rendell, Lieut. E. G., 3rd Mounted Rifles.
 Thomas, Capt. L. J., 7th Batt. (British Columbia)
 Worsley, Lieut. R. S., 2nd Mounted Rifles.

Missing.

Galt (jun.), Lieut. J., Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadian).

Previously Unofficially, now Officially, Reported Prisoner of War.

Leeson, Lieut. D., 7th Infantry (British Columbia Regt.), attd. Royal Flying Corps.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Lieut. G. T. Langmuir.

Lieut. G. T. Langmuir, reported killed, is a son of Mr. A. D. Langmuir, the present General Manager of the Toronto General Trust, and a grandson of the late Mr. J. W. Langmuir.

Capt. G. H. Sloan.

Captain George H. Sloan, Scottish Horse, who has died of wounds received at the Dardanelles, was well known in both Victoria and Vancouver, in the latter of which cities he was in command of the local squadron of the Legion of Frontiersmen. Shortly after the outbreak of war he organised a group of volunteers known as the Vancouver Frontiersmen. Subsequently they were affiliated with Elliott's Horse, of which Captain Sloan was second in command when they left for England. On the unit being disbanded here he became attached to the Scottish Horse. Captain Sloan served in South Africa, where he was recommended for the Distinguished Conduct Medal. His father was a Glasgow doctor, and he was a brother of Lieut.-Col. Sloan, D.S.O., and Mrs. Elizabeth Sloan Chessier, M.D., the well-known writer on health subjects.

Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Snow.

Lieut.-Colonel Cecil Longueville Snow, who died on December 11 of wounds received the same day at Mersa Matruh, while reconnoitring in the Western Desert, entered the Royal North-West Mounted Police in early life, receiving promotion quickly. In 1891 he left that force, and was appointed to the Egyptian Coast Guards. His knowledge of the country and language made his services very valuable, and on the outbreak of war he was put in command of a Military District and given the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. Thomas Snow, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, and of Mrs. Snow, Hadley, Grand Avenue, Bournemouth. Colonel Snow, who was 52, leaves a widow and a son and daughter.

OFFICERS WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Of the above wounded officers, Lieut. Cockrill and Lieut. R. S. Worsley (Enderby, B.C.) are only slightly wounded, and the former is reported back at duty; Lieut. Murray (wounded thigh) is at the Endsleigh Palace Hospital, London; Lieut. Rendell (Edmonton, wounded thigh), at 50, Weymouth Street; and Capt. Thomas (New Westminster, B.C., wounded left arm), and Lieut. Leonard, at the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet.

Major W. R. Kingsford, reported wounded last week, is now at 47, Roland Gardens, London. Lieut. W. V. Sifton, who is still at Boulogne, has now been taken off the "serious" list.

It was stated in *Canada* a fortnight ago that Lieut. Leeson was a prisoner of war at Gütersloh.

Brigadier-General William Charles Gifford Heneker, D.S.O., A.D.C., who has been wounded in the North of France, is a son of Mr. Richard W. G. Heneker, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, and was born in 1867. On graduating from the Royal Military College, Kingston, he came to England and joined the Connaught Rangers, and after several years' service with that famous corps became, in 1912, Lieut.-Colonel in command of the North Staffordshire Regiment. He was made a Brigadier-General last year for his valuable services in the field.

Lieut. Percival Macpherson Ridout, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry, only son of Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Ridout, who was wounded in the leg at the Dardanelles, has sufficiently recovered to come to London.

SNAPSHOTS of any incidents or occurrences in the daily life of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, either at work, or play, or on active service, are of great interest to readers of "Canada." We shall be pleased to develop films free of cost, and will carefully return films and prints to the senders.

Second Lieut. A. D. Bell-Irving, 3rd Gordon Highlanders, attached Royal Flying Corps, reported wounded under date December 14, is a member of a well-known Vancouver family, and belonged to the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders. He came over with the First Canadian Contingent, and was a private in the Cyclist Corps.

Captain M. C. Gribbon, of the 67th Punjabis, who is officially reported wounded and missing in the Persian Gulf Expedition under date December 9, is a son of the late Brigade-Surgeon Gribbon, whose widow is the eldest daughter of the late Sir Hugh Allan. Her son-in-law, Major North, R.E., was killed in action in France last year. Another son of Mrs. Gribbon is now serving in India as Adjutant of the Hants Territorial Regiment. Her other son is Mr. George Gribbon, of the Allan Line Steamship Company, London.



CAPTAIN M. C. GRIBBON.

ON THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONTIER.
A Montrealeur's Experiences.

A visitor at the Ontario Government offices last week was Mr. Goldwin Gregory, son of Mr. Gregory, of the law firm of Gregory and Gooderham, Canada Life Building, Toronto, who is a prominent Quaker.

When the war broke out young Mr. Gregory was studying for the law, but was very anxious to do some active field work in connection with the war. He came over to England in April, and the offer of his services eventually resulted in his being appointed to an ambulance unit in France. In July he was included in the staff of 28 British field ambulances, in command of Captain George Trevelyan, a descendant of the distinguished historian, lent to the Italian War Office.

Mr. Gregory is probably the only Canadian who has seen service on the Austro-Italian frontier. He describes the organisation of the Italian forces in the matter of field ambulance and Red Cross work as having been at first very defective as compared with the French and British. What corresponds to our R.A.M.C. and A.S.C. in regard to this work is combined under the title "Sezione Sanita," and is responsible for looking after the transport and care of the wounded.

Mr. Gregory had some very interesting experiences on the Gouzzia front. One of his souvenirs is the identification disc of a captured wounded Austrian officer, which affords conclusive evidence that the statement recently made by the Austrian War Office that it has not yet called out the men eligible for service in 1916 is untrue. This officer has been on active service since early this year, though not supposed to be called to the colours until next year.

Another treasured possession of Mr. Gregory is a letter from a captured wounded Austrian officer, Nimmer by name, written in English, in which he says, under date of November 7: "I inform you that I am laying in the same hospital in which you have been so kind to bring me. I am treated here so well that my wound causes me only few pain. I take the occasion to thank you for the kindness and support you showed me. Please to excuse my bad English." Mr. Gregory states that this officer was able to converse in seven languages.

Mr. Gregory is making a temporary stay at Morley's Hotel while awaiting transfer to a lieutenant in the Mechanical Transport section of the Army Service Corps.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S ESCAPE.

In a letter to Major-General the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes, M.P., Minister of Militia, Major P. Anderson, of Edmonton (formerly of the 3rd Battalion, now of the 9th Reserve Battalion), describes his escape from a German prison camp (referred to in last week's *Canada*):

For the first five days, Major Anderson says, he travelled at night, sleeping in the daytime, and thus keeping in concealment. He made his way by means of a pocket compass. After the first five days, having a fair knowledge of the German language, he travelled more openly, entering some of the small villages and sleeping in their inns. With some 250 marks in his possession he was afterwards able to ride long distances in Government trains. The route he followed on foot had taken him to the south of Germany, whence he made his way to the extreme north, where he finally managed to cross the boundary into Denmark. He travelled from Copenhagen to London by Sweden and Norway.

THE CANADIAN FORCES IN ENGLAND.

The Camp at Bramshott—Notes from Folkestone and Shorncliffe Camps.

THE Canadian Forces in training at Bramshott Camp, in the Aldershot Command, for administrative purposes known as a Canadian Division, and in the command of Brigadier-General Lord Brooke, M.V.O., comprise the following battalions of infantry of the Canadian Expeditionary Force:—

34th (O.C., Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Oliver, 29th Waterloo Regiment, Galt, Ontario), from Western Ontario, and mobilised at London, Ont.; 35th (O.C., Lieut.-Colonel F. C. McCordick, 19th Lincoln Regiment, St. Catharines, Ont.), from Central Ontario, and mobilised at Toronto; 37th (O.C., Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Bick, 34th Ontario Regiment, Whitby, Ont.), from Central Ontario; 40th (O.C., Lieut.-Colonel A. G. Vincent), from Nova Scotia; 44th (O.C., Lieut.-Colonel E. R. Wayland, 96th Lake Superior Regiment, Port Arthur, Ont.), from Winnipeg, Port Arthur and Fort William—Military District No. 10—and mobilised at Winnipeg; 46th (O.C., Lieut.-Colonel H. Snell, 60th Rifles, Moose Jaw, Sask.), from Southern Saskatchewan, and mobilised at Moose Jaw; 47th (O.C., Lieut.-Colonel W. N. Winsby, 5th British Columbia Regiment of Garrison Artillery, Victoria, B.C.), from South-Western British Columbia, and mobilised at New Westminster; 50th (O.C., Lieut.-Colonel

headquarters of the corps at Ashford, and Captain G. S. Spindler, with his staff, has been transferred there from Westenhangar. The Westenhangar depot is now included in Captain W. J. Hunter's jurisdiction, which includes Shorncliffe and the Sandling Camps.

The command of the 11th Reserve Battalion, C.E.F., vacant by the return to Canada on duty of Lieut.-Colonel Frank A. Howard (Brantford, Ont.), has been given to Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Carpenter, Royal Canadian Regiment. Colonel Carpenter fought through the South African War with the 2nd Battalion R.C.R., and wears the Queen's Medal with three clasps.

The formation of the Canadian Corps troops at the Front into three brigades of infantry—the 7th, 8th and 9th—has entailed the re-numbering of the four infantry reserve brigades at Shorncliffe. These are now the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th. The 10th Brigade is on St. Martin's Plain, the 11th at East Sandling, the 12th at West Sandling, and the 13th at Shorncliffe.

General Morrison's Divisional Artillery has been temporarily transferred to Salisbury Plain. The Canadian Cyclists' Training Company is also there, at Larkhill.



Photo [Private C. C. Treanor]

OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, 3RD UNIVERSITIES COMPANY, P.P.C.L.I.

(From left to right):—Lieut. Turnbull, Saskatoon (architect); Lieut. McDowell, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. (Rhodes Scholar, a noted Rugby player); Lieut. Fife, History Lecturer, Edmonton University (Rhodes Scholar); Lieut. Grice, McGill University, Montreal.

E. G. Mason, 103rd Calgary Rifles, Calgary, Alberta), from Southern Alberta, and mobilised at Calgary; 55th (O.C., Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Kirkpatrick, 67th Carleton Light Infantry, Woodstock, N.B.), from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and mobilised at Sussex, N.B.; 58th (O.C., Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Genet, 38th Dufferin Rifles, Brantford, Ont.), from Central Ontario, and mobilised at Toronto and Niagara Camp; 60th (O.C., Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Gascoigne, 3rd Victoria Rifles, Montreal), from Montreal, and mobilised there. Of Canadian Mounted Rifles there are two regiments at Bramshott—the 8th (O.C., Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Munro, 5th Princess Louise's Dragoon Guards, Ottawa), from Ontario; and the 12th (O.C., Lieut.-Colonel George Macdonald, 15th Light Horse, Calgary, Alberta), from Southern Alberta, and mobilised at Calgary. The Canadian Army Service Corps is represented by No. 2 Company (O.C., Lieut.-Colonel G. F. C. Ponsette, C.A.S.C.), transferred there from the Training Depot at Shorncliffe, and the Canadian Ordnance Corps, by Captain G. S. Spindler and his staff, transferred from the C.O.C. Depot at Westenhangar, with additional men from the C.O.C. Headquarters at Ashford, Kent.

Other Camps.

The 41st French-Canadian Battalion (O.C., Lieut.-Colonel L. H. Archambeault, 65th Carabiniers, Montreal), one of the first battalions to arrive at Bramshott from Canada, has been transferred from that camp to Aldershot.

The 52nd Battalion (O.C., Lieut.-Colonel Hay), mobilised at Port Arthur, Ont., one of the latest units to arrive from Canada, is quartered in a separate camp, at Witely, some five or six miles from Bramshott Camp.

After establishing a depot of the Canadian Ordnance Corps at Bramshott Camp, Major E. J. Renaud has returned to the



Photo [Driver Burridge]

DURING THE LATE AUTUMN THE CAMP OF THE 5TH ARTILLERY BRIGADE, C.E.F., AT OTTERPOOL, SHORNCLIFFE, WAS A VERITABLE "SEA OF MUD," AND NOT UNLIKE THE CANADIAN CAMPS ON SALISBURY PLAIN LAST WINTER.

The 48th British Columbia Reserve Battalion, Shorncliffe, has been converted into a Pioneer Battalion, a title which defines it as an engineering battalion, whose work will consist of bridge building, railway and road making, sapping and mining. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies are to undertake bridge, railway and road work, and No. 4 is to be the tunnelling company for sapping and mining. The great majority of the officers of the 48th are mining and civil engineers from British Columbia, and a large percentage of the rank and file are miners in civil life. There is already one Pioneer Battalion from Canada in training in England. It is known as the 1st, and is at present at Hounslow.

Movements of Officers.

Captain F. F. Montague, A.D.C. to Major-General R. E. W. Turner, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding the 2nd Canadian Division, was in London and Folkestone a few days ago on leave from the Front.

Major T. T. Kirkby, D.A.A.G., Major Guy W. Marriott, and Major Norman D. Perry, of the Headquarters Staff of the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F., Shorncliffe, are now at the Front.

Lieut. H. M. V. Adams (49th Edmonton Battalion), Lieut. Patten (32nd Reserve Battalion), Lieut. Frapp (Remount Depot), and Lieut. Jones have been transferred to the staff of the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F., Shorncliffe, Lieut. Frapp being attached for duty at Bramshott.

Mrs. and Miss Turner, of Winnipeg, respectively mother and sister of Lieut. Royce Turner, 8th Winnipeg Battalion, now in Flanders, have arrived at Folkestone from Canada and are staying at the Leas Hotel.

Back to Canada.

A party of about 125 non-commissioned officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, discharged as wounded and

medically unfit for further service, returned to Canada by the *Metagama* on Friday of last week. The following officers and nursing sisters also sailed on the same ship on special duty, on special leave, or on sick leave. Lieut.-Colonel Frank A. Howard (officer commanding the 11th Reserve Battalion), who was in charge of the party; Major R. Wilson (C.A.M.C.), Medical Officer in Charge; Major Alexander (Claims and Pensions Board, London), Captain Norman C. Ogilvie (Canadian Ordnance Corps, late P.P.C.L.I. and 12th Reserve Battalion), Captain A. W. McNally (7th B.C. Battalion), Captain W. A. Kirkecormel (14th Montreal Battalion), Captain F. W. Pickles (1st Divisional Ammunition Column), Lieut. H. J. Stuart (12th Reserve Battalion), Lieut. H. A. Webb (Headquarters, 6th Infantry Brigade, 2nd Division), Lieut. P. Woodcombe (12th Reserve Battalion), Lieut. W. J. Cheverie, Nursing Sister Eva M. Hambley, Nursing Sister Cummings, and Nursing Sister Rose M. Grattan. Captain Ogilvie and Captain A. W. McNally were wounded at the front.

Among the officers who returned to Canada on duty or leave on December 10, in addition to those mentioned in last week's *Canada*, were Captain A. E. H. Bennett (C.A.M.C.), medical officer in charge of the discharged party of wounded and sick sailing on the weekly mail steamer; Captain C. G. Child (1st Divisional Cyclist Company), Captain B. H. T. Mackenzie, Captain Scott (12th Mounted Rifles), Lieut. H. L. Bowness (6th

Williams, Mrs. Wayne, Mrs. Cratherine, Mrs. Lawson, Mrs. King-Mason, Mrs. Bothwell, Mrs. Fbor, Mrs. Earchman, Mrs. C. Mompes, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. W. Simpson, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Donnelly, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Hill, and many others. Miss Edwards is the hon. secretary of the club.

Entertainments and Christmas Gifts.

An excellent concert, organised by Miss Dorothy Broadley, who had the assistance of Mrs. P. H. Bell, Lieut. Coles (32nd Battalion, C.E.F.), and Sergeants Mitchell and Jardine (also of the 32nd), was held at Lyninge on Thursday of last week, mainly for the entertainment of the men of the 32nd Reserve Battalion, billeted in the village, and in aid of the prisoners of war in Germany. A sum of £18 10s. was realised.

On Wednesday of last week thirty convalescent Canadian soldiers (fifteen from the 9th Reserve Battalion and fifteen from the Reserve Artillery Brigade, Ross Barracks, Shorncliffe) were entertained to a Christmas party by the W.V.R. Kent B. (Folkestone), at their headquarters. Lady Jane Carleton (chairman and officer commanding) received the guests, with the W.V.R. drawn up and standing at attention. Among the good things provided for the entertainment of the guests (all of whom have been wounded at the front), were tea, a first-class musical programme, a Christmas tree, games and dancing.



A PORTION OF NO. 6 PLATOON, "B" COMPANY, 56TH (CALGARY) BATTALION, TAKEN AT CALGARY. SEVERAL OF THE GROUP ARE NOW AT SHORNCLIFFE.

Mounted Rifles), and Nursing Sister B. Lefort (No. 4 (French-Canadian) Stationary Hospital).

The large premises of the West Cliff Hotel, Sandgate Road, Folkestone, have now been opened as the "West Cliff Canadian Eye and Ear Hospital."

A Ladies' Circle.

The Theosophical Society of Folkestone has lent its premises, Adyar, Shorncliffe Road, as a club and rendezvous to all wives and relatives of Canadian officers temporarily residing in Folkestone and district. On Thursday afternoon of last week the members of the society were "at home" to the local Canadian ladies, and were assisted in their duties by the Hon. Mrs. Howard, Sir Stephen and Lady Penfold (Mayor and Mayoress of Folkestone), and Mrs. Muir.

The Hon. Mrs. Howard invited the Canadian ladies to come to Sibton Park any time they cared. After a musical programme had been performed, Mrs. Steele (wife of Major General S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O., commanding the Shorncliffe Garrison), undertook to form on her side a representative committee of Canadian ladies, and the Hon. Mrs. Howard undertook to form one on the part of the ladies of Folkestone and district, the joint committee to meet at a later date to consider the further details of the club and the formation of a "Canadian English Ladies' Circle."

Among the many Canadians present at the "At Home" at Adyar were Major-General S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O., Mrs. and Miss Steele, Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Garnet B. Hughes, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Dodds, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. B. A. Ingraham, Mrs. and Miss Currie, Mrs. Morrow, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. McInnes, Mrs. Wallace Scott, Mrs. Marriott, Mrs. Douglas Young, Mrs. Deedes, Mrs. C. Cooper, Mrs. Redpath, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Symons, Mrs. A. Bywater, Mrs.

The officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 48th British Columbia Pioneer Battalion, C.E.F., West Sandling Camp, have instituted a fund in the battalion, to which each member has been asked to give a limited subscription, for the purpose of making suitable gifts (tobacco, cigarettes, "comforts," and such like), on Christmas Day to every member of the battalion in hospital.

A large number of Folkestone tradesmen, by subscriptions in money and kind, are providing a sumptuous Christmas dinner for the Canadian wounded and sick in the Canadian Military Hospital, Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe. The subscription list already shows game (from the Earl of Northbrook), turkeys, beef, ham, puddings, mince pies, fruit, vegetables, mineral waters, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, groceries, and £25 in cash.

The 27th (City of Winnipeg) Battalion, C.E.F., has issued a sprightly Christmas paper under the title of *Trench Echoes*, which will compare favourably with other similar publications as regards both its serious and its lighter contents. There are two clever pictures. A feature of the December issue of the 20th Battalion's *Twentieth Gazette* is a nominal roll of the battalion as on arrival in France, with reinforcements.

After nine hours' evidence on Monday, at Arundel House, Grayshott, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Lieut. Georges Codère, 41st Battalion, C.E.F., who is charged with killing Sergeant H. M. Ozanne, 9th C.M.H.

FOLKESTONE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES RECOMMENDED BY "CANADA."

"Birchfields," CLIFTON CRESCENT, THE LEAS. Centrally situated in the most fashionable part of Folkestone. Comfortable and inexpensive. Popular with Canadian visitors. Tennis and croquet lawns.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Queen, attended by the Lady Katharine Coke, the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, Master of the Household, and Colonel Sir Douglas Dawson, Comptroller in the Lord Chamberlain's Department, visited on Saturday Upper Lodge, Bushey Park, which has been lent by the King to the Canadian Red Cross Society for a Convalescent Hospital for the Canadian Contingents. Her Majesty was received by Surgeon-General G. Carleton Jones, Director of Canadian Medical Services, and Colonel C. A. Hodgetts, Canadian Red Cross Commission.

The Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, who recently offered himself for war service, has been made Hon. Colonel and appointed Director of Military Postal Services.

The Hon. James Duff, Minister of Agriculture in the Ontario Cabinet, has been very unwell, and will be absent from his duties for some time.

Major Sir E. S. Worthington, C.M.G., M.V.O., has been appointed temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst acting as commandant of the R.A.M.C. Officers' Convalescent Home, Cimiez.

Brig.-General John Hughes has been appointed Inspector-General of the forces in Western Canada, succeeding Major-General Sam Steele, who is now in command of the Shorncliffe district.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Evans, of Winnipeg, have taken the house of Captain Willis O'Connor, in Bay Street, Ottawa, for the season.

Sir Alexander Jardine, who has succeeded his late brother, Sir William Jardine of Applegirth, as tenth baronet, recently returned to the Mother Country from British Columbia.

Mr. L. C. Charlesworth, of Edmonton, has been appointed Deputy-Minister of Public Works for Alberta.

Miss Kathleen Temple and Lady Evelyn Ward arrived from Ottawa by the s.s. *St. Paul* last week.

The Hon. Sir Clifford Sifton, K.C.M.G., arrived from Canada by the s.s. *St. Louis* on Monday, and is staying at the Carlton Hotel; his son, Lieut. W. V. Sifton, who was recently wounded, is removed from the serious list. Mr. F. E. Meredith also arrived by the *St. Louis*.

Mr. F. W. Sumner, Agent-General for New Brunswick, was among the passengers who left for St. John, N.B., last week by the C.P.R. R.M.S. *Metagama*.

Second Lieutenant Charles L. Weldon, R.F.A., second son of Mr. Wm. S. Weldon, of Montreal, was married on December 17 in London to Alison, eldest daughter of the late T. Barclay Robertson, P.W.D., India, and Mrs. Robertson, of 29A, Elsham Road, Kensington, W.

Captain J. M. Gillies, Grenade Officer, 15th Battalion, C.E.F. (48th Highlanders of Canada), is spending his Christmas leave from the front with relatives in Scotland.

A cabled announcement was made last week that Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., has resigned the Premiership of British Columbia, which he has held since June 1, 1903, in order to take up the position of Agent-General of the Province in London in January. Sir Richard McBride was born at New Westminster, B.C., and is now in his 46th year. Lady McBride,



SIR RICHARD MCBRIDE, K.C.M.G.

whom he married in September, 1896, is the youngest daughter of Mr. Neil McGillivray, of New Westminster.

Mr. J. H. Turner, the present Agent-General, is himself a former Premier of the Province (1895-98), and resigned from the Cabinet of the Hon. James Dunsmuir in 1901 to take up the position. During



MR. J. H. TURNER.

his long residence in London Mr. Turner, who is now in his 82nd year, has shown great activity in forwarding the interests of British Columbia and in welcoming and being useful to visitors from the Province. He will carry into his retirement the respect and good wishes of many friends on

both sides of the Atlantic. In *Canada* of June 19 last a sketch of Mr. Turner's active career was published, together with a coloured portrait supplement. Mr. Turner has this week supervised the transportation of the offices of the Agent-General to the fine new building erected by the Provincial Government, British Columbia House, 1 and 3, Regent Street, S.W.

The Hon. W. J. Bowser, Attorney-General, will be the successor of Sir Richard McBride in the Premiership of British Columbia, and a general election will be held shortly.

The christening ceremony of the child of Lieut. and Mrs. Sidney Johnson took place in Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, on Thursday of last week, the service being conducted by the Rev. Dr. Gow, one of the Minor Canons. Lieut. Johnson, who was with the 3rd Border Regiment, was recently wounded at the front, and Mrs. Johnson is daughter of Mr. Farquhar Robertson, of Montreal. The two godfathers were Captain George Weir, of the Royal Scots, of Montreal, and Sir John C. Vernon, of the Hon. Artillery Company, both of whom have been invalided home from active service. The baby was christened Frederick. Two uncles, who were also present, were wounded at Ypres. A number of well-known Canadians were present at the ceremony.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The wedding took place on December 14, in St. Alban's Cathedral, Kenora, of Marjorie Gordon, only daughter of the Bishop of Keewatin and Mrs. Lothhouse, to Mr. Walter Harold Briggs, of Saskatoon.

The marriage took place, at Quebec on December 18, of Miss Constance McDonnell Hall, only daughter of the late Hon. John S. Hall, Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, and Mrs. Hall, Montreal, to Lieutenant Henry Hutton Scott, 87th Battalion, Canadian Grenadier Guards, second son of the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Scott, of St. Matthew's Church, Quebec.

The marriage took place on Tuesday afternoon, at Brompton Parish Church, of Lieutenant Douglas Frank Broome, Royal Canadian Dragoons, eldest son of Mr. R. F. Broome, Aubert Park, Highbury, to Phyllis Mildred, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aucher Warner, Trinidad, and Naval and Military Hotel, South Kensington.

The marriage took place at Edmonton on November 13 of Miss Lillian Hardisty to Mr. Ernest Calder, of Edmonton, formerly of Windsor, Ontario. The bride's father, Major R. G. Hardisty, is now on service in France. His grandfather was Senator Hardisty, Superintendent Factor of the Hudson's Bay Co., and she is a grand-niece of the late Lord Strathcona.

The engagement is announced from Vancouver of Lieut. Reginald Hibbert Tupper and Miss Isabel Wilson. Lieut. Tupper returned recently from the front, where he was badly wounded. Miss Wilson is a daughter of Dr. David H. Wilson, who was a member of the Manitoba Legislature a number of years ago.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Commander the Hon. Patrick Acheson, R.N., D.S.O., M.V.O., younger son of the Earl and Countess of Gosford, and Norah, daughter of Alfred Jones, of Halifax, Canada, and niece of Surgeon-General and Mrs. Carleton Jones, 6, St. James' Court, Buckingham Gate.

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

ADJUTANT-GENERAL AND QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S STAFF. D.A.A.Q.M.G.
 Lieut.-Col. P. G. Tawhine, C.M.G., M.A.O., R.E., and to be temporary
 Brigadier-General whilst so employed.
 DEPT. DIR. M. G. GORDON, Bt. Lieut.-Col. D. S. MacInnes, D.S.O., R.E.,
 from an Asst. Dir., 2nd Div., to temp. Col. whilst so employed (Oct. 31).
 ROYAL NAVAL AIR SERVICE. Lieut. J. A. Ramsay, 19th Batt., to be pro-
 temporary Flight Sub-Lieutenant.
 ROYAL FLYING CORPS. Military Wing. - To be Flying Officer, Lieut. T.
 Jones, Can. A.S.C.
 2nd K. EDWARD'S H. Cpts. to be temp. Maj.s: S. W. K. Craddock,
 D.S.O. (Oct. 8); A. N. O'Kelly (Nov. 8).
 CHAPLAINS' DEPT. Rev. W. McL. Goldie, 2nd Class Chaplain, to be 1st
 Class Chaplain.
 R.A.M.C. Surgeons. Can. A.M.C., to be temp. Lieut.s: A. E. Sutton,
 M.B., J. D. Stewart, M.D., T. F. Saunders, M.D., P. W. Barker, M.B.,
 T. R. Phipps, M.D., E. N. Drier, M.D., F.R.C.S. Edin., G. W. Carleton,
 M.B. W. W. Cruise, M.B., F. A. Ross, M.B., E. H. McVicker, M.B., A. B.
 Moffat, M.B., D. McE. Kilgour, M.B., V. E. Cartwright, M.B., A. E.
 McKibbin, D. A. Warren, W. A. McLeod, M.D., E. S. Bissell, M.D., C. R.
 Young, M.B., E. Bryceson, T. P. Devlin, J. R. Christian, M.B., J. P. Mac-
 Donald, M.D., J. J. Hamelin, M.D., W. E. Fraser, M.D., R. W. Haldimay,
 M.D.

Canadian Expeditionary Force.

ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTERS UNITS. - To be Brigade Commander Lieut.-Col.
 R. Rennie, M.V.O., 3rd Batt. C.E.F., and to be temp. Brig-General whilst
 so employed (Nov. 17).
 CAPTS. TO BE TEMP. MAJ.s: C. G. Arthur, D.S.O., 10th Batt.; T. T. Kirkby,
 11th (Res.) Batt.
 LIEUT.s TO BE TEMP. CAPTS: A. W. Sparling, J. E. MacDermid, 11th (Res.)
 Batt.; D. J. Evans, 23rd (Res.) Batt.; W. A. Child, 28th (Res.) Batt.;
 A. W. O. Stewart, Can. A.S.C.
 1st Batt. - Lieut. E. W. Clifford to be temp. Capt.; R. W. Bell to be
 temp. Lieut.
 2nd Batt. - Lieut. F. C. Curry and H. N. Fraser to be temp. Capt.;
 A. R. Ackerman to be temp. Lieut.
 5th Batt. - N. H. Ricketts to be temp. Lieut.
 8th Batt. - To be temp. Lieut.s: J. A. Macdonald, R. L. Turner, A. R.
 Patterson, A. C. Evans, Maj. H. H. Matthews, D.S.O., to command batt.
 and to be temp. Lieut.-Col. (Sept. 28).
 10th Batt. - Lieut. H. Lefebvre and Lieut. G. S. Craggs to be temp.
 Capt.s; V. A. Watkins to be temp. Lieut.
 13th Batt. - J. H. Lovett to be temp. Lieut.
 15th Batt. - Lieut. E. W. Bickle to be temp. Capt.; A. C. Fatcher and
 W. W. Fisher to be temp. Lieut.s.
 16th Batt. (Can. Secor.) - To be temp. Lieut.s: D. G. P. Forbes, M. J.
 Mason.
 25th Batt. - Lieut. W. L. Whitford to be temp. Omr. and Hon. Capt.
 Can. Art. - Lieut. D. H. Storms to be temp. Capt.; L. A. A. Reid, late
 Lieut. Lancs. F., to be temp. Lieut.
 6th Can. Mtd. R. - E. Smith to be temp. Lieut.
 Can. A.M.C. - Maj. J. E. Davey to be temp. Lieut.-Col. (Aug. 27). A. G.
 McLeod to be temp. Capt.; Lieut.-Col. J. T. Fotheringham, Asst. Dir. of
 Med. Servs., to be temp. Col. (Dec. 7).
 Can. A.S.C. - H. Pope to be temp. Lieut.
 Can. Engrs. - J. B. MacPhail, E. H. Birkett, to be temp. Lieut.s.
 TO BE TEMP. SEC. LIEUT.s: Pte. A. H. Bristowe, P.P.C.L.I. (Oxford and
 Bucks L.I.); Pte. A. W. McCarthy, L. Strathcona's Horse (R. E. Kent
 Yeomanry); Pte. H. Standing (Shropshire Yeomanry); Pte. J. Fisher,
 P.P.C.L.I. (Border Regt.); Pte. J. A. Pitcock, C.M.R. (E. Kent, T.);
 Sergt. J. Mackenzie (Seaford Highs. T.); Pte. J. G. Ralph (London
 Regt., T.).
 In recording the promotion of Omr. and Hon. Lieut. J. W. Coupe to be
 temp. Hon. Capt., he should have been described as belonging to the
 Royal Canadian Regiment, and not to Lord Strathcona's Horse.

**

OBITUARY.

The death is announced at St. John, N.B., of Mr. Clarence
 Ward (78); at Ottawa of Mr. Thomas R. Burpe, of Toronto (67),
 formerly Deputy Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Winni-
 peg, and a son-in-law of the late Sir Charles Tilley; and of
 Mr. George Goodwin (72), formerly one of the largest contrac-
 tors in Canada; at Brockville, Ontario, of Mrs. John Ogilvie
 (76), mother of Colonel A. T. Ogilvie, D.O.C., Esquimaux, and
 Captain N. C. Ogilvie, of the Canadian Ordnance Corps; and
 at Victoria, B.C., of Mr. William Gidley (71), a pioneer
 lumberman; of Alderman Robert Burns McKicking (72), the
 pioneer of telephonic enterprise in British Columbia; of Mr.
 F. W. Foster, one of the city's most respected citizens; and of
 Mrs. Ross, wife of the Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands.
 Of Mr. Foster, the *Daily Colonist* says: "It is no exaggera-
 tion to say that he was one of the noblest and most useful of
 our pioneers. . . He was the friend of all who deserved the
 friendship of a big-hearted man, and no appeal was ever made
 to him in vain. His long and useful life had no phases which
 those who loved him could have wished to have had otherwise.
 He loved his fellow-man, and showed it by innumerable acts
 of kindness."

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All eligible men of the staff of the Bank of British North
 America have attested for military service.

We are informed that the statement regarding the estate of
 the late Captain Guy Drummond, which appeared in the *Times*
 and was published in last week's *Canada*, is erroneous.

COMMANDEERED CANADIAN WHEAT.

With regard to the commandeering of Canadian wheat, an
 official statement issued at Ottawa on November 28 stated that
 the British Government had requested the Canadian Govern-
 ment to provide within a short time a very large supply of
 Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Northern wheat. To secure the desired end
 this year, the Dominion Government had determined to com-
 mandeer all Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Northern wheat in store at the
 head of the lakes and eastward. This involved the purchase
 of anywhere from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels. The price
 paid had not yet been settled by the Government, but would
 shortly be fixed on a fair basis. The action taken by the British
 Government, it was added, was based entirely on war condi-
 tions, and the response of the Canadian Government had been
 dictated by regard to the same state of facts.

NEWFOUNDLAND IN 1915.

Since the outbreak of the war the Government of Newfound-
 land have doubled the strength of the Royal Naval Reserve,
 bringing it up to 1,200. These men have been distributed
 throughout the Royal Navy and its auxiliaries, and last winter
 sixty were lost by the sinking of the auxiliary cruisers *Viknor*,
Clan MacNaughton and *Bayano*.

The military force raised in the Colony at the beginning of
 the war has now reached 2,000, practically all of whom are
 now in Europe, Ayr being their present base in the Mother
 Country. The 1st Newfoundland Regiment, after being quar-
 tered at Salisbury Plain, Fort George, Edinburgh Castle, Stobs
 and Aldershot, left for the Mediterranean on August 19,
 having been inspected a short time before by Mr. Bonar Law.
 About six weeks later they had their baptism of fire at the
 Dardanelles, and up to the time of writing their casualties have
 been one officer (Captain C. Wighton) and 26 N.C.O.'s and men
 killed, and six officers and 63 N.C.O.'s and men wounded.

The interests of the soldiers and sailors and their depend-
 ents are being looked after by a Patriotic Association, which
 has in hand a Patriotic Fund of \$100,000, as well as adminis-
 tering a sum of \$1,000,000 for the training, equipment, etc.,
 of the forces.

Second Lieut. G. T. Gordon, 8th Gordon Highlanders, killed
 in action, belonged to St. John's.

A plebiscite taken in the beginning of November gave a large
 majority for prohibition, and after December 31, 1916, no in-
 toxicating liquors will be manufactured, imported, or sold in
 Newfoundland and its dependencies.

Newfoundland was represented in the New Year Honours
 List by the inclusion of Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G.,
 C.B. (Governor from 1904 to 1909), as a Privy Councillor,
 while Mr. John Sullivan, Inspector-General of Constabulary,
 received the Police Medal. On the King's birthday the Hon.
 Edgar R. Bowring, member of the Legislative Council, and
 President and Managing Director of Bowring Brothers, was
 made a Knight Bachelor, and Mr. F. H. Gisborne, K.C.,
 Ottawa, a native of the Colony, received the I.S.O.

THIS WEEK'S NEWFOUNDLAND CASUALTIES.

Died. - (Clark, 271 G.; Furey, 1312 I.; Myrick, 90 J.)
 Wounded. - St. John, 673 J.

A CHRISTMAS BOX FROM EDMONTON.

The cheque which was sent by some members of the Edmon-
 ton Club to the Editor of *Canada* for the purchase of tobacco,
 etc., for the Edmonton boys at the front enabled a box to be
 sent over in time for Christmas containing 39,000 cigarettes,
 80lb. of tobacco, and 20 packets of chewing gum.

It is announced from Ottawa that the Third Division will
 consist of the "Princess Pat's," the Royal Canadian Regi-
 ment, the 42nd and 49th Battalions, the 1st and 2nd Mounted
 Rifle Brigades, and other four battalions. The Royal Canadian
 Dragoons and Lord Strathcona's Horse will be corps
 troops.

The Canadian military authorities in England are about
 to establish a Discharge and Light Duty Details Depot in
 the south of England, where wounded and sick discharged from
 convalescent homes and hospitals will be quartered pending
 their discharge from the Canadian Expeditionary Force as
 medically unfit for further military service, or their being
 drafted to different battalions and units of the Canadian
 Forces in England for light duty, such as mess waiters and
 stewards, clerks, etc.

The parcels department of the Canadian Red Cross Society,
 14, Cockspur Street, has this week sent away over 6,000 parcels,
 each individually addressed, to wounded or sick Canadians
 containing a useful Christmas gift from the Society. The
 parcels department has also handled an immense number of
 parcels sent by the relatives and friends of Canadians for
 delivery.

All enquiries as to the whereabouts of wounded, sick,
 and missing Canadian officers and men on active
 service should be addressed to the Information De-
 partment of the Canadian Red Cross Society,
 14, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE

OTTAWA.—The weekly paper, *Times and Events*, of New York, has been refused the privileges of the Canadian mails under the War Measures Act. The usual penalty of \$5,000 fine and five years' imprisonment is fixed.

—The Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Customs, reports that the revenue for November was \$9,318,000, compared with \$5,160,000 for the corresponding month of 1914, being an increase of \$4,157,000. For the eight months of the present fiscal year the Customs revenue was \$62,288,000, as against \$53,910,000 for the eight months of 1914, or an increase of \$8,377,000.

—That the per capita consumption of spirits has fallen to a lower level than in any period during the last five years is shown by the annual report of the Department of Inland Revenue. It shows .872 gallons per head, as compared with 1.061 the year previous. Of beer, 6.071 gallons per capita were consumed, as compared with 7.200 in 1914, and of wines .095 as compared with .124 gallons. Of tobacco, 3.427 lbs. per head, compared with 3.711 lbs. in 1914.

TORONTO.—The Customs revenue for the port of Toronto for November reached a grand total of \$1,929,512, compared with, in 1914, \$928,406; in 1913, \$1,386,976; and in 1912, \$1,535,848.

On December 2 H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught made a thorough inspection of the Convalescent Home for soldiers on College Street. He also inspected the camp of the Overseas forces at the Exhibition Grounds, and in the evening delivered an address before a crowded meeting organised by the 50,000 Club. H.R.H. warmly congratulated the club on its work, and stated that it had anticipated his projected appeal to the country by a month. Other speakers at the meeting were Hon. I. B. Lucas, Sir Wm. Mulock, Mr. J. E. Atkinson, and Lieut. Utgoss, representing the Russian Government.

HAMILTON.—On November 21 the Hamilton Tigers, champions of the senior inter-provincial union, defeated the Toronto Rugby and Athletic Club team, winners of the Ontario Union senior championship, 13 to 7, and won the Dominion Rugby Football championship.

—On December 2 H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by Brig.-Gen. Logie, Lieut.-Col. Mewburn, and his staff, inspected a squadron of soldiers invalided home, and shook hands with each one. At Victoria Park he reviewed the troops of the 86th Machine-Gun Battalion, the 120th Overseas Battalion and the Canadian Mounted Rifle Corps. This was followed by an inspection of the munition plants. Later the Duke attended the luncheon of the Patriotic Fund workers, who secured over \$400,000 in three days.

LONDON.—Lieut.-Col. C. M. R. Graham, commanding officer of the new 142nd (City of London) Battalion, has chosen Capt. E. M. McLean and Capt. Alex. Calder, both of the 7th Fusiliers, of this city, as his senior and junior majors respectively.

—On November 29 the first step toward London's million-dollar guarantee of bonds for the proposed hydro-radial railway was taken by the City Council. The plans of the line from Toronto to Sarnia were explained by Sir Adam Beck.

BRANTFORD.—With the departure of the 32nd Howitzer Battery, under Capt. Henderson, for Toronto, Brant County will have sent, through the city of Brantford, 1,530 men to the front or to train at other points for overseas service.

—Major S. B. Seabell, junior major of the 84th Battalion, has accepted the post of commander and organiser of the county battalion of Durham County.

—Mr. Charles Waterous, son of Mr. C. H. Waterous, of the Waterous Engine Works, has received a commission, and will go overseas with the Hamilton Sportsman Battery now being organised.

WINDSOR.—For the first time in its history, the distillery of Hiram Walker and Sons, Ltd., Walkerville, is closed for a longer period than is customary. "We have always closed down from July to October," said Mr. Walker, "but this year we did not reopen in October as usual. We have a surplus supply on hand, amounting to 7,000,000 gallons, and there is not as much demand as formerly, because of the war and other reasons."

QUEBEC



PROVINCE

QUEBEC.—The time limit for the payment of civic taxes expired on December 1. The collection has been much better than last year, and the million dollar mark has been passed.

MONTREAL.—In the history of the port the Customs receipts have never shown such a large percentage of increase over the corresponding month of the previous year as they did in November. The total receipts were \$2,187,490, as compared with \$1,317,616 in November, 1914, an increase of 65 per cent.

—Christ Church Cathedral celebrated the 55th anniversary of its erection on November 28 with special services, Captain the Ven. Archdeacon Renison, D.D., rector of the Church of the Ascension, Hamilton, and chaplain of the 86th Regiment, being the preacher.

—On November 23, in reply to a deputation, the Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin said: "For my part, I think the time has not yet come for total prohibition. I am in favour of making the law such that as little liquor as possible is sold, but to deprive people wholly by a general law of prohibition I think is impossible."

Mr. George W. Hill, the sculptor, was named R.C.A., and Miss H. Mabel May, of Montreal, Mr. Herbert S. Palmer, of Toronto, and Mr. H. Ivan Neilson, of Quebec, were elected associates of the Royal Canadian Academy at the annual meeting of the Council of that body held in the Art Gallery here.

—On November 22, with the customary ceremony and before a distinguished gathering, his Honour P. E. Leblanc, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, laid the corner stone of the new Civic Library under construction on Sherbrooke Street East. His Honour made the utility of books the theme of his speech; Sir Lomer Gouin congratulated the city on having an institution that had come none too soon; while Bishop Gauthier, representing Archbishop Bruchesi, sounded a warning against undesirable books, and thought a technical library of the first order constituted Montreal's first need.

NEW



BRUNSWICK

FREDERICTON.—His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Wood reports \$14,235 received as the result of the appeal of the British Red Cross Society. £3,000 sterling has been remitted, leaving a balance on hand of \$157.51.

—The development taking place in this Province is exemplified by the satisfactory growth of population in the towns and cities. This city has added several thousand to its population since the last census was taken, and the same applies to other centres. In Moncton the school census, taken this year, shows that the population of that city has increased by about 500 during the past year.

ST. JOHN.—At a meeting of the Directors of the New Brunswick Exhibition Association officers were elected as follows: President, Mr. W. F. Burditt; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. C. B. Allan and E. L. Rising; Secretary, Mr. H. A. Porter.

—There are now almost four times as many dependents on the Patriotic Fund here as there were at the beginning of December, 1914. The number now is 821, and the amount distributed in relief last month was \$12,427, an average of about \$15.19 per family.

NOVA



SCOTIA

HALIFAX.—Messrs. D. H. McDougall, General Manager of the Dominion Coal Co., of Sydney, and T. J. Brown, Superintendent of Mines of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., of Sydney Mines, attended a meeting of the Returned Soldiers' Employment Committee (Nova Scotia), of which they are members. They expressed their intention to find suitable jobs for all former employees who have done their duty at the front.

—The Canadian Club here has elected Archbishop Worrell, President; Mr. J. W. Regan and Mr. Justice Longley, Vice-Presidents; Mr. J. H. Trefoy, Secretary; and the Hon. G. E. Faulkner, Archivist.

Photographs
from
Shorncliffe
and
Bramshott.



C. I. I., ROAD-MAKING [Pte. C. C. Trevanion.



Photo] MEN OF THE 5TH ARTILLERY BRIGADE [Driver Buecidge
"DRAWING RATIONS" WHILST IN CAMP AT SEWELL, MANITOBA.



2.-SERGT.-MAJOR LEICESTER (1ST CLASS W.O.),
LATE OF THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS, AND
3.-MAJOR CRABTREE, LATE OF THE CAMERON HIGH-
LANDERS—BOTH OF THE 48TH B.C. PIONEER BATTALION.
Sergeant-Major Leicester wears the following medals: British
Empire Medal, Egyptian Sudan Queen's South Africa (five clasps),
Indian General Service of 1908; Sergt.-Major Crabtree—
both the Sudan medals and both the South African
Photos: J. Weston & Son, Folkstone.



BAND OF THE 40TH (NOVA SCOTIA) BATTALION AT BRAMSHOTT.
Photo: Harry Richards, Montreal and Lynnmuk.



PIONEER BATTALIONS, SHORNSHILL, ENGLAND

FROM EAST TO WEST

Nova Scotia (continued from page 367).

NEW GLASGOW.—On November 28 a serious fire was discovered in the Drummmond Mine at Westville. The fire broke out in the eighteenth and nineteenth levels, which are at great depths. Fortunately there were no men at work at the time. An examination showed that the fire was very serious, and it was decided to flood that portion of the mine and confine the fire to the eighteenth level. The Drummmond Mine is the most important colliery in Westville, and 800 men are out of work.

Captain J. Welsford Macdonald, barrister, in practice here, has gone to Halifax, and is attached to the 85th Highlanders. He has been a captain in the 78th Pictou Highlanders for six years. He is the eldest son of Mr. E. M. Macdonald, M.P., of Pictou.

ANTIGONISH.—Mr. H. R. W. Smith, Professor of Classics of St. Francis Xavier's, has sailed for England to join his Majesty's forces. He was presented with numerous valuable gifts, and will be greatly missed at the College.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of Alberta, announces that a conference between representatives of the Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan Governments will be held at Winnipeg this month, to discuss the establishment of inter-Provincial institutions for the blind, deaf, and dumb, and for those who, while mentally unbalanced, are not actually insane.

At the meeting of the Western Canada Fairs Association and the Western Canada racing circuit here an amalgamation was arranged between the Western Canada Fairs and racing circuit and the Western Canada Managers' Association, the new organisation to be known as the Western Canada Fairs Association, with the following officers:—President, Mr. D. J. Elderkin, Regina; Vice-President, Mr. W. J. Smale, Brandon; Secretary, Mr. W. J. Stark, Edmonton.

BASSANO.—On November 23, with about 120 accredited delegates, the ninth annual convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association was opened here by Lieutenant-Governor Dr. R. G. Brett, and with him on the platform were Premier Sifton, Hon. Duncan Marshall, Senator Bostock, from British Columbia; Mr. John S. Mavor, Chairman of the local Board of Control; and Mayor Flanagan. His Honour expressed his pleasure in being associated with those who were devoting their time and talent to the work of increasing the prosperity of the farmers by the development of one of the greatest resources of this Province.

PEACE RIVER.—This name will replace that of Peace River Crossing as the result of a decision of the Board of Trade.

—Already the Gillespie Elevator Co., of Edmonton, have erected two elevators on the E., D. and B.C. Railway. This year a tremendous crop of wheat has been harvested north of Peace River, and west of the town of Peace River.

CAMROSE.—The C.N.R. has started laying steel on the branch south-east from Camrose to Battle River, a distance of 60 miles. The work has been started and dropped on numerous occasions. This year, however, the need for railway accommodation has become acute.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—On December 1 Sir R. McBride wrote to the Prohibition Executive in Vancouver saying he would grant a plebiscite, not a referendum, on the occasion of the next Provincial election, which must be held some time between now and next June.

VANCOUVER.—Mr. J. J. Miller has been elected President of the Vancouver Exhibition Association; Vice-Presidents, Ald. S. J. Crowe, Mr. C. E. Tisdall, M.P.P., Mr. Thomas Duke, and Mr. J. L. McTaggart. According to the Treasurer's report, the amount of the liabilities of the Association, which stood at \$24,985 in 1914, were reduced by the 1915 exhibition to \$13,498.

—Accompanied by the Harbour Commissioners, the Hon. Robert Rogers made a thorough tour of inspection of the improvements, the new Government elevator, rapidly progressing, and the newly completed \$2,000,000 dock fronting the elevator. It is a valuable engineering work, an immense area having been reclaimed from the sea thereby. Commenting on his inspection, Mr. Rogers stated that the harbour here, with its improvements, would rank as the second harbour in Canada.

An offer of a "bantam" battalion from the Province that is, of men all under the regulation height of 5 feet 4 inches has been accepted by the Minister of Militia.

PORT MOODY. Mr. Mynohan, of Pittsburg, General Manager of the Port Moody Steelworks Co., is superintending the erection of the mill on a site of 3 acres. A gang is employed laying a side track connection with the C.P.R. line.

PRINCE RUPERT. A new fishery record for the port has just been made, over half a million pounds of fresh halibut being landed here in two days. Just as fast as the fish can be packed in ice and placed in refrigeration cars it is being sent to the Eastern markets. Seventeen carloads of halibut, the greatest single shipment ever made, recently left on two trains over the Grand Trunk Pacific.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—On Nov. 30, when navigation closed on the Great Lakes, 9,940,000 bushels of Government-commandeered grain had cleared from here. Of this 8,701,000 bushels were shipped to U.S. ports, the Government having loaned back to the former owners their grain in order to meet contracts. The amount involved in the clearing process was about \$5,000,000.

Mrs. R. M. Dennistoun has been elected President of the Winnipeg Women's Canadian Club at the annual meeting. Mrs. A. M. Bothwell, the Secretary, reported that with 1,707 members the club remained the largest of its sisterhood in the Dominion.

—Bishop Alexander, of New York, has been consecrated as the first Canadian bishop of the Russian Orthodox Church at the Russian church here. The ceremonies were most impressive.

—The number of families assisted in Manitoba during the first year of the war was 3,435, and 929 of these resided outside of Winnipeg. It cost \$388,737 to take care of these families. An average of \$14.94 per month was paid each family.

—Mr. F. E. N. Luke has been elected President of the Winnipeg Automobile Club; Messrs. J. A. Banfield and F. G. Crawford, Vice-Presidents; and Mr. A. C. Emmett, Secretary.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.—The wheat crop for this municipality averaged 33 bushels to the acre for this year, states Mr. William Fulton, who compiled the report for the Dominion Government.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—The returns issued of the church union vote from the four Presbyterian churches here show that of the total vote 89.78 per cent. voted in favour—1,195 yes and 136 nays.

Incomplete returns indicate the hail losses of the Province during the past season will exceed \$1,000,000, the heaviest losses being reported from around Belle Plaine, Pense, Young, Nokomis, Simpson, Radville, and Warman.

Hon. W. Scott has announced the personnel of the commission to enquire into live stock and live stock products in the Province as follows:—Hon. W. C. Sutherland, of Saskatoon; Chairman; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Calgary; Dr. O. D. Skelton, Queen's University; Mr. James D. McGregor, Brandon; one of the best-known stockmen of the West; and Mr. W. A. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner for Saskatchewan, will be Secretary.

MOOSE JAW. On November 23 a welcome which quite overcame the men was given by the civic and local military officials and several hundred civilians to Sergt. Hanely, of the Princess Patricia, and Ptes. Neil, Probert, and Bolding, on their return from the front.

PRINCE ALBERT. A carload of two year-old steers recently shipped from here realised the owner an average price of \$71 each.

"Canada" is the authority most widely read and consulted by British investors interested in Canadian affairs.

INVESTMENT SUPPLEMENT.

No. 116.

Reports on Conditions, etc., affecting Canadian Investments are published every four weeks.

CANADA AND WAR SUPPLIES.

THE Hon. W. T. White, Dominion Minister of Finance, addressing the Toronto Board of Trade on Thursday, December 16, said:

"The greatest financial problem is facing Canada to-day as an outcome of the war. It is the establishment of some form of Canadian credit which will relieve Great Britain from necessarily shipping gold to this country and from the payment of war supplies, and the question as to whether Canada can give this assistance to the Empire will have direct bearing upon the placing of further war orders with Canadian manufacturers." The Minister also declared (says Reuter) that the time had now come for Canada partially to finance both present and future war orders.

Problems of the War.

"The problems presented by the war," he said (according to the *Times* report), "would more closely organise the financial and economic resources of the Empire." He suggested that industrial companies and firms engaged in the business of filling orders for munitions or supplies purchased by Great Britain should conserve their resources and offer to invest to the extent they were able in British Exchequer bonds payable in two or three years, so as to clear the period of the war. If such a plan were worked out it would greatly facilitate the placing of further war orders in Canada, not only to the amount of the securities so purchased, but to a much greater amount.

"If they felt themselves able to go further, the financial securities of the Allies might be similarly considered," continued Mr. White. "A firm or company adopting this course might not only obtain valuable orders for itself and the country, but be in a particularly strong position after the war, with excess profits and reserves invested in British and other Government securities. If \$50,000,000 could be obtained as a start, it might mean \$100,000,000 or \$200,000,000 worth of additional orders."

Minister of Finance and Bankers.

The conference which the Minister of Finance had with the leading bankers at the beginning of the month was of a more important character than was realised at the time (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). With our agricultural production assured, and the favourable readjustment which had taken place in general business and industry, and after the unqualified success of our War Loan, it was felt that the time had come when Canada could consider the question of aiding the Imperial Government by extending credit for the purchase of munitions and supplies here.

The first event after the conference was a decision by the Minister of Finance to increase the War Loan to \$100,000,000 and to set aside \$50,000,000 to Imperial credit with the Finance Department. The firms and companies whose financial position and profits have been greatly improved and increased by war orders are now urged to conserve their resources and purchase Imperial Exchequer Bonds. Even if they are only able to invest the profits on \$300,000,000, as much as \$50,000,000 could be set aside for this purpose. This could be done in preference to paying abnormal dividends, and would result in substantial additional orders.

As to the other proposals discussed with the bankers, the Minister is willing to issue notes against gold deposited in London, but not against securities, as this might involve inflation and injure Canadian credit in the United States and elsewhere, to say nothing of the other evils attendant upon depreciated currency. Then the banks might be willing to furnish a certain amount through the acceptance of bills drawn by British banks, or even purchase Imperial short-date securities to a limited extent. All these questions have been fully discussed by the banks and the Minister, and the outcome will undoubtedly be that the Imperial Government will be given

an increase of credit to facilitate further purchases of war supplies in Canada.

CANADIAN WAR ORDERS.

Prices and Profits.

Many large Canadian industrial companies which have many British shareholders have largely benefited by the manufacture of war munitions. As a result of the visit of Mr. D. A. Thomas, representing the British Ministry of Munitions, the view is taken in Canada that the days of abnormal profits on war orders are now over. This possibility must be taken into careful consideration when considering the value of shares in Canadian companies manufacturing munitions.

Shareholders and Profits.

Some interesting data on this subject appear in a recent issue of the Toronto *Saturday Night* from Mr. Norman Harris, the well-informed Financial Editor of that journal. He warns the investing public that because it may be more or less correctly stated that a certain company has obtained a war contract which will net a profit of, say, \$1,000,000, it is highly probable that only a small portion of that profit can be paid out to the shareholders in dividends, and yet frequently the market advances the prices of the stock to exceed the total profit anticipated. He states that the policy of the Canadian Shell Committee was at first to give moderate orders at high prices to commence with, on the understanding that the large profit accruing would enable the contractors to pay for special equipment required, and subsequent orders were placed at lower prices, as the first cost of alterations and new plant had been met. Some interesting figures in support of this are published by our contemporary in regard to the cost of machining an 18lb. shrapnel shell. The figures published are:—

First order	\$5.15
Second order	3.80
Third order	3.15
Fourth Order	2.90
Fifth and last order	1.85

Munition makers in Great Britain may be interested in some of the other figures quoted in this article. For instance, the writer states that the new heavy 9.2 high explosive shells are paid for in Canada at \$55 each, which is said to be the same price as paid to the United States' manufacturers. For machining 8in. shells the price is now said to be \$19.75. We are told that in the new contracts placed by the Shell Committee in Canada there is a clause providing that the contract may be cancelled at any time upon payment to the contractor of compensation for expenses to which he has been put to produce the undelivered portion of the order.

In spite of the statements which have appeared in the Canadian Press in regard to the enormous volume of new contracts to be placed by the Shell Committee, the Toronto *Saturday Night* states that the new orders will not amount to more than \$80,000,000, with a possible maximum of \$100,000,000, which will be distributed among some 350 firms. There is no restriction in Canada, as there is in the Mother Country, making it illegal for an unlicensed person to deal in munitions of war. This has been a salutary check on the middleman, and has doubtless prevented a number of bogus contracts being booked by German sympathisers which would only have been discovered when time came for delivery.

New Industries.

There are certain points connected with the manufacture of munitions in Canada which must not be lost sight of. It is stated, for instance, by Colonel Carnegie, Ordnance Adviser to the Shell Committee of Canada, in the last issue of the *Canadian Mining Institute Bulletin* that the value of the new industries which have been created in connection with shell manufacture cannot be over-estimated. Nearly 330 factories are now

in operation, giving employment to some 90,000 workers, many of whom have developed from ordinary labouring occupations into skilled craftsmen. This must add greatly to the industrial value and importance of Canada after the war, and it must be also noted that, owing to the new demands created by these huge war orders, both zinc and refined copper will be produced in Canada very shortly, which must have a favourable effect later on to the mining industry.

In regard to the work done by the original Shell Committee Mr. Lionel Hichins, who represents the British Ministry of Munitions, published a lengthy report in the Canadian Press explaining the reasons for the recent reorganisation of the committee, and giving generous and well-deserved credit for the work accomplished by the original committee, and he states that the Canadian manufacturers have adapted themselves to a new industry with a readiness which he thinks remarkable. Mr. Hichins also refers to the point brought out by Colonel Carnegie, namely, that the enormous industry which the manufacture of munitions has now reached, which calls for the administration of funds more than twice as large as the annual revenue of the Dominion Government, has been the means of bringing into being certain important industries subsidiary to shell-making which will have a permanent effect in developing the country.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. Growth of Deposits.

The report of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, with its numerous branches throughout the Dominion, gives a fairly accurate index of banking conditions (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). The bank's situation generally revealed by this report is one of great strength, which has been secured by a partial sacrifice of profits.

Liquid assets amounted to \$101,173,000, or slightly less than 46 per cent. of liabilities to the public, as compared with \$92,983,000, or over 43 per cent., last year. The bank has participated in financing British and Allied purchases in Canada, and holds a special balance incidental to this business. Total assets were \$250,421,840. Commercial discounts amounted to \$130,893,000, or \$1,300,000 below the preceding year. Net profits, after due provisions for doubtful accounts and bonus to staff, were \$2,352,000, or \$314,000 less than the preceding year, representing 8.25 per cent. on the capital and rest, against 9.36 per cent. last year.

A satisfactory growth in deposits occurred, the aggregate at the end of the period being \$194,500,000, bringing deposits to the level of three years ago, when a boom was at its height. The strength in quick assets and the buoyancy of deposits are encouraging in view of large responsibilities to be placed upon Canadian banks next year. This year's profits are disbursed as follows:—Dividends and bonus, \$1,800,000; pension and patriotic funds, \$85,000; tax on notes, \$122,000. A special appropriation of \$1,000,000 to provide against depreciation of securities is made, and an amount of \$461,892 is carried forward.

At the end of the year there were on hand nearly \$40,000,000 in specie and Dominion notes, \$18,500,000 in call loans in New York and London, and \$6,300,000 in balances at international centres.

LIFE INSURANCE AMALGAMATION. Canadian Assurance Fusion.

An agreement has been reached for the amalgamation of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company and the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. The business of the Manufacturers' Company, amounting to \$80,000,000 (\$16,000,000) will be reinsured in the Sun, which has \$217,000,000 (\$43,000,000) of insurance in force. Captain M. R. Gooderham, the Managing Director of the Manufacturers' Company (says Renter's Toronto correspondent) is going to the front.

The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company has an authorised capital of \$3,000,000, of which \$1,500,000 is issued and \$300,000 is paid up in 15,000 shares with \$20 paid. The life policy reserves at December 31, 1914, amounted to \$16,251,784.

The Sun Life of Canada has an authorised and issued capital of \$1,000,000, of which \$250,000 is paid up in 10,000 shares of \$100 each, with \$25 paid. The reserves on life policies at December 31, 1914, amounted to \$54,988,350.

CANADIAN ISSUES IN 1915.

The only Canadian public issues in Great Britain in 1915 were the Dominion Government loan in March (£5,000,000 4½ per cent. Bonds, 1920-1925, at 99½ per cent.), and the Grand Trunk issue in June of £2,500,000 five year 5½ per cent. Secured Notes, at 99 per cent., making a total of £7,500,000. In 1914 they amounted to £38,377,992; in 1913, to £45,794,187 (or, including two large C.P.R. issues, £75,114,187).

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Increase in Eastern Building Permits.

Building permits issued in seventeen cities of Eastern Canada during the month of November show an increase of 65 per cent. over the same month last year.

St. John.—Building permits for the month of November totalled \$40,250, as compared with \$20,950 for the corresponding month last year. This brings the total for the year to date up to an aggregate of \$323,400, compared with \$498,400 for the same period last year.

Montreal.—Alluding to an announcement in the *Star* that there has been a reduction of \$15,000,000 in assessed values, Mr. J. H. Ferns, President of the Board of Assessors, says:—"There is nothing in the reduction of a serious aspect. Realty conditions in Montreal are just as sound to-day as they were last year, and the reduction does not disturb values in any way. If one desires to get an intelligent conception of realty values, all he has to do is to glance over the assessment figures for the past five or six years. He will soon be brought face to face with the fact that the way values have gone up in this brief period has been truly phenomenal." Regarding the future, Mr. Ferns said:—"From the wide knowledge I have of realty conditions in this city—an experience dating over twenty years—I am convinced that it will not be long before there will be another jump in realty values. Since the war there has been no panic here, and there will be none."

The old Art Gallery building, on Phillips Square, on a superficial area of 9,660 square feet, has been transferred to Mr. M. Connelly for \$100,000.

Toronto.—In discussing the real estate situation with a representative of the *Telegram*, Mr. A. Hewitt, Manager of the Consumers' Gas Company, said:—"The city touched the real depths of hard times in 1894 following a boom period which burst in 1890. People left the city, unemployment was prevalent, houses went begging for tenants. Out of a total number of dwellings of 31,000 in the city, 4,162 were vacant, or 14 per cent. of the total. There are now, according to the Assessment Department, 81,936 houses, of which 5,000, or only 6 per cent., as compared with 10½ per cent. in 1896, are vacant."

Calgary.—The Supreme Court of Canada has allowed the appeal of William Pearce against Calgary in the matter of his assessment. The loss of this case, if Mr. Pearce's full claim is allowed, will be a serious matter to the city, because of the effect on the assessment at large. The original assessment on the property, comprising 67 acres in East Calgary, was \$5,500 per acre. Mr. Pearce appealed to the council sitting as a court of revision, which fixed the assessment at \$3,000 per acre. Dissatisfied with that, another appeal was taken to the district court. The figure reduced still further to \$2,500 per acre was made. Mr. Pearce was still unsatisfied, and he carried his appeal to the Supreme Court, claiming that the assessment should be \$300, a tremendous difference from the original \$5,500.

BRITISH INVESTORS' MORTGAGES. A Dominion Trust Case.

The Court of Appeal has upheld the decision of Mr. Justice Clement in the points of law raised in the suits of English investors who claim to hold mortgages on property for moneys paid into the London office of the Dominion Trust to be placed on mortgage, but which were never used for that purpose (says the *Calgary Herald*). An investigation showed over one hundred cases where there are two parties claiming to hold a mortgage on a property through the Dominion Trust, where the mortgagee had only got one payment of money. Mr. Justice Clement held that the second party could not claim a mortgage, but could only rank as a creditor of the Dominion Trust for the amount of the money loaned to the company.

The case which was used as a test case was one in which Messrs. A. C. C. and G. C. Hutchinson, of London, England, were sued by Mrs. Lucy Ann Watts, of Kerrisdale, for delivery up and cancellation of a mortgage on her property. It was shown that the Hutchinsons had placed \$14,600 for investment with the London office of the Dominion Trust. Three thousand dollars of it was to go to pay off an expiring mortgage on Mrs. Watts' property at Point Grey, the Dominion Trust giving the Hutchinsons a declaration of trust. The Vancouver office of the Dominion Trust had in the meantime secured Mrs. Watts' signature to a mortgage to the Hutchinsons, without, however, paying off the first mortgage.

The intention obviously was for the Dominion Trust to act as agent and trustee for both parties, but before the deal could be completed the company went into liquidation, and the money of the Hutchinsons went into the common jackpot, leaving Mrs. Watts' property the subject of both mortgages. Mr. Justice Clement ordered the Hutchinsons to deliver up their mortgage papers for cancellation. This view of the law has been upheld by the Court of Appeal judges.

December 25, 1915

PREPARE FOR PEACE.

The Hon. Robert Rogers' Counsel.

The Hon. Robert Rogers, Dominion Minister of Public Works, in a speech at Winnipeg, reviewed war conditions in the Dominion.

"The war caught Canada at an unfortunate time," he said. "It caught us, speaking commercially, in the midst of our great harvest. We were making more progress than any similarly situated people in any part of the world. It was our day, our century. Then the shadow of the coming war loomed up on the horizon like a rising storm cloud in summer, and the wind left our sails. We were becalmed before the storm broke, before many of our people knew the storm was coming at all. But Europe knew, and from Europe had always blown much of the financial 'wind' which filled our sails and kept our national craft sailing onward and onward. So there fell upon us the breathless pause which preceded the hurricane, and Canadian development was staggered."

The Industrial Situation.

"Then industry fell into the doldrums, from which it was quickly rescued, however, by war orders. That has caused a drastic dislocation of our industrial machinery, the effects of which we can hardly yet appreciate. War orders will cease with the war, and it is quite likely that both will cease suddenly. Again, our trade has been tossed about by this war storm, while our imports and our exports have changed in character, in origin, and in destination. But the arrival of peace will largely obligate the new compelling conditions which have made these changes, and will restore something of the old order."

"So what I wish to ask now is, 'Are we ready as a nation for this very sudden change when it comes? Are we ready for the immigration which, if we are prepared for it, will once more flow towards our ports?' Much will depend on this. We must attract the homeseeker as never before, and we must especially provide the means and the measures to make him happy and prosperous after he once decides to find his home in Canada."

"Then as to industry—in this a great responsibility falls upon the Government of Canada, for that Government has had much to do with diverting our industrial machinery from peace to war. It must prepare to take at least an equal part in swinging it successfully back again from war to peace. There should be no staggering or ruinous gap in our industrial activities at the signing of peace. The wheels of development should whirl on, pay-day should come around with regularity and profits should continue."

"The Chance of a Generation."

"We ought to learn in advance how much of the merchandise we have paid others to make for us can be made profitably by our own people. An exhaustive analysis of this whole industrial and trade situation must be prepared. The individual citizen, too, must study the situation and help the Government. The banks have a special responsibility, and should look ahead and be prepared for the expansion of trade that is sure to come if we will do our duty. The Governments and the people ought to combine in the study of possibilities and probabilities of new opportunities and new problems."

"We can double our population in a few years' time after the war if we study and prepare now. But if we neglect our preparations for peace we will be just where the Allies have been for the first ten months of the war, owing to lack of preparation, and our rivals will prosper at our expense. I say to our Governments and people: 'Get ready—commence getting ready now. This is the opportunity of a generation, perhaps of a century.'"

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

Value of the Western Harvest.

The following information has been received at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., from the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., M.P., Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, under date December 17:—

Up to November 21 the Canadian West had received some \$132,000,000 for 159,514,675 bushels out of its entire harvest, and it is estimated that the total grain crop of Western Canada will be worth nearly \$500,000,000.

Satisfactory increases in the sales of farm lands are reported by the three great transcontinental railway companies. The total number of acres sold is higher than in 1914, and the price per acre is more. Much of the land sold during the year has been immediately put under cultivation.

The largely increased Customs receipts at Toronto for the eleven months ended November 30 are evidence of an improvement in commercial conditions in Eastern Canada.

Dun's Review reports that trade in the leading centres of

Canada shows a steady increase, and that in Western Canada it is most brisk.

The November Financial Statement of the Dominion shows an expanding revenue and a decreased expenditure in the consolidated account. The total revenue down to the end of the month was over \$104,000,000, as against more than \$90,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1914.

The yearly output of butter in Alberta has increased by two million pounds, the quantity produced during the twelve months ended October last having reached 7,400,000 lbs.

Grain inspections at Winnipeg during the week ending December 15 covered 8,416 carloads of wheat, 1,839 of oats, 366 of barley, 106 of flax, and 8 of rye.

"Saved" by the Crop.

Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes, H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada, in a report on a journey through the Western Provinces, says:—

"This bountiful crop, which, it is estimated, will exceed 330,000,000 bushels, has saved the business situation in the Prairie Provinces and materially helped the entire Dominion. In the West a great number of concerns—storekeepers, merchants, and farmers—have been 'carried' by financial institutions for the last two or three years, and the crop has assisted to remove the shadow of impending bankruptcy that threatened the business community over considerable portions of Canada. There is a noticeably healthier tone among business houses and confidence is growing. This is true equally of the Far West to Vancouver, as in Winnipeg and Montreal."

"It would be difficult to over-estimate the great benefit which has accrued to Canadian manufacturers by reason of the valuable orders which have been placed by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Russia, and France for clothes, equipment, and war munitions. The orders, coming when they did in the autumn of 1914, and continuing through the spring and summer of this year, have supplied many manufacturing concerns with the means of keeping their men employed, and at the same time have provided a source of livelihood to commission houses, manufacturers' agents, and all the circle of retail traders dependent upon such people for custom."

The War and the Investor.

Mr. H. H. Rowley, who recently took over the post of manager of the Victoria branch of the Union Bank of Canada, in an interview in the *Colonist*, expresses unbounded confidence in the future of Victoria and British Columbia, and the conviction that the close of the war will witness a speedy return to the normal position of affairs.

"One needs to have but a cursory knowledge of the immense resources of British Columbia," said Mr. Rowley, "to hold fast to the opinion that we are only at the beginning of things; that under ordinary conditions nothing can stop our progress. With the prevailing depression, due in a large measure to the loss of confidence as a result of the frightful war raging in Europe, it would be idle to expect anything in the way of large ventures. The investor is in a hesitant mood, due, as I have said, to the disruption of confidence in what the future may hold, owing to the war's effect on business and finance throughout the whole world, and we simply must wait until this confidence has been restored."

"I feel certain that as soon as the war takes a favourable turn for the Allies—when a couple of really decisive victories have been won—the effect on the public mind will be magical, and that there will be an immediate loosening of the purse-strings of the investors."

No Speedy Return to Boom Days.

"But British Columbians ought not to delude themselves with the hope that there is to be a speedy return of the old 'boom' days," continued Mr. Rowley. "The period of frenzied speculation in real estate has passed, and that it has passed is a matter for congratulation, for it will in the long run be all the better for the country. What is needed in Western Canada, and particularly in British Columbia, is increased production. The people must be set to work in a productive capacity. And they will have to do this mainly of their own initiative, rather than by constantly seeking aid from the Governments of the day. Individual as well as community initiative are what are needed before we can hope to see the province progressing along solid and substantial lines."

Mr. Rowley, referring to the immense wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces, expressed the opinion that it was bound to have a steadying effect upon conditions in British Columbia, and that in a concrete way this Province might hope to profit to a large degree from the new demand for lumber which would come from the farmers of the Prairies.

The Canadian wheat crop of 1915 is officially estimated at 336,258,000 bushels, of which there will be an exportable surplus of 228,132,000 bushels—85,558,000 bushels in excess of the previous high record of 1914.

RAILWAY AND SHIPPING DEVELOPMENTS IN 1915.

THE Dominion Department of Railways submitted its last annual report for the year ended June 30, 1914, during the 1915 Parliamentary Session. The report showed that at that date the total railway mileage in operation throughout the Dominion was 30,795, an increase of 1,492 miles during the fiscal year. On June 30, 1914, the mileage of the lines in the various Provinces either surveyed, under contract, or in various stages of completion, was 22,891.37—Nova Scotia, 78.02; New Brunswick, 224.55; Quebec, 1,429.62; Ontario, 3,673.81; Manitoba, 698.28; Saskatchewan, 4,940.96; Alberta, 5,736.58; British Columbia, 6,108.95.

During the present year an outstanding event has been the inclusion of the National Transcontinental Railway from Winnipeg to Moncton (1,805 miles), in the system of Canadian Government Railways, and the conclusion of negotiations with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company by which, from July 1, the Dominion Government leases the Lake Superior division of the G.T.P. (Fort William to Graham, 195 miles) for the annual rental of \$600,000. The lines previously known as the Intercolonial and other railways operated by the Dominion Government have now been consolidated under the title Canadian Government Railways (C.G.R.), and the name Intercolonial (I.C.R.), applied to the old lines in Eastern Canada, is dropped.

Railway Construction Work.

On the Grand Trunk Pacific line from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert additional regular passenger and freight trains are now running, and construction work on some of the branches connecting with the main G.T.P. line has been carried on notwithstanding the war. On the Grand Trunk Pacific system proper the mileage operated is the same as on December 31 last, viz., 4,533 miles; and on the Grand Trunk Pacific lines, 3,090 miles as compared with 2,613 miles on December 31 last. The new G.T.R. Château Macdonald Hotel at Edmonton was opened on July 1, and is of the same high class as the company's Château Laurier Hotel at Ottawa and Fort Garry at Winnipeg.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, which was operating 12,319 miles on December 7 last year, had increased its mileage to 12,921 on December 7, 1915. In June the Kettle Valley Railway from Merritt to Midway was put in operation by the C.P.R. Work was commenced on this line near Merritt in 1910. Midway is the terminus of the new line, where it links up with the Crow's Nest C.P.R. line. On November 1 the new line connecting Ottawa with Toronto was opened, the distance of 255 miles being at present covered in 8 hours 15 min. Work has been going on steadily to straighten out the main line and reduce the gradients through the Rocky Mountains, much tunnelling having been done in the neighbourhood of the Rogers Pass. Construction work on several branch lines has also been maintained during the year.

For the Canadian Northern Railway system the year has been made notable by the extension of its lines in Western Canada, and it now operates 7,280 miles. On August 28 the first through C.N.R. train from Winnipeg reached the Pacific Coast, and in October Sir William Mackenzie and a large party of C.N.R. officials accompanied a special train of Senators, M.P.'s and Press representatives from Ottawa right through to the coast on the C.N.R. tracks. A regular through freight and passenger service was established in November from Quebec to Port Mann and Vancouver.

Hudson Bay and B.C. Lines.

The Hon. Frank Cochrane, Dominion Minister of Railways, after his return from a tour of inspection this fall, announced that he was hopeful for the completion of the Government railway to Hudson Bay next year. Construction trains are already operating for some distance from The Pas towards Port Nelson. The steel had been laid up to November 17 for 242 miles from The Pas and considerable ballasting done.

This time last year only construction trains were being operated on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. At present trains are running from Squamish Dock—where connection is made with the line from Vancouver and Lillooet, a distance of 120 miles. Considerable work has been done between Lillooet and Fort George, and it is expected to have more line completed very shortly.

The Edmonton, Dunvegan and B.C. Railway, which was operating trains from Edmonton to Sawridge (163 miles) on December 31 last now operates trains as far as Smokey, a distance of 300 miles from Edmonton.

On the Alberta and Great Waterways line from Cardondale, Alberta (fourteen miles from Edmonton), where it connects with the Edmonton, Dunvegan and B.C. Railway, the track had been laid up to last month as far as mile 135, which is twenty-one miles north-east of Lac la Biche. The distance

from the present end of steel to Fort McMurray is 156 miles, on which nearly all the grading has been done.

The important railway, etc., bridge across the St. Lawrence, just above Quebec, which the Dominion Government is building and upon which work was commenced in 1908, will, it is expected, be completed next year. It has a span longer than the Forth Bridge.

Shipping and Shipbuilding.

A statement just issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, states that during the last fiscal year the tonnage of new vessels built in Canada was 45,721; while Canadian registered vessels, having a tonnage of 17,044 and valued at \$1,150,950, were sold to other countries.

During the present year many more of the regular liners of the Allan, C.P.R., White Star-Dominion and Cunard Companies have been taken over by the Admiralty, either as armed cruisers, transports, or hospital ships, and the regular mail service, which was tri-weekly before the war, has become a weekly service at present, operated by the C.P.R. steamships *Missanabie* and *Metagama*, and the Allan liners *Scandinavian* and *Pretorian*. The C.P.R. were fortunate in having two such sister vessels as the *Missanabie* and *Metagama* approaching completion when war broke out. The latter, of 12,600 tons, 520ft. long, left Liverpool on her maiden voyage on March 2, and two similar 14,000-ton vessels, to be named *Melita* and *Minnedosa*, are approaching completion.

The *Asiatian* and *Calgarian*, as well as the *Empress of Britain*, *Royal George*, *Laurentic* and *Megantic*, the other largest mail steamers on the Canadian transatlantic route, are still on Admiralty service, the first mentioned being used as the flagship of one of the cruiser squadrons. The *Corsican* was requisitioned by the Admiralty on December 20, 1915.

In August the *Royal Edward*, one of the two Canadian Northern Railway steamships, previously engaged in the transatlantic mail service, was torpedoed and sunk while on transport duty near the Dardanelles. On September 4 the Allan liner *Hesperian*, of 10,000 tons (sister ship to the *Grampan*, also on naval service) was torpedoed while outward bound with passengers from Liverpool. Earlier in the year the C.P.R. suffered the loss of the s.s. *Princess Irene*, a fine vessel only completed in 1914 for its Pacific Coast service, which was blown up while loading munitions near Chatham. On August 28 the White Star *Arabic*, a vessel occasionally employed on the Canadian route, was also torpedoed while outward bound to New York with passengers. Several cargo steamers on the Canadian route have been destroyed by the enemy during the year.

The Transpacific Service.

A large new passenger steamer, named *Aoteaara*, of 15,000 tons, with geared turbines, is under construction on the Clyde for the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, to operate the transpacific service between New Zealand, Australia and Vancouver, with the s.s. *Niagara* and s.s. *Makura*. The new C.P.R. *Empress of Russia* and *Empress of Asia*, which have been on Admiralty service, are announced to return to the Vancouver, Yokohama and Hong Kong route at an early date.

On April 13 Lady Drummond, of Montreal, launched the new s.s. *Scotia II.*, built to run across the Strait of Canso. On June 24 the new car ferry steamship *Prince Edward Island* left Newcastle to operate the service between Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick and Carleton Point, P.E.I. On September 16 the Ontario Car Ferry Company's ferry steamer *Ontario II.*, built at the Folsom Ironworks, Toronto, made her first trip from Coloumb to Rochester, New York State, across Lake Ontario, with Grand Trunk cars.

A Great Dry-Dock at Prince Rupert.

Shipbuilding, and especially repairing and dry-docking, has been remarkably active in the Canadian ports where plants exist. At the Montreal yards of the Vickers Maxim Co. several submarines were built and safely crossed the Atlantic. At Prince Rupert the magnificent Grand Trunk Pacific dry dock has been completed, and will be able to receive a vessel 600ft. long, of over 20,000 tons. Work on the dock terminals at the ports of Vancouver, Victoria, St. John, Montreal and Halifax has not been held up on account of the war. Last month the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, at the last mentioned port laid the foundation stone of a quay wall, and soon eight vessels as large as the Allan R.M.S. *Island* and *Calgarian*, the two largest vessels as yet specially built for the Canadian transatlantic route, will find accommodation at the piers being built.

A notable event of the year has been the organisation of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., which includes the fleets of the C.P.R. and Allan lines under the same control.

We pay the postage if you take "Canada" for a year.

Investment Notes and Opportunities

HINTS TO INVESTORS.

We have become familiar of late with the fact that the balance of trade is now running heavily in Canada's favour. In other words, she is selling a very great deal more than she is buying, and the strength which such a process adds to a financial position—whether personal or national—need not be laboured here. It is stated that Canada has this year 200,000,000 bushels of wheat for export, as compared with 39,000,000 in 1914, and, when it is remembered also that she will before long have exported upwards of \$300,000,000 worth of munitions, it is apparent that the favourable trend of trade must continue with increasing momentum.

* * *

Glancing at her neighbour to the south, the same state of affairs is apparent in an even more marked degree. Canadian credit ranks high in the U.S., therefore it is probable that a good deal of the surplus American money will find its way into Canada, with the result that Canadian development will not be arrested for any great length of time, even should the war, and the consequent cutting off of supplies of capital from Great Britain, be prolonged.

* * *

It is therefore not surprising that reports from Canada for some months past have indicated a steady return to an atmosphere of general confidence. One effect of this is to be seen in the continued broadening of the scope of Canadian stock market transactions, to which our Toronto correspondent has repeatedly drawn attention of late. The small group of "war stocks," which were the first to attract attention last spring, has grown into a lengthy list, while market trading now includes a good many stocks whose connection with the war is remote, and whose advance must therefore be almost entirely a result of the general improvement in domestic conditions.

* * *

A contrast of current Canadian quotations for some well-known stocks with the low prices to which the same stocks fell in the end of 1914 or the early months of 1915 is fitting just now at the close of the year. In transportation companies an instance of appreciation is provided by the rise of 45 points in C.P.R.s. In power enterprises the rise of nearly 30 points in both Montreal Power and Shawinigan shares may be noted. But it is only natural that the widest market movement should have taken place in industrial stocks. The list is too long for more than a few instances to be quoted, but mention may be made of the appreciation of Canadian Car and Foundry from 48 to 99; Canadian General Electric, from 90 to 120; Dominion Bridge Co., from 107 to 235; Dominion Steel Corporation, from 20 to 46; Laurentide, from 160 to 195; Nova Scotia Steel, from 45 to 96; Steel Co. of Canada, from 9 to 40. Glancing at the milling companies, Ogilvie Common stock, which last January was quoted at 107, is now 135; Maple Leaf has in the same period risen from 30 to 50. Lake of the Woods maintained its price well, but is now well above its quotation of 129 last January. Turning to other and perhaps less widely known stocks, Ames-Holden has risen from below 8 in last April to 20 now, and there has recently been a notable rise in this company's Preferred stock also. Canada Cement Common has risen 12 points since last January, and so have the Common stocks of Canadian Cottons and Dominion Textile. Canadian Locomotive Common was at 30 last April, and is well above 60 now. Penmans Common, which for years hardly fluctuated at all, standing somewhere between 50 and 60, was quoted at 49 last January, but is now back again at about its highest previous level, at 60.

* * *

Some of these stocks are not at present yielding dividends, and it is noticeable in some of these cases that present prices are well up to, or above, the average prices at which these stocks were quoted in the good years when dividends were being paid regularly.

* * *

Writing from Toronto recently, a correspondent of *Canada* remarks that the double subscription of the Canadian War Loan shows that there is plenty of money in the country, and that underlying conditions are sound. "This," he points out, "is a remarkable showing when you consider that this sum was subscribed in one week, and that there have been many big offerings of Municipal and Provincial Government Bonds on the market during the entire summer. The Province of British Columbia this week issued over three millions of dollars of 4½ per Cent. Gold Bonds, which were offered for sale by three local houses at 90½, yielding practically 5.80 per cent. These bonds were practically all sold in three days, I am informed. I know that over two millions of these bonds were taken up in two days."

CANADA'S FAVOURED POSITION.

Mr. H. V. Meredith on the Outlook.

Mr. H. Vincent Meredith, President of the Bank of Montreal, in his address at the annual meeting on December 6, said with regard to the outlook:

An Assured Future.

"The position of Canada is a highly favoured one, with an assured future of growth, development, and general prosperity. At present, however, we live in the shadow of the great war, to which all else must be subservient. What its duration will be, and the position in which its termination will find us, can be matter of the merest conjecture. The vast armies now engaged in the struggle cannot be kept in the field indefinitely. The financial factor is daily assuming increased importance, and in this respect the advantage is unquestionably with Great Britain and her Allies.

"After the war, a readjustment of trade conditions is to be expected. The flood of wealth which has attended the export of munitions and war supplies must of necessity be largely curtailed, and a new set of problems will have to be faced. As I have said on former occasions when I have had the pleasure of addressing you, if economy be exercised to meet the increased burden of taxation, of which we must bear our share, and the production of exportable articles increased to the utmost extent, to protect our gold supply and minimise our borrowings, and if we keep strong in working capital, then no matter what difficulties the future may have in store for us, we can look forward to them with a degree of complacency. Our agricultural resources and undeveloped wealth will enable us to bear the strain which may be imposed upon us, and we shall in the end come safely through the period of economic upheaval and world-wide conflict—with a larger debt, it is true, but with our ability to meet it unquestioned and our economic position not seriously impaired.

"In the meantime, our duty as Canadians is to watch closely the current of events, to be prepared for emergencies and to take advantage of propitious circumstances as they arise."

Mr. Meredith closed with a tribute to the courage and patriotism of the 400 odd gallant young men of the staff of the bank who had joined the colours and gone to the front, and of whom sixteen had been killed in action.

Sir F. Williams-Taylor's Summing Up.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the General Manager, expressed gratification at the bank's having come through the unsettled conditions without loss of strength, and its enjoyment of increased prestige.

Recalling the fact that a year ago he expressed the opinion that Canada was standing the strain without collapse, Sir Frederick said: "This summing up of the situation still holds good. The strain is less than could have reasonably been expected, and we are encouraged to calmly face the troubles still ahead of us because of the confidence that comes from having successfully surmounted the ordeals of the past twelve months, ordeals that came upon this country without warning and found us inadequately prepared. There is now a decidedly more hopeful feeling throughout the Dominion, and there is excellent ground for that reassurance in the material advantages that have resulted from a bountiful harvest. When we consider that the North-West alone has produced several hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of agricultural products in the past year in an area where in the boyhood of the middle-aged man a sod was turned, we feel that this is a form of genuine prosperity to inspire confidence and in which our pride is pardonable."

FINEST FOREIGN CIGARS at IMPORT PRICES.

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BOXES OF 50: REINAS 12/-, REGALIAS 13/6, ELEGANTES 15/-, CABINETES 19/- (POST BOXES OF 25: BOUQUETS 8/6, NON PLUS ULTRA 13/-)
VERY FINE SMALL CHEROOTS (MUCH PREFERRED TO CIGARETTES) 11/6 PER 100 (FREE

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The College is

A GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION,

designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of the Canadian Militia; in fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on

THE ACTIVE LIST OF THE IMPERIAL ARMY,

lent for the purpose, and there is, in addition, a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects, which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organised on a strictly military basis, the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and, in addition, the constant

PRACTICE OF GYMNASTICS, DRILLS,

and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years, in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras, is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College takes place in May of each year at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination, and for any other information, application should be made to

The Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont.;

OR TO THE

Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols: Wednesday, January 5.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day	Settle Day	Pay Day
Tues., Dec. 28.	Wed., Dec. 29.	Thurs., Dec. 30.

Holiday influences are already exercising a restraining influence on the Stock markets. There has only been a very attenuated volume of business during the past week, and the tone has been undecided.

Canadian securities have been irregular. The Treasury intimation that Canadian securities were to be included in the Government scheme for the mobilisation of American obligations in connection with the reinforcement of the Transatlantic exchange caused some misgivings, but these have been largely removed by the assurance given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that care would be observed to prevent the sale of such Canadian securities to the United States as would give the latter definite control of Canadian industries.

The gilt-edged securities of the Dominion mark little net change. The Old Fours have kept around 92, while the 4½ per cents., after a slight set-back, have rallied to the previous figure of 96½.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacific gave way at one time, chiefly on Wall Street selling, but they have since rallied, helped by the publication of another good traffic for the second week of the month, and are now unchanged at 191½. Grand Trunk earnings also remain good, but dealings in these issues have been on little more than a nominal scale. Junior issues are ¼ to ¾ down, while the 1st Pref. and the Guaranteed Fours have each fallen a point. The Three-Year Notes at 99½ are rather higher. Canadian Northern issues have been idle.

Hudson's Bays have been offered in the land section, falling ¼, to 6½. The lower-priced descriptions, after some narrow fluctuations, are practically unchanged.

Canadian Cars among industrials have fallen 2½, to 97½, while the Preferred has weakened a dollar. Steel Co. of Canada shares at 41 are 2 down. Among South American traction stocks Brazilian Traction has flattened to 52, but Mexican descriptions are firm at the time of writing owing to reports of the flight of General Villa from Mexico.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, December 2, 1915.

During the past week the stock markets in both Montreal and Toronto have been quiet, in the sense that there has been no wide or general activity. The outstanding topic of conversation has, of course, been the success of the Canadian War Loan, which is generally considered to be a brilliant achievement under existing circumstances.

Early in the week there was a strong revival of activity in Dominion Bridge, owing largely to a report that a dividend would be declared by the Montreal Ammunition Co. before Christmas. Dominion Bridge, being the majority shareholder in the Ammunition Co., would naturally benefit greatly by the dividend. The stock rose sharply to 233, but it has since then settled back to 228½.

Canadian Car rose sharply from 94 to

98 yesterday, on belief of the company's success in its recent financing. Canadian Locomotive, after changing hands at a higher price, is now at 62½. In Toronto National Steel Car stock has been a special feature, advancing to 103 as a result of the recent dividend announcement. The company has declared a dividend of 14 per cent., payable in stock, and has also decided to pay, in regular quarterly instalments during 1916, a cash dividend of 7 per cent. to wipe off the balance of the arrears of Preferred dividends. Thus the Preferred stock gets 14 per cent. in stock this year, and will get 14 per cent. in cash next year. No announcement has been made as to any disbursement to the Common stockholders, but the interest in the Common is doubtless due to the fact that its position has been very much strengthened by the ability of the company to wipe off the arrears on the Preferred.

A rise in Dominion Steel Foundries to 98½ similarly reflects hopes that a dividend on this Common stock may shortly be forthcoming. In addition to the 14 per cent. declared recently to cover deferred payments, the regular quarterly dividend has now been declared on the Preferred stock at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

Ames-Holden has also been active. It is interesting to note that while the company is certainly benefiting by war orders, the upward movement in the stock is said to be largely due to buying by insiders. An important development in regard to the company is hinted at as being likely to occur before long. I hear, by the way, that a bet was recently made in Montreal that Ames-Holden Common would sell at 40 before Christmas. It is also reported that a bid to call 5,000 shares in thirty days at 23 found no takers. Current quotations, however, are slightly lower than when I last wrote to you, Common being quoted at 19½ and Preferred 70½. Apart from spasmodic evidences of interest, the Power group have been quiet. It is, however, believed that developments which have long been rumoured with regard to this group are steadily taking more definite shape. The current quotations show little alteration from last week. Power is quoted at 237½, Shawinigan 139, Laurentide 194½, Cedars Rapids at 78. One of the biggest advances during the week has been registered by Canada Foundries, which from 179 advanced rapidly, and at one time changed hands as high as 200. It has now eased back to 194.

Among other prices Canada Steamships are at 18, Canada Cement 39½, Canadian General Electric 18½, Dominion Steel Corporation 46½, Nova Scotia 96½, Steel Co. of Canada 41, Penmans 60½.

There is little change to record in milling shares. In Toronto Russell Motor Common is somewhat lower at 30, while the Preferred has strengthened a bit to 72. In Sawyer-Massey the movement has been exactly the opposite, the Common being up two points at 27, and Preferred

being practically the same as last week at 74.

While the stock markets have thus been marking time, there has been what may almost be described as a modified boom in the mining market. A great deal of the interest has centred upon Petersen Lake. Large blocks of the shares changed hands as high as 40, and are now quoted at 33. Temiskaming has risen to 67 and Nipissing to \$8. Coniagas have been in demand at \$4.25, and Kerr Lake at \$4.50. Porcupine shares have been similarly active. McIntyre, for instance, has advanced to 96. The market leaders, Dome and Hollinger, have both been strong, both being quoted around \$23. Jupiter at 17½ is another share that shows a marked rise.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Seven Days Ending December 14.

Canadian Northern,	\$823,700; increase,	\$395,900.
Canadian Pacific,	\$3,055,000; increase,	\$1,348,000.
Grand Trunk,	\$155,466; increase,	\$16,714.
G.T. Western,	\$40,849; increase,	\$10,828.
Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee,	\$13,979; increase,	\$3,787.
Total,	\$210,294; increase,	\$31,329.
G.T.P., Prairie Section,	\$38,255; increase,	\$25,372.

Mond Nickel.—An interim dividend has been declared payable on February 5 at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the Cumulative and Non-Cumulative Preference shares, and 1s. per share on the Ordinary shares, all less tax, for the half-year ended October 31 last.

Lake Superior Corporation.—The Bank of Montreal announce that the interest coupons of the First Mortgage Collateral Trust 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, maturing January 1, may be presented for payment at the rate of 4.86½ at the Bank of Montreal in London, or at its branches in Montreal and New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SAO PAULO ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

5 PER CENT. 50-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce give notice that they will pay on and after 1st January, 1916, Coupon No. 8 for interest due on that date. Coupons must be left at the Bank three days for examination.

2, Lombard Street, E.C.
17th December, 1915.

RIO DE JANEIRO TRAMWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. 30-YEAR GOLD BONDS.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce will pay on and after 1st January, 1916, Coupon No. 22 for interest due on that date. Coupons must be left at the Bank three days for examination.

2, Lombard Street, E.C.
17th December, 1915.

COMPANHIA FERRO CARRIL DO JARDIM BOTANICO 5 PER CENT. 40-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce will pay on and after 1st January, 1916, Coupon No. 9 for interest due on that date. Coupons must be left at the Bank three days for examination.

2, Lombard Street, E.C.
17th December, 1915.

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY. (Incorporated 1884.)	
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£613,698
PAID UP	369,589
RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS ..	876,885
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital) 2,178,125	

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers,
Chief Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

Municipal and Provincial Government.		Municipal.		Financial, Land and Investment.	
Canada 33, 1914-19	583	Winnipeg 42, 1904-1960	70	Amalgamated Land of Winnipeg Common	14
C.P.R. 31, 1938	584	44, 1916-30	71	" " Preference	14
41, 1929	584	44, 1943-45	72	B. (B.) Canadian and Gen. Invest.	1
41, 1930-34	584	44, 1946-50	73	Canada Wheat Lands	1
41, 1935-40	584	44, 1951-55	74	Canada N.W. Land	1
41, 1936-40	584	44, 1956-60	75	Can. Northern Prairie	1
41, 1937-40	584	44, 1961-65	76	Calgary and Edmonton	1
41, 1938-40	584	44, 1966-70	77	Hudson's Bay	1
41, 1939-40	584	44, 1971-75	78	" " Preference	1
41, 1940-40	584	44, 1976-80	79	Investment Corporation of Canada	1
41, 1941-40	584	44, 1981-85	80	San Antonio Bonds	1
41, 1942-40	584	44, 1986-90	81	Southern Alberta	1
41, 1943-40	584	44, 1991-95	82	Trust and Loan Co. of Canada 4 1/2 Debentures	1
41, 1944-40	584	44, 1996-00	83	" " 8 1/2 Paid	1
41, 1945-40	584	44, 1991-95	84	Western Canada Land Debentures	1
41, 1946-40	584	44, 1996-00	85	Common	1
41, 1947-40	584	44, 1991-95	86	Western Canada Mortgage Bonds	1
41, 1948-40	584	44, 1996-00	87	Tramways	1
41, 1949-40	584	44, 1991-95	88	Brazil Traction Common	1
41, 1950-40	584	44, 1996-00	89	B.C. Electric Preference	1
41, 1951-40	584	44, 1991-95	90	" " Deferred	1
41, 1952-40	584	44, 1996-00	91	" " Preferred	1
41, 1953-40	584	44, 1991-95	92	1st Debentures	1
41, 1954-40	584	44, 1996-00	93	Perpetual Debentures	1
41, 1955-40	584	44, 1991-95	94	" " Vancouver Deb.	1
41, 1956-40	584	44, 1996-00	95	Montreal Street Railway Debentures	1
41, 1957-40	584	44, 1991-95	96	Montreal Trams Common	1
41, 1958-40	584	44, 1996-00	97	Toronto Street Railway Bonds	1
41, 1959-40	584	44, 1991-95	98	Winnipeg Electric Debentures	1
41, 1960-40	584	44, 1996-00	99	Mining	1
41, 1961-40	584	44, 1991-95	100	Camp Bird Ord.	1
41, 1962-40	584	44, 1996-00	101	Canadian Pulp	1
41, 1963-40	584	44, 1991-95	102	Casey Cobalt	1
41, 1964-40	584	44, 1996-00	103	Kirkland Lake Prop.	1
41, 1965-40	584	44, 1991-95	104	" " Explor.	1
41, 1966-40	584	44, 1996-00	105	Le Roi No.	1
41, 1967-40	584	44, 1991-95	106	Mont Nickel	1
41, 1968-40	584	44, 1996-00	107	" " Cum. Preference	1
41, 1969-40	584	44, 1991-95	108	" " Non-Cum. Pref.	1
41, 1970-40	584	44, 1996-00	109	1st Debentures	1
41, 1971-40	584	44, 1991-95	110	" " 8 1/2 Debentures	1
41, 1972-40	584	44, 1996-00	111	" " 6 1/2 Debentures	1
41, 1973-40	584	44, 1991-95	112	Tough Oakes	1
41, 1974-40	584	44, 1996-00	113	Algonia Steel Bonds	1
41, 1975-40	584	44, 1991-95	114	" " Floating Scrip. Cert.	1
41, 1976-40	584	44, 1996-00	115	Canada Steel Bonds	1
41, 1977-40	584	44, 1991-95	116	Dominion Coal & 2 1/2 Bonds	1
41, 1978-40	584	44, 1996-00	117	Dominion Steel Corp.	1
41, 1979-40	584	44, 1991-95	118	" " Preference	1
41, 1980-40	584	44, 1996-00	119	Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	1
41, 1981-40	584	44, 1991-95	120	Lake Superior	1
41, 1982-40	584	44, 1996-00	121	" " Bonds	1
41, 1983-40	584	44, 1991-95	122	" " Income Bonds	1

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—A branch has been opened at Ford, Ontario.

Imperial Tobacco of Canada. The Directors have declared an interim dividend upon the Ordinary shares of 1½ per cent. for the current year, payable, with the final dividend of 1 per cent. in respect of the year ended September 30 last, on 19th instant.

Canadian Resources Development.—The report states that the continuation of the war has suspended all operations in real estate in Canada during the past year, and while the war lasts the Directors feel there is little likelihood of any active interest being taken in building land. Owing to the cancellation of further sales the suspense profit account has been re-

London Agents - **PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.**

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$16,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,252,864.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. H. ANGUS, Esq.
Hon. ROIT, MACKAY.
A. RAUMGARTEN, Esq.
D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.

H. V. MEREDITH, Esq., President.
E. B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq.
Sir THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
C. B. GORDON, Esq.
WILLIAM MCMASTER, Esq.

SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD.
C. R. HOMER, Esq.
H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

{ SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D., General Manager.
{ A. D. BRATHWAITE, Assistant General Manager.

Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland. Also at New York, Chicago, and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City.

LONDON OFFICES - 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., and 9, WATERLOO PLACE, Pall Mall, S.W.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee: Sir THOMAS SKINNER, Bart., A. MACNIDER, Esq.

GEORGE CYRIL CASSELL, Manager.

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States, and issues sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers.

Head Office:

107, ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL,
with BRANCHES in all the
PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "Royaltrust, Montreal"

Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle St., E.C., and 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W., for information about the Company.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. V. MEREDITH, President. SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., Vice-President
E. B. GREENSHIELDS.
C. R. HOMER.
SIR W. C. MACDONALD.
HON. R. MACKAY.
HERBERT JONES.
SIR T. G. SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D.
A. E. HOLT, Manager.

CAPITAL:

Fully Paid ...\$1,000,000
Reserve Fund...\$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised. \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$11,560,000. Reserve Funds, \$13,174,000. Aggregate Assets, \$185,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President.

E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and General Manager.

326 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland. 28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica.
BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—Antigua: St. John's. Bahamas: NASSAU. Barbados: BRIDGETOWN. Dominica: ROSEAU. Grenada: ST. GEORGE'S. Jamaica: KINGSTON. St. Kitts: BASSETTERE. Trinidad: PORT OF SPAIN; SAN FERNANDO. BRITISH HONDURAS—BELIZE. BRITISH GUIANA—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM, and ROSE HALL (CORINTHNE).

LONDON OFFICE:

Bank Buildings, Prince Street, E.C.
T. R. WHITLEY, Manager; JAS. MACKIE, Joint Manager.

ESTABLISHED
1869.

NEW YORK AGENCY:
Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
R. E. JONES & J. R. BRUCK, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000 (£1,438,356).

Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, \$7,245,140 (£1,488,727).

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President.

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President.

E. F. HEDDEN, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

206 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuable hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

1915.

Whilst financial stock-taking at the end of 1915 can have but a melancholy interest for those people who have seen their securities undergo a further process of attrition during the year which is now passing, it is not without its compensations for holders of Canadian investments. Tested, it is true, by the comparative table of the price movements in representative Canadian securities, which we publish as usual, the tale is but a sorry one. But this comparison must be read, not in the light of the few rises and the many falls it discloses, but with a due regard to the much lower prices which have frequently been recorded during the year. Prices, in fact, outside the Municipal group finish the year with quite a brave appearance in comparison with the lowest points recorded. For the heavy fall in the latter section the inexplicable action of the Treasury in flouting the advice of the Stock Exchange Committee at the end of November and abolishing their minimums at one fell swoop was mainly responsible. But much as this course was resented—and rightly resented—in the end it may prove a source of strength to the Canadian market. Prices in the Municipal section have now to conform to the new investment standard set up by the alteration in both British and Canadian credit. Stocks which for over a year have been unmarketable are now mobile, and although values are still more or less in the melting pot, they are rapidly settling down to the new conditions brought about by the war. The Government and Provincial group is still enjoying the doubtful benefit of the protection of minima, although even here two efforts have been made during the year to adjust prices to the new investment standard. In the general market for Canadian securities the trend has on the whole been much more favourable than in other departments. This was due, of course, to the change for the better in Canadian conditions generally, which has been such a welcome feature of the year under review. In the brief space at our disposal it is impossible to more than glance at the developments which have brought about this change.

Improved Conditions in Canada Reflected in London Market.

Primarily, there were, of course, Canada's splendid record harvest and the stimulus to trade due to the placing of enormous orders for munitions in the Dominion by the Mother Country and its Allies. The Canadian trade returns, banking statistics and railway receipts

have all furnished evidence of the welcome improvement in the economic position of the country, and towards the end of the year this was accentuated by the splendid success of Canada's domestic loan a success which has enabled the Dominion Government to place at the disposal of the Mother Country £10,000,000 with which to finance its munition contracts and which should incidentally materially assist in the rectification of the adverse exchange—one of the most knotty problems with which Great Britain has had to contend since the commencement of the war. The Dominion of Canada has every reason to be proud that, in spite of the fact that she was suddenly—and at a critical juncture—deprived of her chief source of financial assistance, she has not defaulted on a single loan raised in the Mother Country. Temporarily her financial requirements are being supplied by the United States, which, out of her abundant prosperity, is only too willing to be the banker of the Dominion in its hour of need—a fact not without its lesson to those who a year or two ago were so ready to aver that Canada was over-stepping the limits of prudence. Prices in London have substantially reflected the improved economic conditions in the Dominion, and although with few exceptions they are, of course, well down on the year, as a study of our table will show conclusively, they are well above their worst points. Canadian Pacific, for instance, which have been as low as 148½, have been within a few points of the round 200. Grand Trunk Guaranteed and First Preference, which both at one time fell to well under 50, have recovered to 60½ and 64½ respectively, and Canadian Northern Five per Cent. Convertible Income Debentures from a low level of 45 have come back to 62. Banking shares have reflected the general improvement in sentiment. Hudson Bays, which were at one time forced down to the absurd quotation of 4, quickly rebounded to 7, and some of the lower priced shares have attracted attention at materially enhanced quotations. One of the spectacular events of the year was the boom in Canadian Car and Foundry issues; the Preference, after having been up to 130, are back to 113, but still no less than 8 points up on the year. The issues of other companies benefiting from munition contracts have also given an excellent account of themselves. On the whole investors have little cause for dissatisfaction with the course of events in 1915, so far as their holdings of Canadian securities are concerned. We can only hope that 1916 may bring with it conditions that will be reflected in a substantial enhancement of their investments.

PRICE MOVEMENTS IN 1915 IN REPRESENTATIVE CANADIAN SECURITIES.

"MARKINGS" AT END OF OR DURING MONTH (See note at foot of page.)	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC. 1915.	DEC. 1914.	RISE.	FALL.	DEC. 1913.
Canada 3½ Registered, 1930-50 (min. 82½) ...	86½	86½	82½	84½	85½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	81½	80½	—	3½	80
" 4½ " 1940-60 (min. 92) ...	95½	96½	94½	94½	95	92½	92	92	92	92½	92	92	96½	—	3½	97
" 4½ " 1920-25 ...	—	—	90½	90½	90½	92½	92	92	92½	92½	90½	97	—	—	13	—
British Columbia 4½ 1941 (min. 95½) ...	96½	97½	95½	96	96½	96½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	96½	—	2½	93
Ontario 4½ Registered, 1947 (min. 91) ...	91	91	89	89½	89	89½	89	89	89	89	89	89	91½	—	2½	97
Manitoba 4½ Registered, 1953 (min. 97½) ...	98½	98½	98	98	99	99½	95	95	95	95½	95½	95	98	—	3	93
Nova Scotia 4½ Consolidated, 1934-64 (min. 93½) ...	96½	97½	97½	96½	97	97½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	96½	—	2½	—
Saskatchewan 4½ 5-Year Debentures (min. 97) ...	97½	97	97	97½	93½	93½	96½	95	94½	95½	96½	96½	97	—	5	94
Quebec 4½, 1934 (min. 93) ...	94	94½	95½	93½	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	93½	—	2½	99
Montreal 4½ Registered, 1951-63 ...	100	99½	100½	98½	86	85½	85	85	85	85	85	85	89½	—	2½	90
Toronto 4½ General Consolidated Debentures, 1944-48 ...	89½	89½	88	86½	86	85½	85	85	85	85	85	85	89½	—	2½	93
Winnipeg 4½, 1943-63 ...	97½	97½	97	97	93½	93½	93½	94	93½	94	94	94	96½	—	2½	93
Edmonton 5½, 1953 ...	97½	97½	96	96½	94	93	92	92	92	92	92	92	97½	—	2½	94
Vancouver 4½, 1923-31 ...	96½	95½	95½	91½	94½	95	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	96½	—	2½	93
Canadian Pacific Railway ...	163½	163½	170½	173½	163½	142½	150½	131½	131½	131½	131½	131½	159½	31½	—	211½
" 4½ Perp. Debentures ...	92½	93	93½	93½	93½	80	84	86	86½	84	86½	84	97½	—	12½	95½
" 6½ Notes ...	105½	107½	107½	107½	105½	107½	105½	109½	107½	110½	110½	110½	106	—	4½	—
Grand Trunk Railway Ordinary ...	10½	9½	10½	10½	10½	84	84	90	102½	12½	12½	11½	11	—	1½	83
" Guaranteed ...	7½	6½	6½	6½	6½	48½	50½	57½	50½	67½	66½	64½	64	—	1½	83
" 1st Pref. ...	42½	42½	43	50	47½	44	43½	40	46	50½	55	53	70	—	1½	81
Grand Trunk Pacific 4½ Debentures ...	70½	71	69½	67½	61½	60½	55½	50½	61½	65½	66½	64½	75	—	1½	84
Canadian Northern Railway 4½ Perp. Cons. Debs. ...	73	69½	62½	65	60½	50	54	54½	60½	62½	67½	59½	73	—	1½	83
Bank of British North America (\$500) ...	—	87	65½	60	65½	64½	67	68½	60½	62½	61½	69	69	—	1½	81
Canadian Bank of Commerce (\$100) ...	39½	38½	39½	40	40½	39½	39½	37½	37½	39½	39½	39	39	—	1½	79
Hudson's Bay ...	7½	6½	6½	6½	6½	4½	5½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	—	1½	71
Trust and Loan Co. of Canada £3 paid ...	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	—	1½	71
British Columbia Electric Railway Deferred ...	—	70	80	49½	13	30	33	32	36	34	40	39½	100	—	1½	100
Montreal St. Railway 4½ Debentures ...	—	90	99½	99½	100½	100½	97½	96	96	96	96	94	94	—	1½	98
Toronto Railway 4½ 1st Mortgage Bonds ...	—	94½	94½	95½	95½	95½	95½	94	94	94	94	94	94	—	1½	98
Canadian Car & Foundry 7½ Pref. ...	—	75	69½	87½	95	96½	87½	118½	120½	120½	118½	113	85	28	—	105½
Canadian General Electric ...	—	83½	90	90½	92	94½	96	107½	100	126½	123	122½	96½	20	—	81
Dominion Steel Corporation 6½ Cum. Pref. ...	—	69½	64	76	73½	70	73	70½	74	77½	77½	77½	69½	84	—	81
Steel Company of Canada 7½ Cum. Pref. ...	—	—	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	—	1½	82
Lake Superior Corporation 5½ Bonds ...	—	—	70	69	69	69	69	62½	55	53	58	63	80	—	1½	82
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal 5½ 1st Mortgage Bonds ...	—	—	88½	88½	88½	80	80	77½	78	78	78	82½	82½	—	1½	82
Montreal Light, Heat & Power ...	218	218	218	227	232½	232½	230½	234½	227	235½	235½	235½	235½	—	1½	82
Shawinigan Wat. & Power ...	114	118½	117½	127	128½	125½	115½	123½	131	141½	144½	141	135½	0	—	81
Toronto Power Consolidated 4½ Debentures ...	89	89½	90½	97½	83	87½	86½	88	80½	80½	83½	83	83	92	—	81

Note.—Where no "marking" at end of month the price given is the immediately preceding "marking."
* Business transacted on another Exchange. † Exceptional amounts at special prices. ‡ Quotation. § Mean minimum. J Price at end of July, 1914.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon in the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquiry is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

B. C. (Richmond).—While your remarks are severe, we find ourselves considerably in agreement with them. At the same time, and although the terms are very nervous, we can only accept the statement that no better terms could be made under the circumstances.

MORTGAGEE.—We believe that the rumours to which you allude went considerably beyond the real facts of the case. We are informed that the company has found difficulty in collecting interest. Some of its debtors protect themselves by pleading the moratorium, and the company, in its turn, proposes to do the same. At the same time, it is stated that every effort will be made to collect interest as it falls due, and it must be remembered in this connection that each individual case stands on its own merits, and the moratorium is only designed to protect those who cannot pay from being ruined through foreclosure. We believe that the affair, though undoubtedly serious, will not prove disastrous, and though the delay may be most inconvenient to mortgagees, the situation will right itself in course of time.

SYNDICATE.—Upon making enquiries some little time ago we were informed that the price paid by the present controllers was locally considered to have been excessively high, and doubt was expressed whether the same figure would be realised for many years, if ever. The property, however, was considered to be a really valuable one, on account of its convenient location, and it was strongly suggested that the balance of the purchase money ought to be paid, as the property was undoubtedly worth much more than the amount of that balance. Other correspondents have informed us that steps were being taken to complete payment, and of these you no doubt are cognisant.

S. A. (Streatham).—The company's year ends at December 31, and until the report is issued we have no official statement or figures from which to draw conclusions, except that the company's ability to subscribe substantially to the War Loan argues a satisfactory financial position. You will doubtless remember that the report for 1914 showed a considerable increase in earnings as compared with the previous year. After paying bond interest, however, the surplus profits only equalled about 13 per cent. on the preferred stock; but this, added to the surplus from the previous year, enabled the company to carry forward a balance considerably in excess of the amount required for a full year's bond interest. The war must have totally interrupted the company's trade with the enemy, formerly an important part of its business. The effect of this would be felt more heavily in 1915, as in 1914 only five months were affected. Still, the increase in its business with the U.S. and with Great Britain may to some extent have offset this.

T. S. (Carliff).—We cannot undertake to give a valuation, but we may state our

belief that the figure you mention is largely in excess of the real value, which would probably be on an acreage basis.

ALBERTA OIL.—The intimation of the Minister of the Interior was that while he was unable to grant a further general extension of time for payment of Alberta Oil lease rentals he had decided: (1) To protect leases held by men enlisted in the Canadian forces. (2) To protect leases where development has been commenced. (3) That in cases of individuals or companies holding large numbers of leases portions of their holdings may be dropped and the amount paid previously on the leases now dropped shall count towards further payments on leases retained. (4) That no leases will be cancelled automatically, but the case of each leaseholder given consideration. Leaseholders were urged to communicate with the Minister of the Interior, making, if possible, a payment on account as evidence of good faith.

EMIGRATION AND GENERAL.

COMMERCE.—The purpose of the Commercial Intelligence Service of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce is to promote the sale of Canadian products abroad and to provide Canadian manufacturers and exporters with information regarding trade conditions and opportunities in countries in which Canadian goods are likely to find a market. The Department gathers, compiles, and publishes in the *Weekly Bulletin* and supplements thereto a large volume of useful commercial information. Persons desiring it and interested in Canadian production or export may have their names placed on the regular mailing list on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. There is no subscription to the *Weekly Bulletin*, but its circulation is strictly confined to Canada. Mr. Richard Grigg is the Commissioner of Commerce.

*

North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage.—The Directors recommend, for the year ending November 11, 1915, a final dividend of 8½ per cent. and a bonus for the whole year of 2½ per cent., making a total distribution for the year of 18½ per cent., less tax on the final portion, as compared with 17½ per cent., free of tax, last year.

Alberta Land.—The report for the eighteen months ended April 30 states that since the date of the last balance-sheet the issued capital has been increased to \$57,771. The net profit earned is \$13,309, which, with the amount brought forward, \$22,268, makes a total of \$15,577. The war, following upon a period of severe depression, has had a serious effect upon the business, particularly as regards the land department and the fishing industry at Haysport. Under the circumstances the Directors are unable to recommend the payment of a dividend. They propose to place £10,000 to the share reserve account and to carry forward the balance, \$5,577. Owing to the unfavorable conditions already mentioned, the sale of land has for

ARE YOU SATISFIED?

with your Canadian investments? Should you be in any doubt or difficulty regarding your investments in Canada, you are invited to address the London Office of the Union Trust Company, Ltd. (of Canada), 75, Lombard Street, London, E.C., where every enquiry receives most careful attention. The Union Trust Company, with offices at Toronto and Winnipeg, and agents and correspondents throughout the Dominion, make a speciality of the management of properties and estates owned in Canada by residents in the United Kingdom. Probate and Letter of Administration in Canada are also obtained on the instructions of English Solicitors.—(Adv.)

the time being come practically to a standstill. The contracts referred to in the last report have been completed with profitable results, and the Marsh-Hutton-Powers Co., Ltd., through which this business is undertaken, has been successful in obtaining from the Dominion Government a further contract for a section of the Main Arm Jetty at the mouth of the Fraser River. The future of the fishing industry at Haysport is now under consideration, and, pending a more favourable opportunity, the operations have been suspended, and the expenses are being reduced to a minimum.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

EDMONTON.—
P. G. THOMSON (Scots Solicitor), Barrister, c/o, 422, Tegner Building, Box 846.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—
SWINBURNE & CO., Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Victoria Avenue, Fort William, P.O. Drawer 555.

OTTAWA, ONT.—
ORDE, POWELL & LYLE, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. (John F. Orde, K.C.; Montagu G. Powell, Norman W. Lyle), Trust Building, 48, Sparks Street, where papers, circulars, and notices of Montreal, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Royal Trust Co., E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Canadian Lumbermen's Association, &c. can be addressed: "Ordepowell," Ottawa. London Agents: Messrs. Bischoff & Co. McLAURIN & MILLAR, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. (Geo. McLaurin, LL.B., Halldane Millar), Bangs Chambers, Ottawa. Cable address: "Laurill." References: Bank of Ottawa, International Harvester Co.

REGINA, SASK.—
ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—
RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Walter Scott Building.

SASKATOON, SASK.—
RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Drinkle Building.

TORONTO, ONT.—
RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants' Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Wilco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—
RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Lindsey Building.

ENQUIRY COUPON

"CANADA," No. 520. Dec. 25, 1915

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

Trade and Financial Notes.

CANADIAN EXPORTERS' LUNCH CLUB.

Developing Canada's Export Trade.

Sir George Perley occupied the chair at the lunch of the Canadian Exporters' Club on Thursday, December 16, and in expressing his pleasure at the formation of the Club, indicated how wide would be the opportunities such an organisation would find for the development of Canada's export trade. He made interesting mention of some of the recent activities of the High Commissioner's office in connection with securing orders for Canada from the British Government Departments, and also from the Allied nations. Speaking of the order recently placed for British Columbia timber by the British Admiralty, he mentioned that such strong influence had been exercised by Oregon timber firms, through trade connections which they have carefully cultivated in Great Britain, that it was only with considerable difficulty that the order was secured for British Columbia. He advocated similar careful organisation on the part of Canadian exporting firms, and expressed his belief that immense opportunities for securing export business would be available for those Canadian firms who sought it in the proper manner and were able to handle it when attained.

Mr. F. C. Armstrong, of the Canadian Export Association, spoke briefly in regard to the important fair which is to be held at Lyons under the auspices of the French Government, and the object of which is to promote trade between France and her Allies, including the British Dominions, both now and after the war, to the exclusion of German trade. Lieut.-Colonel Pelletier, Agent-General for Quebec, mentioned that the period for receiving entries for the Lyons Exhibition had, as regards Canadian entries, been extended until January 15, so as to allow time for communication with Canada. A meeting was arranged to consider the steps to be taken for the representation of Canadian firms at the fair.

Beside those mentioned above, others present at the lunch included Mr. G. McL. Brown and Mr. H. T. Meldrum, of the C.P.R.; Mr. F. C. Salter, G.T.R.; Mr. Wm. Phillips, C.N.R.; Mr. J. Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia; Mr. J. A. Reid, Agent-General for Alberta; Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Trade Commissioner; and representatives of the Dominion Bridge Co., Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Dominion Rubber Co., E. D. Smith, of Ottawa, and Smart-Woods Co.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

The following were among the enquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., last week:—

A London firm seek agencies for Canadian manufacturers of grocery and other lines.

A Glasgow firm are in the market for Canadian grain spirit.

A firm in the South of England wish to purchase supplies of Canadian fish glue, and ask for names of manufacturers in the Dominion.

A Lancashire firm of wholesale dairymen seek supplies of white-glass bottles, and would like to hear from Canadian manufacturers.

A correspondent in the South of France wishes to secure agencies for the sale of Canadian goods.

A Canadian firm wish to get into touch with parties in Great Britain open to co-operate with them in developing a market for a new safety razor.

A manufacturers' agent at Hamilton, Ontario, covering the whole of Canada from coast to coast, is prepared to undertake agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of children's jerseys, underwear of all descriptions, waterproofs, and other lines which could be handled with these.

An important Canadian firm of canners of all descriptions of produce desire to extend their export trade throughout the world, and would like to get into touch with a large United Kingdom merchant house having wide connections, with whom they could co-operate.

A correspondent at Ottawa seeks inquiries for the supply of phosphate rock, high grade.

Cities Service.—Net November earnings, \$475,085, against \$359,185.

Imperial Oil of Toronto.—The company has obtained authorisation to increase its capital stock from \$15,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

Ogilvie Flour Mills.—The Directors have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the Common stock, payable on January 3.

Granville Mining.—Cabled information gives the Canadian Klondyke Mining Co.'s output as follows: "For the week ended 11th inst., 1,148oz."

Dominion Canners.—This company will, it is understood, benefit largely from the order placed by the British Government for jam and canned fruit to the value of \$500,000.

Northern Power, Light and Coal.—In the Chancery Division last week Mr. Justice Peterson heard the action of Shrimpton v. the Northern Power, Light and Coal Co. Counsel said the object of the action was to obtain a declaration that the company had no power to issue further Prior Lien bonds, and for an injunction restraining the defendants from borrowing on the security comprised in the plaintiffs' bonds. The statement of claim raised the question as to whether the resolution extending the company's borrowing powers, purporting to have been passed at a meeting held at Dawson City on September 18, 1911, at which three shareholders were present, was valid. After argument, his lordship held that a resolution passed by a two-thirds majority of the subscribed stock of the company present at the meeting was a valid resolution, and dismissed the action with costs.

National Bank of Scotland.—The report for the year ended November 1 last states that, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, and apart from the abnormal depreciation dealt with below, the net profit amounts to £250,980, to which there falls to be added the balance brought forward, £88,413, making together £339,393. This amount it has been resolved to apply as follows:—A dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, less income-tax, £140,546; heritable property account, £5,000; officers' pension fund, £10,000; investment account, £120,000; and to carry forward £63,847. The dividend will be paid in equal parts on January 11 and July 11 next. In view of the continued fall in the value of investments, the Directors have transferred £100,000 from the reserve fund to the investment account in addition to the above sum of £120,000 transferred from profit and loss. The reserve fund is now £800,000, exclusive of £140,546 set aside to meet the dividend now declared, and £63,847 carried forward.

P. Burns and Co. This firm is reported to have shipped to France during the summer 50,000 head of cattle, in addition to 50,000 head sold by them in China.

Canadian Coal and Coke. French action has been taken on behalf of the bondholders by the Royal Trust Company for the sum of \$3,000,000.

Montreal Water and Power. The coupons falling due December 31 on the 5 per cent. bonds and scrip certificates and 4½ per cent. Prior Lien Gold Bonds may now be presented at the Bank of Montreal.

Winnipeg Electric.—The earnings for the first nine months of this year show a reduction in gross takings of about 35 per cent. as compared with the same period last year. Present earnings indicate a rate slightly under 5 per cent. on the capital stock.



Canadian Government TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

E. D. ARNAUD,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Report, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.

"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address.

Files and Tool Steel.—

THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield

German Silver and Brass Mills.—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England.

German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers.

Wires of every description. Cables, "German," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes.—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham.

Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers.—

ORRIS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire

England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Largest importers of MAPLE SUGAR & SYRUP—Canadian Maple Products Co. Ltd. Justice Walk, CHELSEA, S.W.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street, S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir George H. PERLEY, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary, Mr. W. L. CURRIE.
 Emigration Office.—Assistant Superintendent, Mr. J. OBER SMITH 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN A. REID, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agent-General.—MR. J. H. TURNER, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
 PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.
 Agent-General.—MR. F. W. SUMNER, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Agent-General.—MR. RICHARD REID, 163, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Agent-General.—MR. HARRISON WATSON, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agent-General.—LT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending December 21 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the Montreal Star, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and the Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.
 Anderson William L., Winnipeg—Hotel Cecil.
 Banks, Miss G. M., Toronto—53, North Road, Highbury.
 Banigan, F. B., Elm Creek—28, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.
 Bawlf, Mr. and Mrs. C. W., Winnipeg—Savoy Hotel.
 Beesly, Milton I., M.A., Ridgeway—24, Tavistock Square, W.C.
 Bell-Irving, H., and Miss I., Vancouver—St. Ermin's Hotel, S.W.
 Branton, Mrs. H., Edmonton—Thackeray Hotel.
 Cairns, Miss I., Montreal—York Hotel.
 Cockshott, B. P., Nanaimo, B.C.—care of Rev. E. Teesdale, Beerstow Rectory, Horley, Surrey.
 Cooper, Lieut. Geo., R.A.M.C., Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.
 Ewart, Miss K., Ottawa—8, St. Stephen's Crescent, W.
 Fack, Thomas, Vancouver—Hamstead, N.W.
 Gilbert, James, Vancouver—Haxell's Hotel.
 Giles, A. E., Toronto—91, Wimpole Street, W.C.
 Graham, G. G., Smith's Falls—8, Bedford Place, W.C.
 Harper, Lieut. J., R.N.V.R., Victoria, B.C.—9, Chaucer Mansions, West Kensington, W.
 Harstone, F., Winnipeg—Cecil House.
 Hughes, E. Selous, Simcoe—care of T. H. Jones, Elton Chambers, Gloucester.
 Ireland, B., Winnipeg—Cecil House.
 Jones, Lieut. S. S., Oshawa—2, West Chapel Street, Mayfair.
 Kelly, Ewart, Winnipeg—38 Bedford Street, W.C.
 Lee, Mrs. S. B., Toronto—37, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.
 McCallum, F. W., Kingston—3, Bedford Place.
 Macleary, Captain T., M.P.P., New Liskard—Piccadilly Hotel.
 Magowan, E. G., Edmonton—Ballyminster, Kellishy, Down, Ireland.
 McDonald, D. C., Winnipeg—Cecil House.
 McHood, Mr. and Mrs. F. S., Winnipeg—Savoy Hotel.
 Merrill Miss Anne, Edmonton—Loudoun Hotel.
 Mitchell, Sergt. C. N., Winnipeg—25, Earles Avenue, Finsbury.
 Moynsey Major J. A., Oshawa—Piccadilly Hotel.
 Nares, B., Winnipeg—Cecil House.
 Nicholson, Leo, B., Winnipeg, Hotel Cecil.
 Nivins, Lieut. P., Fildon, R.A.M.C., Montreal—Strand Palace Hotel.
 O'Gorman, Lieut. Vincent, R.A.M.C., Cobalt—Strand Palace Hotel.
 Percey, V. B., Winnipeg—Cecil House.
 Ronnie, Lieut. A., Gordon, St. John, N.B.—Hotel Cecil.
 Rowland D. P., Winnipeg—Cecil House.
 Scott, Miss B., St. Catharines, Ont.—37, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.
 Shannon, Lieut. H. A., R.A.M.C., Winnipeg—Strand Palace Hotel.
 Smith, H., Winnipeg—Hotel Cecil.
 Sutcliffe, J. H., Winnipeg—Hotel Cecil.
 Taylor, R. H., Vancouver—Elmcroft, Maxwell Hill Road, N.W.
 Turnbull T. O., Creighton, Montreal 65, Marine Avenue, Hove.
 Van Allen Mrs. W. H. and Miss, Toronto—Palace Hotel, Bedford Avenue.
 Wagner, E. J., Sault Ste. Marie 20, Hickmott Road, Sheffield.
 Wilson, Carl W., M.B., Toronto 22, Woburn Place.
 Walker Major Benson, Hamilton care of Admiralty.
 Wily Mrs. P. S., Toronto 63, North Road, Highbury.
 Woodford, B. G., Vancouver—Hotel Windsor.

INDUSTRIES OF THE EMPIRE.

A Fair at Willesden Green.

Early in 1917 an exhibition will be opened at Willesden Green, London, N.W. It is to be known as the Industries of the Empire Fair, and will be housed in a Palace of Industry costing £200,000, and covering an area of 610,000 square feet, three and a half times the size of Olympia. It will be the greatest trade exhibition ever organised, and is an outcome of co-operative action on the part of the principal Trade Associations of this country.

Between two and three thousand exhibitors and upwards of seventy distinct trades will be represented. The frontage of the stalls will approximate twelve miles in length, and there will be sixteen different sections, each of which will be an exhibition in itself.

The profits of the exhibition will be refunded to the exhibitors in the form of a bonus.

The Advisory Council of the Industries of the Empire Fair consists of representatives of the principal Trade Associations and manufacturing houses of Great Britain. The administrative offices are at Lincoln House, High Holborn, London, W.C.

RECORD CANADIAN MAIL.

The Allan liner *Corsican* (Captain Hamilton), which arrived in the Mersey on Tuesday of last week from St. John, N.B., brought what is claimed to be by far the heaviest mail ever landed here from the Dominion of Canada. There were no fewer than 7,937 packages, of which nearly 3,000 were bags of correspondence, a good proportion of this being doubtless for Canadians serving at the front and those still in this country. The *Corsican* also had an extraordinarily large passenger list.

CANADA'S WHEAT.

In one of the windows of the Canadian Government Emigration Offices, Charing Cross, an excellent object-lesson of the extent of wheat and food resources of the Dominion is installed. It includes a working model showing the Niagara flow of grain from the elevators and a pair of scales in which the bags of wheat bear the inscription "What Germany wants," and the weights bear the legend "Germany needs 20 times this weight." Another motto reads, "Canada is sending abundance of the fruits of the earth for the armies of the Allies." Bundles of newly threshed grain and Canadian-grown apples, artistically grouped, decorate the foreground.

Coupons Due.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce gives notice that they will pay on and after January 1 Coupon No. 8 of the Sao Paulo Electric Co., Ltd.; Coupon No. 22 of the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Co., Ltd.; and Coupon No. 9 of the Companhia Ferro Carril do Jardim Botânico 5 per Cent. 40-year First Mortgage Bonds for interest due on that date. Coupons must be left at the bank three days for examination.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

DAILY, 9 till SUNSET.—Admission: Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only; Mondays and Saturdays, 6d.; other days, 1s. Children always 6d. The Band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blues) every Saturday from 4 to 6 p.m.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

VISITORS from Canada wishing to receive the paper regularly should fill in the Subscription Form thus enclosing the regular receipt of "CANADA" for the next twelve months. Subscription Rates are contained in the form on page iv. A subscription carries with it the privilege of receiving answers by letter to any questions of Anglo-Canadian interest.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Friday, December 24.—R.M.S. *Corsican* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
 S.S. *St. Louis* (American), Liverpool to New York.
 Saturday, December 25.—R.M.S. *Cameronia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
 Wednesday, December 23.—R.M.S. *Adriatic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
 Friday, December 31.—R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
 S.S. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.
 Saturday, January 1.—R.M.S. *Orduna* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
 Monday, January 3.—S.S. *Nieuw Amsterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
 Wednesday, January 5.—S.S. *Cymric* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
 Friday, January 7.—R.M.S. *Mississippi* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John.
 Saturday, January 8.—S.S. *Minnehaha* (Atlantic Transport), London to New York.
 R.M.S. *California* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
 Monday, January 10.—S.S. *Noordam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
 Wednesday, January 12.—S.S. *St. Paul* (American), Liverpool to New York.
 Friday, January 14.—R.M.S. *Pretorian* (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.
 Saturday, January 15.—S.S. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.
 R.M.S. *Tuscania* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
 S.S. *Corinthian* (Allan), London to St. John.
 S.S. *Chathaginian* (Allan), Glasgow to Halifax.
 Monday, January 17.—R.M.S. *Rotterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
 Wednesday, January 19.—S.S. *Lapland* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
 Thursday, January 20.—S.S. *Sicilian* (Allan), London to St. John.
 Friday, January 21.—R.M.S. *Metagama* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John.
 Saturday, January 22.—R.M.S. *Sazonia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
 Monday, January 24.—S.S. *Ryndam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
 Wednesday, Jan. 26.—R.M.S. *Britic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
 Saturday, January 29.—R.M.S. *Orduna* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

The Allan R.M.S. *Corsican*, which was to have left Liverpool yesterday (Friday) with the direct weekly Canadian parcel magazine, post and letter mail to St. John, was unexpectedly requisitioned by the Admiralty on Wednesday. The next direct mail to Canada will be taken by the R.M.S. *Scandinavian*, leaving Liverpool next Friday, December 31.

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

FIRE & MARINE

WESTERN

ASSURANCE COMPANY

BRITISH & FOREIGN OFFICE

10, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Paid-up Capital - £513,698

Head Office: TORONTO
 W. R. Brock, President
 W. B. Mellis, Vice Pres. & Gen. Man.

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Canadian News Souvenir Edition



IN HONOUR OF
THE CANADIAN
CONTINGENT

1914

Editor: A. M. de BECK

"Canadian News" Offices

General Buildings

Aldwych, W.C.



Brown

HIS MAJESTY THE KING

Message to the Oversea Dominions

I desire to express to my people of the Oversea Dominions with what appreciation and pride I have received the messages from their respective Governments during the last few days.

These spontaneous assurances of their fullest support recall to me the generous, self-sacrificing help given by them in the past to the Mother Country.

I shall be strengthened in the discharge of the great responsibility which rests upon me by the confident belief that in this time of trial my Empire will stand united, calm, resolute, trusting in God.

GEORGE R.I.



[Bessing]

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

OUR Gracious Queen has always taken a deep interest in Canada and Canadians, and her visit to Salisbury Plain with the King was deeply appreciated by the officers and men of the Canadian Contingent. Queen Mary followed with special sympathy the establishment of the Canadian Military Hospital at Shorncliffe, which is named after her, and the successful conclusion of this work was a source of much satisfaction to her.

Like other mothers throughout the Empire, the Queen has bravely sent her sons to strive for the cause of justice, and on sea and land they have taken their places in the greatest struggle of all time. Her example in so adequately ensuring that those left at home should be well looked after, and the solicitude and sympathy she has extended to all classes, have been an inspiration to the women of the Empire.

Our Allies



[Boleslows and Eglar]

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY NICHOLAS II.
CZAR OF RUSSIA



[Henri Manuel]

M. RAYMOND POINCARÉ
PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

"Thrice is
he arm'd
that



HIS MAJESTY ALBERT I
KING OF THE BELGIANS

hath
his quarrel
just."

Foreword

to

Our Canadian Brothers



I cannot express the pleasure I have in dedicating this Souvenir Number of CANADIAN NEWS specially to the men who are so splendidly fulfilling all that the Imperial spirit implies to and demands from British subjects, for, although many of you are Canadian born, yet you are all Britishers, and it is the realisation of that unity of spirit which makes the British Empire the enormous factor in world politics it is proving itself to be day by day. I do not presume to tell you what your duty is at the present moment, because you have long ago proved to us by your actions that you have realised this duty fully. What I want to say to you is this, without a doubt you have set an example which history will hand down to the generations yet unborn, and which will inspire the children of the future with hope and courage for any emergency which may present itself in the dim and far-off future. You are going out to perform great deeds, and we know that Canadian men will do honour to the country which gave them birth.



[Downey]

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS FIELD MARSHAL DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, K.O., Etc., Etc.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA

The Dominion's Message to the King

IN the name of the Dominion of Canada I humbly thank your Majesty for your gracious message of approval. Canada stands united from the Pacific to the Atlantic in her determination to uphold the honour and traditions of our Empire.

ARTHUR



RIGHT HON. HERBERT H. ASQUITH
Prime Minister [Russell]



RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN, G.C.M.G.
Prime Minister of Canada [Lafayette]



RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD GREY, BART., K.G.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs [Underwood]



MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. SAM HUGHES
Minister of Militia and Defence [Snyder]



RIGHT HON. WINSTON S. CHURCHILL
First Lord of the Admiralty [Bassano]



HON. GEORGE H. MURRAY
Acting High Commissioner for Canada [Seaton]

His Majesty's Message

:: to the Canadians ::

FOR all time our gracious King has placed on record the sentiments of the people of Great Britain at the splendid loyalty and devotion to the Empire, which prompted the despatch of the Canadian Contingent to the aid of the Motherland. After reviewing the Canadian soldiers on Salisbury Plain, King George issued the following memorable message, in which he expressed the deep feelings of all Britons :

"It gives me great pleasure to take this opportunity of welcoming to the Mother Country so fine a contingent of troops from the Dominion of Canada. Their prompt rally to the Empire's call is of inestimable value, both to the fighting strength of my Army, and in the evidence which it gives of the solidarity of my Empire. The general appearance and physical standard of the different units are highly creditable. I am glad to hear of the serious and earnest spirit which pervades all ranks, for it is only by careful training and leading on the part of officers, and by efficiency, strict discipline and co-operation on the part of all, that the demands of modern war can be met. I shall follow with interest the progress and work of my Canadians."



No Sovereign of this country ever possessed so close and personal a knowledge of the British Empire as King George. His frequent and extensive journeys through the Dominions have been the occasions of enthusiastic loyalty on the part of his peoples, but it is to be doubted if he has ever witnessed so spontaneous an expression of loyalty and affection, or such an inspiring proof of Empire solidarity.

Few of those who were privileged to take part in the ceremony will ever forget the experience. Here, in this magnificent parade of Canadian stalwarts, was the vivid, convincing, practical expression of a determination to participate in the responsibilities of the Empire; here was the pledge of sacrifice for the Empire's good and glory. For the first time a Canadian Army was encamped in old England for the purpose of sharing her trials—though it was not the first time that Canadians have fought in her battles. And now, in the fullness of time, these gallant sons of Empire had come to the home of their fathers, and—for many the first time—were face to face with their King. From all parts of the Dominion, from all classes in the Dominion, they had sprung to the call. What a message was that day sent out to the world! What an inspiration was given to the forces of Britain already in the field! What a warning was conveyed to the enemy!

Then came that last great scene. Down the serried ranks, through the lengthy avenues of formidable defenders of his flag, passed the King. Out of the silence of the big Plain rose the resounding cheers and echoed away into the distances. One could not look on without emotion. Looking very proud, the King took his farewell of his troops, and carried with him to the cares of his great office the solace of the affection of which such convincing evidence had been given that day. And the Canadians. For many a year will the story of the King's day with "My Canadians" be told from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Lord Kitchener's Message to the Troops

WAR OFFICE, NOV. 9, 1914.

DEAR SIR,

I suggest that you reproduce the message which Lord Kitchener addressed to the troops of the Expeditionary Force when they left this country for France. The terms of the message are, of course, equally applicable to the Dominion contingent when they join the forces in the field.

Yours very truly,

H. J. CREEDY,

Private Secretary.

"You are ordered abroad as a soldier of the King to help our French comrades against the invasion of a common enemy. You have to perform a task which will need your courage, your energy, your patience. Remember that the honour of the British Army depends on your individual conduct.

"It will be your duty not only to set an example of discipline and perfect steadiness under fire, but also to maintain the most friendly relations with those whom you are helping in this struggle.



[Bosano]

FIELD-MARSHAL THE RIGHT HON. EARL KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM, G.C.M.G., G.C.B., G.C.L.E., ETC., ETC.,
Secretary of State for War.

The operations in which you are engaged will, for the most part, take place in a friendly country, and you can do your own country no better service than in showing yourself in France and Belgium in the true character of a British soldier.

"Be invariably courteous, considerate, and kind. Never do anything likely to injure or destroy property, and always look upon looting as a disgraceful act. You are sure to meet with a welcome and to be trusted; your conduct must justify that welcome and that trust.

"Your duty cannot be done unless your health is sound. So keep constantly on your guard against any excesses. In this new experience you may find temptations, both in wine and women. You must entirely resist both temptations, and, while treating all women with perfect courtesy, you should avoid any intimacy.

Do your duty bravely,
Fear God,
Honour the King."

KITCHENER,

Field-Marshal.

Message from the Chancellor of the Exchequer

Treasury Chambers, S.W., Nov. 25, 1914.

DEAR SIR,

I wish you good luck in your admirable journalistic enterprise.

One of the most gratifying features of the terrible conflict in which we are engaged is the readiness with which the great Dominions beyond the seas have sprung to the aid of the Motherland in the greatest hour of her need. We are pursuing no selfish endeavour; this is a struggle for liberty, for upright dealing amongst nations, for fair treatment of the weak, for every principle which lies at the foundation of human progress; and it is full of hope for the future, not merely of the Empire but of the world, that the men of our blood and race in every hemisphere have rallied to the standard of Britain. Canada is playing a part worthy of her noblest traditions.

Yours truly,

David Lloyd George



[E. H. M.]

RIGHT HON. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE,
Chancellor of the Exchequer.



(Russell)
FIELD-MARSHAL SIR JOHN D. P. FRENCH
K.C.M.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Commander-in-Chief, British Army in the Field

Message from Field-Marshal Sir John French

Headquarters, British Army,

November 17, 1914.

DEAR SIR,

In 1910 I inspected the Canadian Forces, and I look forward with great pleasure to the day when the Contingent sent from Canada will join the Army under my command, as I feel sure their services will be invaluable. In sending these troops Canada has, as I felt sure she would, given the strongest and most tangible proof of the unity of the Empire.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) J. D. P. FRENCH.

Message from Admiral Sir John Jellicoe

H.M.S. *Iron Duke*.

November 22, 1914.

DEAR SIR,

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Commander-in-Chief Grand Fleet, directs me to say that he is much interested to hear of your patriotic project for the entertainment of the Canadian Contingent with a special souvenir number. Sir John Jellicoe welcomes the opportunity which you provide to send a word of hearty God-speed to the Canadian Contingent. "He is sure that they will be worthy of the great traditions established by Canadian soldiers in the past, and that their deeds will add lustre to the already illustrious record of our Army on the Continent."

I remain, Yours faithfully,

(Signed) E. HILTON YOUNG, Lt.

For Secretary to Commander-in-Chief.

The Editor-in-Chief,
CANADIAN NEWS.



(Elliott and Fry)
ADMIRAL SIR JOHN JELlicoe
K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Commander-in-Chief, Grand Fleet



(Henry Mancel)
GENERAL JACQUES JOSEPH
Commander-in-Chief, French Army



GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS
Commander-in-Chief, Russian Army

Message from the First Lord of the Admiralty



It is a great thing that Canada sh^d come forward at this characteristic in the history of the world, & that her citizens should freely & resolutely offer their lives in the cause of the Allied Nations now facing the common foe.

We have only to press on undaunted, keeping nothing back, and bearing every pang with fortitude, to achieve results for which millions of men in every state & country will be grateful long after our age & struggles are over. Now is the time for Canadian manhood to vie with the trained soldiers of France & Britain in a rivalry of sacrifice & daring; & to show the old world that mettle of men is bred across the Atlantic Ocean, & what sort of things they can be fought for.

Above all no peace or truce till Prussian militarism is broken for ever.

Herbert. Churchill

Canada's Position in the Empire

NO thoughtful Canadian soldier can confront the historic associations of Salisbury Plain without asking himself : What do I and my Country represent in the Empire, and what position do we hold in the long history of England ? These reflections are forced upon him by conditions of life that are absolutely new and undreamed of in all his previous experience, and by surroundings that are as unexpected and as unimagined as undoubtedly they are ancient, stimulating and suggestive.

The ordinary dweller in a little prairie town or even in one of the great Cities of the Dominion possesses, as a matter of fact, a far keener realisation and appreciation of what Imperialism and Imperial spirit mean than does the ordinary Cockney or the dweller on the Wiltshire Downs upon which the Canadian soldiers are now encamped, but, nevertheless, even the sturdiest son of Canada has never been able to realise and to verify what it actually means in daily life to be a citizen of the British Empire, as he is forced to do now, when he has volunteered to take up arms and cross the seas to fight for the safety and the whole maintenance of that Empire as he is fighting or about to fight for it to-day. And, therefore, he asks himself—What is Canada to the Empire and what am I to Canada ?

The Dominion of Canada represents the Empire at its highest and best. You cannot picture to yourself any portion of the British Dominions which is more important or which is a more stately part of the Empire than Canada. She may be described as the first and last word in British Imperialism. Canada's voice in matters Imperial grows daily stronger and of greater importance, and I trust that when the war is over we shall see Canada officially represented in the highest Council of the Empire. By coming forward in the splendid and generous fashion in which she has done, she has demonstrated not only her own magnificent loyalty to the good cause of Empire, but she has declared before all the world her true position as regards that Empire. She is not a sleeping, but an active, I had almost written a dominating, partner in the greatest Empire the world has ever known.

It is equally important that each individual Canadian, and especially that each individual Canadian soldier, should realise his own individual responsibility both to Canada and to the Empire at large.

I would bid each of you dear Canadian boys, very respectfully and very affectionately, to remember that each of you is, in his own distinct personality, an ambassador of Canada, an ambassador of the whole Empire. Remember, all eyes are upon you, you represent a magnificent Country ; take heed to it that every man, whether here or on the Continent, shall say when he beholds and knows you—this is indeed a citizen of no mean city.

“Civis Romanus Sum” : the old Roman had no prouder boast than that.

Well, you are Canadian born ! It is up to you, young men, therefore to show the whole world, let alone England and the Empire, what it really means to be Canadian born. I am a great admirer of Canada and the Canadian people, both of whom I know well, and I am confident that you will do yourself and your Country the honour which we all expect from you. In this war it will devolve upon each of you more than ever it has devolved upon Canadians either individually or in the mass to demonstrate to the world Canada's position with regard to the rest of the Empire. I want you to gain for yourselves and for your Country an everlasting name and an undying fame. Your time of trial is at hand, and there is not a Canadian now on Salisbury Plain who will flinch from it. As you press forward in the battle charge let Nelson's famous words ring in your ears : “England expects that this day every man will do his duty.”

A. M. de BECK.



[Elliott and Fry]
 LT.-COL. F. D. FARQUHAR, D.S.O.
 Princess Patricia's Light Infantry



[Elliott and Fry]
 MAJOR-GENERAL E. A. H. ALDERSON
 In Command of the First Contingent



[Watson]
 LT.-COL. S. Y. ROBERTSON
 17th Infantry Battalion



LT.-COL. H. F. McLEOD
 13th Infantry Battalion



LT.-COL. M. S. MERCER
 1st Infantry Brigade



COLONEL V. A. S. WILLIAMS, A.D.C. (X), A. G. COMMANDANT, AND STAFF OFFICERS AT VALCARTIER

[C.P.R.]



THE LAST P

Valcartier Camp

IN recounting the military activity of Canada in the great European war, historians will undoubtedly place emphasis on the ability and expedition with which Valcartier Camp was prepared. The dry details of this achievement have already been inscribed in the archives; but these cannot do justice to the willing service, the tireless zeal, and the unexcelled vigour with which this work was prosecuted.

The decision to send a Canadian Contingent to Europe found Canada without a military camp, in a convenient location, sufficiently capacious to accommodate the brigades of the Dominion, and the first link in that glorious chain, which eventually landed the flower of Canada's manhood on Britain's shores, was the formation of such a centre.

The work was pressed forward with zest and enthusiasm, and this immense task was brought to a successful issue in an incredibly short space of time. The propelling force was that same patriotic fervour which has permeated all Canada's activities in this period of stress; the same factor which has caused the men of a nation, remote from the area of conflict, to engage in the most gigantic struggle of all time. It has been well said that if the energy, intelligence and resource used in the establishment of this camp are the symbols of the general excellence of the force, and have their counterpart in the other branches of the Canadian Army, then the fighting machine which the Dominion has sent to the battlefields of Europe will more than worthily sustain the glorious traditions of the race.



SOUVENIR MEDAL OF VALCARTIER
On the reverse side of the medallion
is engraved the Lord's Prayer



[Courtesy "Montreal Standard"]

High British military authorities have already paid a well-deserved tribute to the splendid conception and efficient execution of all details of this work. Canada, indeed, created another record, in a sphere not eminently her own, and Valcartier stands out as a typical expression of the genius of the New World. No greater contrast can be imagined than between this picturesque plateau in the province of Quebec and the camp at Salisbury to which the Canadians came. In Valcartier was incorporated everything that military knowledge could suggest and the unlimited resources of Canada could supply. It can hardly be correctly described as a camp, which suggests a temporary arrangement. It possessed the conveniences of a modern city; and the happy combination of military and municipal arrangements and facilities was a triumph of organisation. Above all, the brief period of time in which the work was done fully justifies the praise which has been accorded to those who were responsible for the plan and its execution.

In addition to the preparation of Valcartier Camp, another interdependent problem, to which brief reference must be made, faced the military and railway authorities of Canada. This was the transportation of the soldiers and their equipment to the rallying place. This, too, was solved in a completely satisfactory manner; yet it presented difficulties which are not encountered in similar work in the small, compact country of Britain. As Major-General Hughes pointed out, the soldiers were concentrated at Valcartier from widely distant points, and many of the troop trains crossed a continent of two to three thousand miles to their destination. Here the same propelling force was at work, and it can be well understood that, from the Presidents of the great transcontinental railroads down to the bottom grade of employee, it was recognised that there was being carried the most precious freight entrusted to their care: the men who would stand in the fields of Armageddon to save the Empire.

ORNAMENTAL COLLAR BADGE
WORN BY CANADIAN SOLDIERS



[Courtesy "montreal Standard"]

QUEEN'S OWN MARCHING THROUGH UNIVERSITY AVENUE, TORONTO



[Topical

TROOPS MARCHING THROUGH OTTAWA



90TH WINNIPEG RIFLES CROSSING JACQUES CARTIER RIVER

[Topical]



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT INSPECTING AUTOMOBILE MACHINE-GUN BATTERY

[Topical]



DEPARTURE OF THE GUARDS FROM VALCARTIER

[Topical]



NO. 1 FIELD HOSPITAL LEAVING FOR QUEBEC

[Topical



FIRST ROYAL MONTREAL REGIMENT

[P.R.

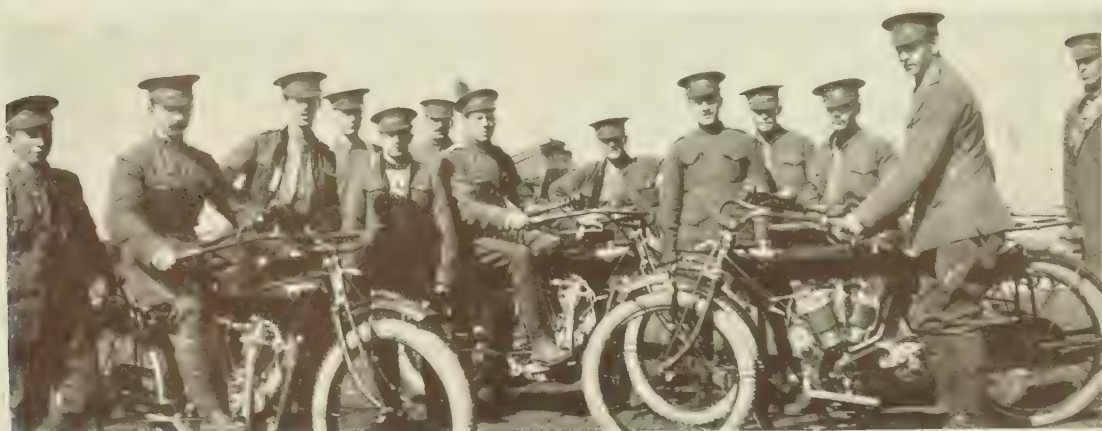


LIKE GRIM, GREY GHOSTS CANADA'S GREAT ARMADA CREEPT SLOWLY DOWN THE MIGHTY ST. LAWRENCE



ARMY TRANSPORT AND FIELD ARTILLERY EMBARKING

[Topical



CANADIAN SIGNAL DIVISION MOTOR CYCLIST SQUAD

[Courtesy "Montreal Standard"



SAILED AWAY FROM WEST TO EAST, TO ARRIVE SAFELY ON SACRED SOIL OF EMPIRE'S MOTHERLAND



ON PLYMOUTH HOE

[Lambert Weston

The Canadians Arrive at Plymouth

FOLLOWING their concentration and preliminary training at Valcartier Camp, the Canadian soldiers embarked on steamers for the second stage of their journey to Europe. Down the majestic St. Lawrence River from the secret rendezvous at Gaspé Bay, this fleet of thirty-two transports steamed in the late days of September. Never in the history of the world had so large an army been brought across the Atlantic, and under the protection of the British Navy the journey was accomplished in safety. Plymouth was their destination, that ancient seaport from which, centuries earlier, Drake and his captains watched the approach of the ill-fated expedition of Philip of Spain. There was no formal, official reception; and from their unrestrained, vigorous welcome, which has ever been the tradition of Old Devon, the men of the Dominion could measure the extent of Britain's intense gratitude and relief.



READY FOR THEIR ENGLISH QUARTERS

[L.N.A.



ON THE WAY TO SASKIBY PLAIN

[Topical]



[Farrington]

ADVANCE, ALBERTA!



CAVALRY ARRIVING IN CAMP

[Topical]



BUSTARD CAMP

[Topical

Salisbury Plain

OF all the historic centres of Great Britain, none could have been more fittingly chosen for the assembling of the Canadian Contingent than Salisbury Plain. It is literally true that in its very stones and mounds is written the history of Britain; the first fabric of Empire was very largely patterned on these bleak plains.

Students of Salisbury and its surroundings glory above all in its historic romance. Without doubt, it was once the home of a people far more remote than the Romans. The earliest Britons, the Saxons, the Romans, all had a part in it. It contains the alphabet of the life of vanished and forgotten peoples; it belongs to the early twilight history of this country.

The old Roman roads, which can still be traced, and Vespasian's Camp remind us of our ancient heritage. Here all the great figures of early British history have taken a part in the conflicting effort of their time, and it has been the scene of the most glorious as well as the most ignoble deeds.

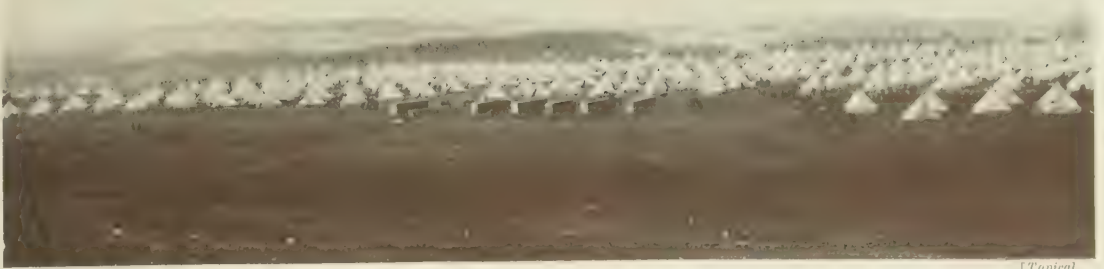
It was here that the Saxons stained their reputations with infamous treachery to their hosts when, at a sign from Hengist, they plunged their concealed daggers into the breasts of the Britons. Here, too, history has it, Queen Guinevere closed her sorrowful life, and Lancelot, her knightly lover, conveyed her body to the holy abbots at Glastonbury.

Perchance little attention is devoted by the soldier of the Dominion to these somewhat misty signs of a departed nation. Quite properly the work of a fighting man is not concerned with the study of a long-bygone age, but with the pressing emergency of the moment. Nevertheless, the attraction of ancient things makes no stronger appeal than to residents of the New World, and few of those Canadians who have been encouraged to become acquainted with the storied past of Salisbury Plain



COLONEL PRESENTED BY PRINCESS PATRICIA TO THE REGIMENT WHICH BEARS HER NAME, IS CHARGE OF LIEUT. FRENCH

[Central Press



[Topical]

WEST DOWN SOUTH CAMP

have not been quickened in their impulses and impressed in their imaginations by learning of its rich historical associations. Many who have heard of its interesting records for the first time have hastened to communicate them to their relatives and friends in the distant Dominion, whose deep interest in the doings of the Canadian boys here, and everything connected with them, is largely the reason of the issue of this publication.

It is in its military associations that the Camp at Salisbury makes its most immediate appeal to the Canadian soldier. Always have the armed men of Britain gathered together on this plain to determine measures of force. Here was devised the system of campaign against the earliest invaders of Britain; here the ancient warriors wrought plans of such military skill as almost brought to naught the overpowering forces of the Danes; here, when the Celtic races flooded in upon the original inhabitants, did the chiefs of the tribes take troubled counsel together. And when Cæsar and his Roman legions came, the towering fosses—those hundred feet high walls of earth piled up by this primitive people—continued to endure unimpaired the shock of the attacker's fierce onslaught and to challenge his military dexterity. It was at this camp, too, that the Crusaders were so vigorously exhorted by their priests to give themselves, their souls and their bodies, to the Holy War, and to sacrifice all, even life itself, in order that they might snatch Palestine from the clutches of the Saracens.

And now, after the passing of many centuries, we behold another armed force—by far the most important of them all—seated in this ancient camp, pledged to a not less holy mission: to support the Motherland to repel the Hun; to give armed weight to the doctrine of the sanctity of the written bond; to punish the destroyer of holy places and the despoiler of weak women; and to impose on an imperious and arrogant race the tempering influence of a milder and more just rule. For this purpose have the Canadians come. And thus, in their way, the lads of the new Dominions Overseas will write a new chapter in the long-drawn-out history of England, and will weave new patterns into the glorious flag of the British Empire.



[Topical]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GENERAL STAFF AT BUSTARD CAMP



[Central Press

THE ROYAL VISIT TO SALISBURY

Their Majesties were accompanied by Lord Kitchener, Lord Roberts, Lord Stamfordham, the Hon. George H. Perley and Sir Richard McBride. Lieut.-General Pitcairn Campbell and Lieut.-General Alderson presented the Canadian officers to the King and Queen.



[Courtesy "Montreal Standard"]

SOME MONTREAL OFFICERS



[Topical

HIGHLANDERS' ROUTE MARCH AT SALISBURY



EARL ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR, V.C., O.M.,
ETC., ETC. [Stuart]

Lord Roberts to the Canadian Troops

THE lamented death of Field-Marshal Earl Roberts was nowhere more deeply regretted than among the members of the Canadian Contingent, of which he was the honorary colonel. One of the last official events of his life was an inspection of the Canadian soldiers on Salisbury Plain, to whom he made the following stirring address :—

“ It is an intense pleasure to me to be able to come here to-day as your honorary colonel and to give you a most hearty welcome to the Mother Country.

“ We have arrived at the most critical moment of our history, and you have generously come to help us in our hour of need. Words fail me when I try to tell you how deeply we appreciate your action and the splendid spirit of loyalty which has prompted that action. Three months ago we found ourselves involved in this war—a war not of our own seeking but one which those who have studied Germany’s literature and Germany’s inspiration knew was a war which we should inevitably have to deal with sooner or later.

“ The prompt resolve of Canada to give us such valuable assistance has touched us deeply. That resolve has been quickened into action in what I consider a marvelously short space of time, and under the excellent organising and driving power of your Minister of Militia—my friend Major-General Hughes—you quickly found yourselves in a fine camp in your own Laurentian mountains, where your training and musketry were able to be carried out in the most practical manner and with the least possible delay ; the result being that to-day, less than three months from the declaration of war, I am able to greet this fine body of soldiers on English soil.

“ There is no need for me to tell you that you have a stern task before you. We are fighting a nation which looks upon the British Empire as a barrier to her development, and has, in consequence, long contemplated our overthrow and humiliation. To attain that end she has manufactured a magnificent fighting machine and is straining every nerve to gain victory.

“ In her determination to be the ruling Power in the world she has not scrupled to break faith with the smaller nations, and has shown by her actions that she is prepared by every means in her power—however unworthy and brutal—to achieve her purpose. It is only by the most determined efforts that we can defeat her.

“ When the time comes for you to take your place in the field you will find yourselves fighting side by side with the men of our Regular Army, who have already done great deeds and endured great hardships ; with the men of our Indian Army, who have come with such devotion and eagerness to take their share in defending British interests ; and with men who, like yourselves, are coming from the other self-governing Dominions to co-operate with us.

“ I need not urge you to do your best, for I know you will. For you will be fighting in the greatest of all causes—the cause of right, of justice, and of liberty. May God prosper you in the great struggle.”



THE 101st OF EDMONTON

(C.P.R.)



GRENADIER GUARDS MARCHING THROUGH CAMP

(C.P.R.)



MORNING TOILET AT SALISBURY



THE QUEEN'S CANADIAN MILITARY HOSPITAL, BELCHBOROUGH PARK, SHORNCLIFF.



STAFF OF NURSES AT THE HOSPITAL

The Imperial Highway in War Time

"WE all know how the Canadian Pacific Railway has helped to make a nation," said the present King (then Prince of Wales) in an historic speech at the Guildhall on May 3rd, 1908.

When an uncensored account of the Great War can be written, it will be found that the part played by the Canadian Pacific Railway has helped materially in the conquering march of the British Empire. For at the outbreak of

the war, the President, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, was able to offer to the Government perhaps the most perfect organisation in the world, controlling fast ships capable of being turned into armed cruisers and transports on the Pacific and the Atlantic, nearly 19,000 miles of track for transporting men and supplies across and from Canada, and a telegraph system of over 100,000 miles of wires.

On the Pacific, the magnificent new steamers the *Empress of Russia* and *Empress of Asia* were at once requisitioned, transformed into auxiliary cruisers and have done good work, sailing the Pacific seeking for vessels carrying the German flag. Three other C.P.R. steamers on the Pacific, the *Empress of Japan*, *Empress of India* and *Monteagle*, were also later requisitioned by the Government.

In the Dominion itself the patriotism of the Canadians surpassed all bounds, and when the call went forth for volunteers to serve in an Expeditionary Force, from every district in the far-flung Dominion men offered themselves in far greater numbers than were required. It was decided to form the base camp at Valcartier, and then came the question of transportation. At once the C.P.R. stepped in and placed their 19,000 miles of track at the disposition of the Federal Government. The arrangements made for the handling of and caring for the troops *en route* to Valcartier were carried out without the slightest disarrangement of time-tables. The public were in no way inconvenienced and a great service rendered in a supreme crisis. New commissary cars were actually constructed by the C.P.R. Dining Car Department, in each of which from five

to six hundred men could be fed three times daily with the greatest facility. By such means thousands of volunteers were transported to Valcartier from the West and far North and indeed all parts of Canada.

Although the first Canadian Expeditionary Force was to have consisted of 20,000 men, so intense was the enthusiasm that actually when it sailed it consisted of



SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.M.G.

As President of the C.P.R., Sir Thomas, on the outbreak of war, was able to offer to the Government fleets of steamers on the Atlantic and Pacific, and 19,000 miles of rail track.

33,000, and naturally for their journey across from Canada to the Motherland the boats of the C.P.R. were called in to help. The *Ruthenia*, *Monmouth*, *Tyrolia*, *Montezuma*, *Virginian* and *Montreal* formed a part of the largest fleet of liners to cross the Atlantic at one time, the *Empress of Britain* having already been requisitioned by the Government.

Previously two C.P.R. boats had done good work in bringing refugees from Antwerp to England, and their cargo boats had brought from Canada vast supplies of grain and other foodstuffs to feed the people in this country.

The Company itself was not satisfied with what it was doing in this way, but wanted to take a personal share in the fight for freedom. Many of its employees wished to go to the front, and the President announced that those who joined the colours would receive full salaries for six months and that their positions would be kept open during the war. Considerably more than a thousand C.P.R. men in Canada and the United Kingdom have already joined the forces, and every day the number increases, whilst those left behind cheerfully shoulder the work of their comrades who are bearing rifles in the cause of liberty.

Then again, the voluntary contribution made by the officers and employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Canadian Patriotic Fund of one day's pay in the month of September amounted to the fine total of \$140,316.71 (which amount includes the sum voluntarily given by officers and employees of the Company in the United Kingdom), to which must be added the sum of \$1,421.93 contributed in the same way from the Dominion Atlantic Railway, the line owned by the Company in Nova Scotia.

In view of the fact that this contribution was collected from all districts served by the railway from Atlantic to Pacific, and from C.P.R. offices in the United Kingdom, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy wrote to Ottawa asking that credit in the distribution of this sum should be given to the various provinces in the following proportions:



THE CRACK C.P.R. LINERS "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" AND "EMPRESS OF ASIA" HAVE BEEN REQUISITIONED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AS AUXILIARY CRUISERS

British Columbia, \$18,000; Alberta, \$18,000; Saskatchewan, \$15,000; Manitoba, \$28,000; Ontario, \$28,000; Quebec, \$28,000; New Brunswick, \$5,316.71; to Nova Scotia the sum already noted of \$1,421.93, and to the United Kingdom \$615.

The "one day's pay" idea initiated by the Canadian Pacific has proved one of the most fertile fields for the Patriotic Fund, as it was adopted by a large number of firms as the most practical method of enabling all classes to contribute according to their means.

This contribution is entirely separate from the sum of \$100,000 voted by the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the fund, and to the large sums given by directors and officers in their individual capacity. During the campaign week for the Montreal branch of the fund over \$10,000 was collected in Windsor Street Station, over and above the contributions under the one-day's pay scheme.

The Company has also contributed £1,000 to the Prince of Wales' Fund, and the staff in the United Kingdom have voluntarily agreed to contribute a small sum from their salaries, the amount from this source coming to over £40 each month.

In spite of all, it is perhaps superfluous to add that business is being carried on as energetically as ever. In the West the Land Department of the C.P.R. is selling large tracts of land to American settlers, and has inaugurated a campaign to persuade farmers to reap the benefit of good wheat prices next year by placing larger acreage under cultivation - this, according to the *Westminster Gazette*, is of paramount importance to the Empire in the present world struggle. The construction department of the C.P.R. has taken on for a time 6,000 additional hands to alleviate unemployment, and here in Great Britain two new ships, the *Metagama* for the Atlantic Service and the *Princess Irene* for the British Columbia Coast Service, have recently been launched, whilst the magnificent steamer *Missanabie* was the first ship to leave these shores on a maiden voyage to Canada since the outbreak of war, and she sailed with a full complement of passengers.



THE NEW C.P.R. STEAMER "MISSANABIE," THE FIRST STEAMER TO SAIL ON A MAIDEN VOYAGE TO CANADA AFTER OUTBREAK OF WAR

UNION BANK of CANADA

Incorporated 1865

Head Office—Winnipeg

Paid-up Capital	- - - -	\$5,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits	-	\$3,600,000
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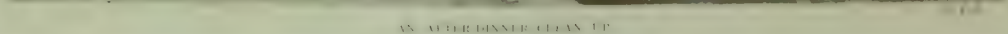
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[Continued on page 35]



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[Continued]

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ISSUE.

1914.

Nov. 7 P.P.C.I.I. (officers and men).
pipers).
7th " " F " Co.
1st Montreal Regiment. " B " Co.
100th Winnipeg Grenadiers. " A " Co.
(sergeants).

.. 14 P.P.C.I.I.
7th Battalion. " B " Co.
.. 21 2nd .. (officers).
2nd .. " A " Co.
8th .. (military police).

20 P.P.C.I.I. (gun section).
2nd Battalion (officers).
2nd .. " F " Co.
6th .. " A " Co.
6th .. " C " Co.
7th .. " G " Co.

1st Royal Montreal Regiment.
4th Royal Highlanders (transport section).
79th Cameron Highlanders (Winnipeg).
Dec. 5 2nd Battalion. " C " Co.
6th .. (buglers).
7th .. " E " Co. (sergeants).
7th .. " G " Co.
1st B.C. Regiment (foot-battalions).

.. 12 6th .. " D " Co.
7th .. " G " Co.
7th .. " H " Co.
7th .. " M " Co.
14th .. " A " Co.
.. 19 6th .. " E " Co.
6th .. " F " Co.
7th ..
7th .. (sharpshooters).
7th .. " A " Co. (tailors).
8th .. " H " Co.
9th Royal Highlanders (fatigue party).
91st Highlanders.
7th Battalion.
8th .. " C " Co.

1915.
Jan. 2 6th Battalion
.. 9 6th .. " G " Co.
38th Dufferin Rifles (officers).
P.P.C.I.I.
23 7th Battalion.
7th .. " E " Co.

1915.

Jan. 23 Royal Canadian Engineers.
.. 30 1st Battalion (signallers).
2nd .. (officers).
2nd .. " D " Co. (officers).
1st .. " D " Co.
6th .. (officers).
Divisional Supply Column (guard, mechani-
cal transport).

Feb. 6 6th Battalion. " B " Co.
Remount Depot.
Royal Canadian Dragoons. " C " Squadron.
.. 13 Divisional Headquarters Staff.
6th Battalion (sergeants).
19th Alberta Dragoons.
Royal Canadian Dragoons. " C " Squadron.

.. 20 1st Battalion (No. 3 patrol).
1st .. (scouts).
4th .. (officers).
Royal Canadian Dragoons.
12th Battalion (officers).
Military Police in London.

Mar. 6 11th Battalion. " H " Co (football team).
Military Police at Tidworth.
.. 20 27th Battalion.
.. 27 B.C. Mounted Troops.
Fort Garry Regiment.
April 3 29th Battalion (officers).
Yukon Machine Gun Section.

.. 10 32nd Battalion.
.. 17 32nd .. (officers).
30th .. No. 1 Co.
30th .. No. 2 Co.
30th .. No. 3 Co.
30th .. No. 4 Co.
30th .. B.C. Regiment.
30th .. (machine gun section).
30th .. (signallers).
.. 24 32nd .. (military police).
Canadian Army Service Corps.
Canadian Army Service Corps (officers).

Way 1 2nd Divisional Supply Column
16th Battalion. " G " Co.
.. 8 32nd .. (officers).
6th Field Ambulance (officers).
21st Essex Fusiliers (officers).
Fort Garry Regiment.

.. 15 2nd Division. Divisional Engineers and
Signal Co. (officers).
2nd .. 4th Field Ambulance Corps
(officers).
18th Battalion

1915.

May 22 18th Battalion.
27th
Canadian Army Service Corps.
Canadian Record Office.
.. 29 No. 3 General Hospital (McGill) (officers).
No. 3 .. (non-com. officers).
No. 3 .. " A " Section.
No. 3 .. " B " Section.
No. 3 Stationary Hospital. (officers).

June 5 21st Battalion (officers).
21st .. (on board transport).
18th
Strathcona's Horse (4th Troop).
.. 12 19th Battalion (on board transport).
.. 19 No. 5 Stationary Hospital (Queen's).
No. 5 .. (officers).
No. 5 .. (non-com. officers).

20th Battalion (officers).
49th .. (review).
.. 26 18th .. (men).
24th .. (band).
49th
Base Post Office Staff.

July 3 1st Battalion (officers).
43rd .. (on board transport).
.. 10 Machine Gun Officers. 1st Division.
42nd Battalion (officers).
42nd .. (men).
.. 17 30th .. (men).
30th .. (men).
.. 24 39th .. (on transport).
39th .. (in training at Belleville).
39th .. (at Shercliffe).
Canadian Ordnance Corps (officers at
Valcartier).

Aug. 7 Machine Gun Section 1st McGill Co.
Officers' Quarters, Ribbrough Barracks.
Shercliffe.
56th Battalion (at Calgary).
C Squadron 7th C.M.R. (at Red Deer).
Headquarters, Staff 2nd Canadian Division.
18th Battalion (field work).

.. 14 Review of 2nd Canadian Division (Sher-
cliffe).
A. B. and C Squadrons 2nd C.M.R.
59th Battalion (officers and men at
Calgary).

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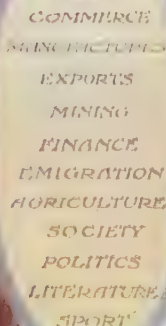
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CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending September 7 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the *Montreal Star*, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the Hotel Metropole and the Waldorf Hotel; and the Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.

Adams, Mrs. G., Winnipeg—14, Gt. Russell Street.
Ainsley, Lieut. J. F., Edmonton—86, Strand.
Aimley, Lieut. W. E., Vancouver—86, Strand.
Arnold, Miss G., Montreal—8, Gledastons Road, W. Kensington.
Browne, Lieut. W. E., Winnipeg—Strand Palace Hotel.

Cameron, A. T., Winnipeg—Malmesbury, Wilts.
Cameron, Mr. A. G., Keene—3, Gordon Street, Gordon Square, W.C.
Campbell, Dr. J. A., Keene—3, Gordon Street, Gordon Square, W.C.

Cassidy, Lieut. J. F., Winnipeg—86, Strand.
Chadwick, Mrs. M., Windsor—22, Granville Place, Charlesworth, Miss C., Vancouver—24, St. Mary's Road, Highbury.

Corbin-Gidelson, H., Quebec—Alexander Hotel.
Davidson, Lieut. A. M., Winnipeg—86, Strand.
Dick, Dr. D. L., Edmonton—Holt and Co., 3, Whitehall Place, S.W.

Dugre, A., Montreal—Ore Place, Hastings.
Flanagan, P. J., Port Arthur—Hotel Cecil.
Francis, Lt. B. M.D., Sydney Mines, N.S., Imperial Hotel.

Fraser, C. de W., Winnipeg—Endsleigh Palace Hotel, Endsleigh Gardens, N.W.
Good, J. N., Winnipeg—Piccadilly Hotel.
Gordon, Miss H., Kingston—48, Stanhope Gardens, S.W.

Hardy, G., Port William—177, King's Road, Camden Town.
Harrison, Lieut. J. B., Winnipeg—care of Holt and Co., 3, Whitehall Place.
Harwood, Miss M. de L., Montreal—Burlington Hotel, Folkestone.

Johnson, Lieut. T. A., Montreal—Piccadilly Hotel.
Johnson, Miss M. L., Montreal—Wolbeck Palace Hotel.
Johnson, Mrs., Montreal—Piccadilly Hotel.

Kennedy, Lieut. F. S., Hardisty—Chertons Towers, East Grinstead.

Lightner, J., Montreal—care of *Montreal Star*, London, S.W.

Loomis, Lieut.-Col. F. O. W. and Mrs., Montreal and Wolbeck Palace Hotel.

Luscombe, Miss F. B., Vancouver—24, St. Mary's Road, Highbury.

Macdonald, Miss V. M., Toronto—13, Cheyne Place, S.W.

Macintyre, A., Kamloops—Russell Hotel.
McAdam, L. H., Toronto—31, Gower Street.

McKinnon, Lieut. P. L., Winnipeg—86, Strand.
Milne, Miss E., Toronto—1, Tavistock Place, W.C.

Munroe, Dr. A. R., Edmonton—care of Holt and Co., 3, Whitehall Place, S.W.

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Pense, Miss M., Kingston—48, Stanhope Gardens, S.W.

Porteous, Mrs. C. F. C., Montreal—Burlington Hotel, Folkestone.

Reid, Miss E. J., Uxbridge—1, Tavistock Place, W.C.

Ross, A. M.D., Charlottetown—Imperial Hotel.
Saddler, Lieut. J. T., Winnipeg—86, Strand.

Sears, Qmr.-Sergt. John, St. John, N.B.—Central Hotel.

Shaw, R. A., Toronto—61, Beaulmond Avenue.
Smith, Lieut. W. A., Kingston—care of Messrs. Holt & Co., 3, Whitehall Place, S.W.

Wagstaff, J., Hamilton—Waldorf Hotel.
Wellwood, Lieut. J. A., Entwistle—8, Torrington square.

Whiteway, Ronald, Bridgetown, N.S.—37, Albert Embankment, S.E.

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Wednesday, September 15.—R.M.S. *Cymric* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, September 17.—R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan), Liverpool to Montreal.

Saturday, September 18.—S.S. *Pomeranian* (Allan), London to Montreal.

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R.M.S. *Saronia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

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Wednesday, September 29.—R.M.S. *Adriatic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, October 1.—R.M.S. *Metagama* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to Montreal.

Saturday, October 2.—R.M.S. *California* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

S.S. *Ryndam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

S.S. *St. Louis* (American), Liverpool to New York.

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Wednesday, October 6.—S.S. *Lupland* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.

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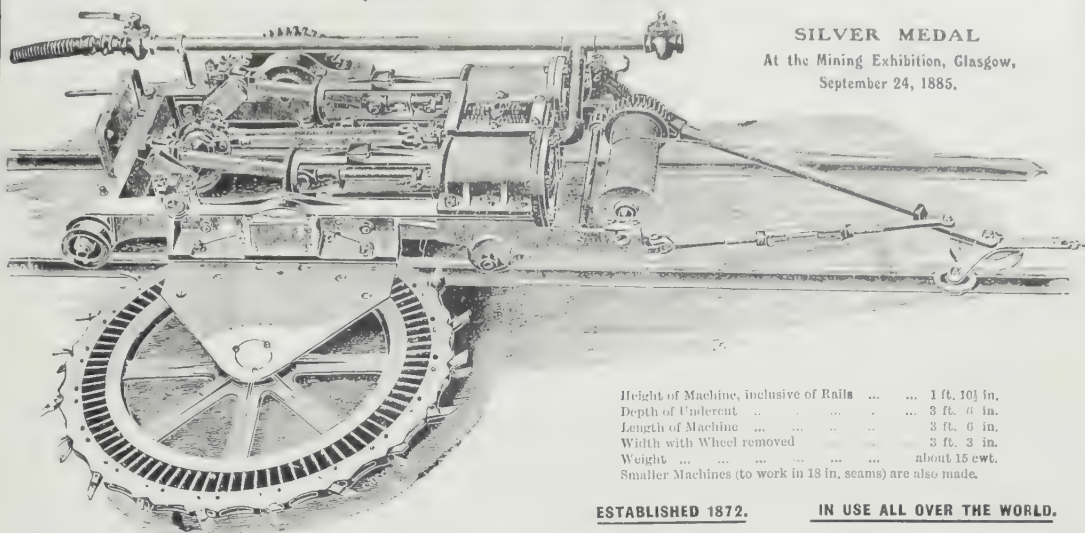
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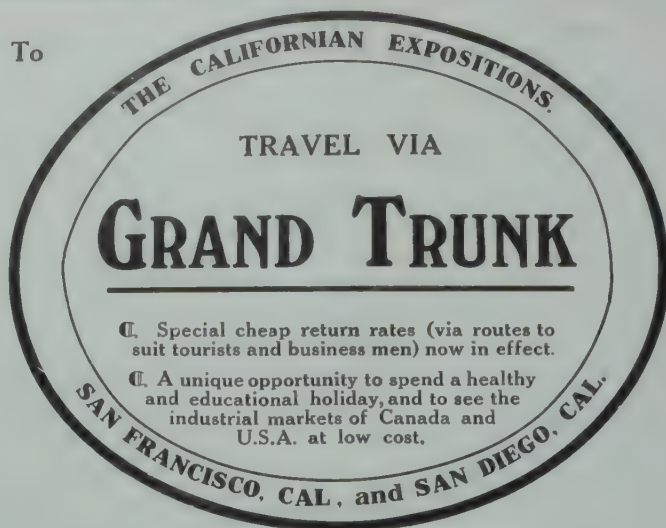
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AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

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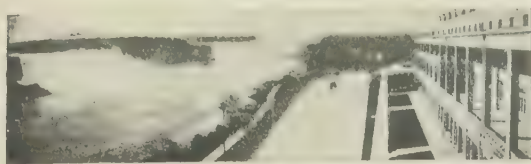
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Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending October 5 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the Montreal Star, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the Hotel Metropole and the Waldorf Hotel, 73, Cornhill, E.C.

Barton, Capt. A. E., Moncton—Grand Hotel.
Biggar, Capt. and Mrs. Vaden, Mass.—C/o Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Bird, Miss E. A., Vancouver—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Boyer, Mrs. G., Toronto—Dysart Hotel, 21, Henrietta Street.

Carter, Mrs. R. C., Kingston—18, Granville Place, W.

Charlton, G. E., Fort George—Erskine Park Hill, Carlsholton.

Davies, Mrs. R. and Master, St. Catharines—Brighton.

Davies, J. H. (from Ploegsteert)—124, Birchington Road, W.

Folger, Mrs. K. C., London, Ont.—Kingston House, Farnborough.

Gale, Miss E. C., Montreal—Palace Hotel, Bloomsbury Square.

Hawkins, Edwin, London, Ont.—31, Bedford Place.

Hembroff, J. M., Winnipeg—Hotel Cecil.
Hewitt, Basil, Vancouver—Y.M.C.A., Tottenham Court Road.

Hodgson, Mrs. M. M., Winnipeg—4, Bedford Place.

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Ingersoll, Miss I., St. Catharines—Brighton.
Ingram, Jas. B., Vancouver—Strand Palace Hotel.

Lajoie, Miss A. L., Vancouver—Canadian Bank of Commerce.
MacLean, C. M., Winnipeg—Thackeray Hotel.
MacLean, O.M.-Sergt. W. S., Ottawa—Thackeray Hotel.

Manning, W. H. G., Toronto—13, Gordon Street, Gordon Square.
McHough, H. J., Montreal—17, Rue de l'Arcade, Paris.
Morrison, W. J., Toronto—218, Strand, W.C.

Nelles, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Montreal—Hydro Park Hotel.
Porteous, Mrs. C. F. C., Montreal—Perademija, St. George's Hill, Weybridge.
Scott, W. A., Chateauguay—2, Granville Place, W.
Sherwood, Lieut. L. V., Ottawa—Savoy Hotel.
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Saturday, October 9.—R.M.S. *Orduna* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

Tuesday, October 12.—S.S. *Corinthian* (Allan), London to Quebec and Montreal.

Wednesday, October 13.—R.M.S. *Baltic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.

S.S. *St. Paul* (American), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, October 15.—R.M.S. *Corsican* (Allan), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, October 16.—S.S. *St. Paul* (American), Liverpool to New York.

S.S. *Sicilian* (Allan), London to Quebec and Montreal.

R.M.S. *Tuscania* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

R.M.S. *Prætorian* (Allan), Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.

S.S. *Minnehaha* (Atlantic Transport), London to New York.

Monday, Oct. 18.—S.S. *Rotterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

Wednesday, October 20.—R.M.S. *Adriatic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, October 22.—R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, October 23.—R.M.S. *Saxonia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

S.S. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.

Monday, October 25.—*Nieuw Amsterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

Wednesday, October 27.—S.S. *Cymric* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, October 29.—R.M.S. *Mississinibie* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, October 30.—R.M.S. *California* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

S.S. *Pomeranian* (Allan), London to Quebec and Montreal.

Tuesday, November 2.—R.M.S. *Carthaginian* (Allan), Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.

Wednesday, November 3.—S.S. *St. Louis* (American), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, November 5.—R.M.S. *Metagama* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, November 6.—S.S. *St. Paul* (American), Liverpool to New York.

R.M.S. *Orduna* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

Monday, November 8.—S.S. *Ryndam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

Wednesday, November 10.—S.S. *Lapland* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.

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Saturday, November 13.—S.S. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.
R.M.S. *Tuscania* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

N.B.—The direct winter mail service to Canada via Halifax or St. John will commence with the departure of the R.M.S. *Corsican* from Liverpool on Friday, November 19.

The last steamer carrying the Canadian mails direct to Quebec will be the R.M.S. *Metagama*, on November 5, from Liverpool.

Mark Hambourg, the Russian pianist, is giving a series of afternoon pianoforte recitals at the Æolian Hall, New Bond Street, London, W. The first takes place to-day, and the others on Saturday, October 30, Wednesday, November 17, and Saturday, December 18. The subjects are Early English, Bach and Beethoven, Romanticists, Chopin, and the Moderns. The arrangements are in the hands of Concert Direction Michell and Ashbrooke.

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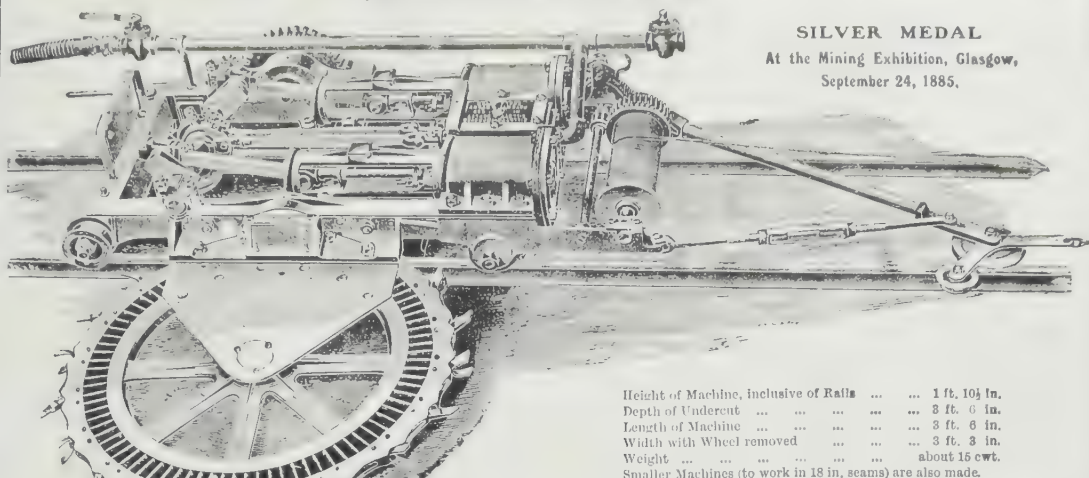
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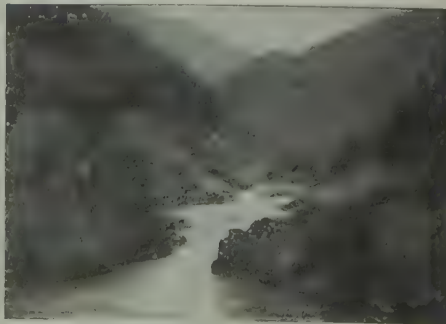
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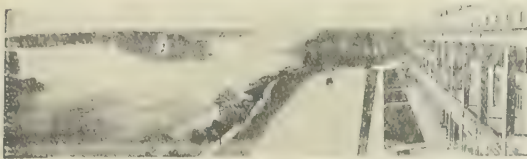
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Beresford, H. L., Vancouver.
Beesley, P. E., Victoria—R.N.A.S. Mail Office.
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Birchall, T. P., Montreal—Savoy Hotel.
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Bryceson, E. W., Toronto—Holt and Co.
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Carrington, V. E., Gravenhurst—Hotel Cecil.
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Daniel, E. A. G., Vancouver—30, Stamford Road, West.
Daniell, E. A. S., Winnipeg—38, Grove Lane, Stamford Hill.
Dean, Dr. W. F., R.A.M.C., Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.
Desmond, T. J., Vancouver—40, Great Peter Street.
Devlin, T. Patterson, Balfour, Kootenay Lake—Bonnington Hotel.
Douthwaite, Mrs. L. C. and children, Winnipeg—White Hall.
Drier, E. Newton, M.D., Vancouver—Bonnington Hotel.
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Lougheed, Capt. C. St., C.A.S., Calgary—Royal Automobile Club.
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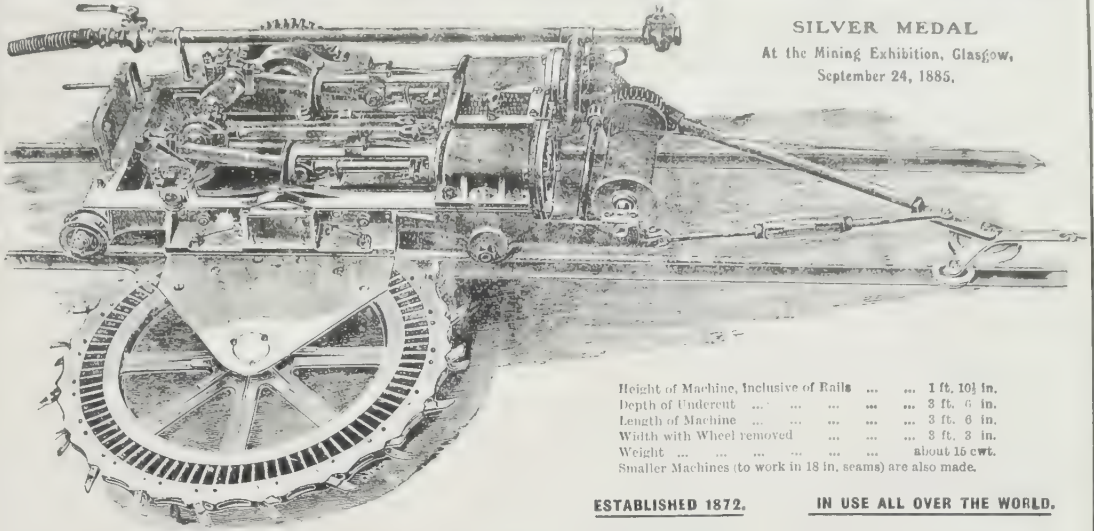
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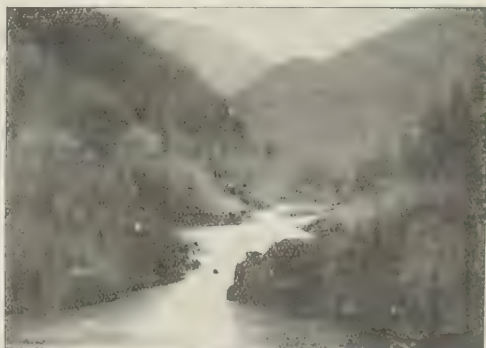
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Nov. 7 P.P.C.L.I. (officers, men, and pipers),
1st Battalion,
7th " " F " Co."
1st Montreal Regiment. " B " Co.
100th Winnipeg Grenadiers. " A " Co.
(Germans).
.. 14 P.P.C.L.I.
7th Battalion. " B " Co.
.. 21 2nd " (officers and men).
7th " " A " Co."
8th " (military police).
.. 28 P.P.C.L.I. (gun section). " F " Co.
2nd Battalion, officers : " F " Co.
6th " " " C " Co."
7th " " G " Co."
1st Royal Montreal Regiment.
40th Royal Highlanders (transport section).
7th Cameron Highlanders (Winnipeg).
Dec. 5 2nd Battalion.
7th " " G " Co.; buglers.
" " " E " Co. (sergeants), " G " Co.
" " " C. (footbalbers).
.. 12 6th " " D " Co.
7th " " E " Co., " G " Co., [C
14th " " A " Co., " H " Co. [C
.. 19 6th " " C " Co., " F " Co.
" " (sharpshooters), " A " Co.
" " (tailors) &c.
8th " " H " Co.
5th Royal Highlanders (fatigue party).
81st Highlanders.
8th Battalion " C " Co.

1915. 6th Battalion, "C" Co.
Jan. 2 6th Battalion, "E" Co.
" 8th
" 2nd Dufferin Rifles (officers).
P.P.C.I.I.
" 23 7th Battalion: "E" Co.
" Royal Canadian Engineers.
" 1st Battalion (signaller).
" 2nd " (officers)
" 1st " "D" Co.
" 6th
" Divisional Supply Column.
Feb. 6 6th Battalion, "B" Co.
" Remount Depot.
" Royal Canadian Dragoons, "C" Squadron
" Divisional Headquarters Staff.
" 8th Battalion (signaller).
" 19th Alberta Dragoons.
" Royal Canadian Dragoons, "C" Squadron
" 1st Battalion, No. 3 patrol; scouts.
" 4th " (officers).
" Royal Canadian Dragoons.
" 12th Battalion (officers).
Mar. 6 Military Police (Canadian).
" 11th Battalion, "B" Co. (football team).
" Military Police at Tidworth.
" 27th Battalion.
" M.L. Mounted Troop.

" 1915.
Mar. 27 Fort Garry Regiment.
April 3 29th Battalion (officers).
Yakow Machine Gun Section.
" 10 32nd Battalion (officers and men).
" 17 30th " " No. 1 Co.; No. 2 Co.; No. 3
Co.; No. 4 Co.; machine gun section;
signallers.
" 24 32nd Battalion (military police).
Canadian Army Service Corps (officers and
men)
May 1 2nd Divisional Supply Column.
16th Battalion.
32nd " " B" Co.
8 5th " " (officers).
6th Field Ambulance (officers).
21st Essex Fusiliers (officers).
Fort Garry Regiment.
15 2nd Division. Divisional Engineers and
Signal Co. (officers).
2nd " 4th Field Ambulance Corps
(officers).
18th Battalion.
22 18th "
27th "
Canadian Army Service Corps.
Canadian Record Office.
" 29 No. 3 General Hospital (McGill) officers;
No. 4 General Hospital (officers);
Section: Stationary Hospital; officers.
June 5 21st Battalion (onboard transport & officers).
18th "
Stretcher-bearers Horse (4th Troop).
" 12 19th Battalion (on board transport).
" 19 No. 5 Stationary Hospital (Queen's);
C. officers; J. officers.
29th Battalion (officers).
49th " (review).
" 26 18th " (men).
" 36 24th " (officers and men).
49th " (officers).
Base Post Office Staff.
July 3 1st Battalion (officers).
43rd Battalion (on board transport).
" 10 Machine Gun Officers, 1st Division.
" 42nd Battalion, officers; men.
" 17 35th " officers; men.
" 24 39th " on transport and in training.
Canadian Ordnance Corps (officers at
Calgary).
Aug. 7 Machine Gun Section 1st McGill Co.
Officers' Quarters, Rishorugh Barracks.
50th Battalion (at Calgary).
C Squadron 12th Cavalry (at Red Deer).
Headquarters Staff 2nd Canadian Division.
18th Battalion (field work).
" 14 Review of 2nd Canadian Division (Sher-
cliffe).
A. B. and C Squadrons 2nd C.M.R.
56th Battalion (officers and men, at
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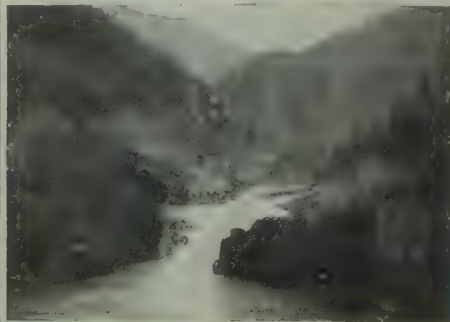
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